

Mutsun-English English-Mutsun Dictionary
mutsun-inkiS inkiS-mutsun riica pappel

Natasha Warner, Lynnika Butler,
and Quirina Geary

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Introduction: Mutsun-English English-Mutsun Dictionary

Quick-start guide: If you're not sure what all those things in the dictionary mean and you just want to start looking up words, read just parts I and II. You can find a video about how to use the dictionary, and recordings of all of the examples, online at www.u.arizona.edu/~nwarner/ on the Mutsun page.

Mutsun is a Costanoan language (part of the Utian language family) from California in the area around the modern towns of San Juan Bautista, Hollister, and Gilroy. The last fluent speaker of Mutsun, Mrs. Ascension Solarsano, died in 1930. Because of her work and the work of earlier native Mutsun speakers with early linguists, there is a large written corpus of Mutsun we can learn from.

1. PRONUNCIATION. First, you need to know how to pronounce Mutsun sounds.

NOTE 1: *Capital Letters mean special sounds!* We don't capitalize names or the first word of a sentence in Mutsun. We use capital letters for special sounds, not to show names or beginnings of sentences. Notice the special sounds written with capital letters below. This means if you change a letter from small to capital or capital to small, you're changing the pronunciation of the word, putting the wrong sounds in it.

NOTE 2: *Mutsun spelling is totally regular.* The Mutsun letter **c** *always* makes the English 'ch' sound, it doesn't go switching around to meaning different sounds in different words, like English spellings do. This means that once you learn the Mutsun sounds, spelling is much easier than English! Once you know how to pronounce the sound of each letter, you can easily pronounce whole words and whole sentences.

NOTE 3: *There are no silent letters in Mutsun.* All letters are pronounced.

The Mutsun letters are:

Vowels:

a, e, i, o, u: pronounce these like in Spanish (like in 'taco, pero, mi, usted')

aa, ee, ii, oo, uu: double letters are pronounced the same as single letters; the only difference is that the sound is held longer. These are not like English spellings. Double letters are an important part of Mutsun, so try to make sure to say them really long.

Consonants that are pronounced like in English:

h: like English 'h' as in 'hello.' Mutsun example: **helwe** 'to strip the bark off'

k: like English 'k' as in 'Kate.' Mutsun example: **ke** 'what?' or 'yes?'

l: like English 'l' as in 'lost.' Mutsun example: **laalak** 'goose'

m: like English 'm' as in 'must.' Mutsun example: **maayi** 'laugh'

n: like English 'n' as in 'nest.' Mutsun example: **neppe** 'this'

p: like English 'p' as in 'pool.' Mutsun example: **pulmu** 'to make bread'

s: like English 's' as in 'see.' Mutsun example: **sii** 'water'

t: like English 't' as in 'top.' Mutsun example: **taa** 'older sister'

- w**: like English ‘w’ as in ‘want.’ Mutsun example: **waate** ‘to come’
y: like English ‘y’ as in ‘yell’ or ‘you.’ (Not like in ‘day.’) Mutsun example: **yuksi** ‘to gather acorns’

Consonants that are pronounced differently than in English:

- c**: like English ‘ch’ as in ‘potato chip.’ Mutsun example: **cipituk** ‘mallard duck’
L: like English ‘l’ with a ‘y’ after it as in ‘tell you.’ Mutsun example: **heLekpu** ‘to be happy.’ (Capital **L** is a special sound.)
r: like Spanish single ‘r’ like in ‘pero’ (just one short flip of your tongue), a lot like the ‘dd’ in ‘ladder’ or the ‘t’ in ‘city’ in English. Mutsun examples: **raakat** ‘name,’ **aruuta** ‘tomorrow,’ **por** ‘flea.’ Notice this sound can come anywhere in a Mutsun word, but in Spanish and English it mostly only comes between two vowels.
S: just like English ‘sh’ as in ‘shop.’ Mutsun example: **SaSran** ‘raccoon.’ (Capital **S** is a special sound)
T: sort of like English ‘t’ but with a sort of r-like sound together with it, and very noisy¹. Curl the tip of your tongue up and back against the roof of your mouth to make this. It will help to listen to recordings. Mutsun examples: **Taakampi** ‘to bring, carry something,’ **moT** ‘question word’ (Capital **T** is a special sound, and it is NOT A SOUND OF ENGLISH)
tY: like English ‘t’ with a ‘y’ after it, like how the British say ‘Tuesday’ (tyuesday) or like in the name ‘Katya.’ Mutsun example: **tYuuken** ‘to jump,’ **kaatYul** ‘calf of the leg’
 ’: apostrophe is like the little gap or stop in the middle of English ‘uh-oh.’ This is a normal consonant in Mutsun, but it doesn’t come up very often. Mutsun examples: **asa’a** ‘truly,’ **aruh’a** ‘morning,’ **hemec’a** ‘one’

Double consonants:

Most of the Mutsun consonants (except **r**) can also be double. These sound like the same sound, but extra long. So if you see **ss** like in **issu** ‘hand,’ just make the ‘s’ noise extra long (like in English in ‘less salt’). For some of the sounds you make the quiet part at the beginning where you’re holding your tongue closed longer, and then finish the sound like normal. So if you see **pp** like in **neppe** ‘this,’ just hold the ‘p’ sound extra long. (We sometimes do this in English in a phrase like ‘ship parcel.’) For **cc** like in **accuSte** ‘finished, done’ you close your mouth for the start of the **cc** sound and hold your tongue there for a while before you go on and let your tongue go so the air starts coming out and making noise. Some of the sounds are kind of hard to say extra long, like **hh** as in **ahhes** ‘comb.’ Just try to make the same sound go on for much longer than normal.

Sounds Mutsun doesn’t have:

Mutsun doesn’t have any sounds like English ‘b, d, j, f, v, z’ or some others. Once in a while one of these sounds comes up in a word that came from Spanish, but native Mutsun words just don’t use or need these sounds.

2. FINDING BASIC MEANINGS. If you look in the English to Mutsun part of the dictionary, you can look up an English word and find the Mutsun word for it right after it, in bold print, with

¹ T is a retroflex stop.

a ■ symbol to show where the Mutsun word is. For example, if you look up ‘acorn’ you’ll find ■ **yuukis**.

If you look up a word in the Mutsun to English part of the dictionary, you’ll find the Mutsun word in bold print, then an abbreviation that tells you the part of speech (explained below), and then the English word underlined, in regular print. For example, if you look up **aacic** (the very first word in the dictionary), you’ll find ‘pipe’ as the English translation.

Things that are in Mutsun are usually in **bold** or *italics* to make it easy to see which part is in Mutsun. Here’s an example (in Figure 1) to show what it looks like both for the English-Mutsun and Mutsun-English dictionaries:

<p><u>oak</u> ■ arkeh <i>N</i> white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: <i>rutaana makke arkehse</i>. We go to collect oak.} Similar: arikkay. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak; ■ tuhe <i>N</i> oak {{Ex.: <i>kan meheesi tuhese</i>. I see the oak.}} Meaning: small oak that grows in Monterey, with small acorns</p>	<p>arkeh <i>N</i> <u>white oak, oak, black oak</u> {{Ex.: <i>rutaana makke arkehse</i>. We go to collect oak.}} Similar: arikkay. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.</p>
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Figure 1. Example dictionary entries. ‘Oak’ in the English-Mutsun dictionary on the left, **arkeh** in the Mutsun-English dictionary on the right.

2.1. PHRASES IN THE ENGLISH-MUTSUN DICTIONARY. Sometimes the English word is part of a longer English phrase, and then the phrase is listed right below it. Look up ‘ache,’ and a ways below it you’ll see ‘get a headache,’ which is **timren**. (Part of the ‘ache’ set of words is shown in Figure 2 below, and the ‘get a headache’ part is labeled 1.) This is just because it’s handier to have this word under ‘ache’ than together with a whole bunch of other things under ‘get.’ **timren** means ‘get a headache’ all by itself, so if you say **timren-ka** it would mean ‘I’m getting a headache.’ Also look up ‘accident.’ You’ll find ‘by accident’ and the Mutsun **ekwe pesyonum**. This just means we don’t have a word for ‘accident’ by itself like a car accident, but we do have a phrase for doing something by accident. Also look back at ‘acorn’ **yuukis** and notice that underneath the information about **yuukis** there are a bunch of other English phrases like ‘valley oak tree/acorn’ (the acorn of the tree or the tree itself) **arikkay**, ‘make acorn soup’ **Taywe**, ‘make cornmeal or acorn mush’ **hatlu**, etc. This just means we have Mutsun words for a bunch of things involving acorns. So if you’re wondering how to say ‘make acorn soup’ you can look under ‘acorn’ or ‘soup’ or even ‘make’ and find the word **Taywe**.

2.2. MULTIPLE ENGLISH MEANINGS FOR ONE MUTSUN WORD. Look at ‘ache.’ You’ll see **kaayi** and then ‘V’ to show it’s a verb, and then ‘ache, hurt, be spicy’ (labeled 2 in the figure below). This is because the Mutsun word **kaayi** means all of those English words. (If your food is spicy enough, it hurts!) Looking at these other meanings can help you understand the Mutsun word better, because sometimes it’s hard to translate a Mutsun word accurately into just one English word. For another example, look under ‘better’ at ‘get better.’ You’ll find Mutsun **TiiTin** (after some other information we’re skipping for now). Does that mean ‘get better’ like ‘I was sick last week but then I got better’ or like ‘The weather is getting better’ or like ‘My son’s grades are getting better’? You can see from the other English translations given, ‘get well/better, recover’ that it means to get better after an illness. Sometimes there are also

example sentences that can show you what sorts of situations a word is used in. English words often mean a lot of things, but the other English words help you see what the Mutsun word **TiiTin** really means.

	3	2	4
	<p>ache ■ kaayi <i>V</i> ache, hurt, be spicy {{Ex.: <i>kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka</i>. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. <i>kaayi kan-koro kan hinne</i>. My feet hurt from walking. <i>kaayi kan-moohel</i>. My head aches./I have a headache. <i>kaayi kannis kaaras</i>. / <i>kaayi kan-kaaras</i>. My molar hurts (me). <i>kaayi neppe maTter</i>. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. <i>kaayi kan-cappal</i>. / <i>cappaltak-kas kaayi</i>. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. <i>kaayi-k-was</i>. It hurts him. <i>kannis kaayinin</i>. It hurt me. <i>hanni-mes kaayi?</i> Where does it hurt you? <i>tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTter</i>. That tobacco is very spicy. <i>haprepuy kaayise!</i> Shake off your pain!}} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt).</p>		
1	get a headache	■ timren (Made from: timre , -n ₃) <i>V</i>	
	get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.		3
	give/have a headache	■ timre <i>V</i> give/have a	
4	headache {{Ex.: <i>timre kan-moohel</i> . My head has a headache. <i>timre kannis</i> . (It) is giving me a headache. <i>timrenin-ka</i> . / <i>timrenin kan-moohel</i> . I/my head got a headache.}}		
	Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.		
	toothache	■ muuruS <i>Nrevers</i> . toothache <i>Verb</i> :	
	* murSu . Meaning: probably only of the molars.		
	[Attested only once]		3

Figure 2. Beginning of the English-Mutsun entry for 'ache.'

2.3. MULTIPLE MUTSUN WORDS FOR ONE ENGLISH WORD. Look up the word 'above.' You'll see ■ **rini**, and then later you see ■ **taprey**. If you want to say 'above' in a Mutsun sentence, you need to decide which one to use. Read the information for **rini** and **taprey**. You'll see that there's a note with **rini** saying that Ascension Solarsano (abbreviated 'Asc') wasn't very sure about this word, and thought it might come from some other language or dialect and wasn't really Mutsun, and she didn't use the word. The entry for **rini** even refers you to **taprey**, telling you that's the native Mutsun word for this. Also, the only example sentence for **rini** doesn't have a very clear meaning. For **taprey** though, you see several example sentences and no notes warning you about any problems with the word. So use **taprey**. It's the normal way to say 'above' in Mutsun.

2.4. NOUNS VS. VERBS (PARTS OF SPEECH). Many English words can refer to either a thing (noun) or to doing something (verb, an action). For example, a word like 'ache' in English can mean either 'to ache' (verb=action, like in 'my stomach aches') or 'an ache' (noun=thing, like in 'I have a stomach ache'). 'Wash' can be either 'to wash your hands' (verb) or 'the wash in the

basket there' (noun). Mutsun is much more clear about this, and it's important to use the right word for a verb or for a noun in Mutsun. Try not to mix them up just because English uses the same word for both. So when you look up a word in the dictionary, pay attention to the symbol right after the word telling you the part of speech (noun, verb, adverb, etc.; they're labeled 3 in Figure 2). The most important thing to notice is 'N' or 'Nrevers' for noun and 'V' or 'Vrevers'

for verb. (The ‘revers’ part is explained below, but you don’t need that right away.) Look up ‘ache’ and notice that **kaayi** is a verb, so it means ‘to ache,’ not ‘an ache.’ You can also see in the example sentences that it’s used as the verb of the sentence. Under ‘ache’ you see the sub-entry ‘toothache,’ and there you can see that **muuruS** is a noun, so it means ‘a toothache.’ For another example, look up ‘answer’ and notice that there are two Mutsun words for it, **oshe** and **uuni**. Both are marked ‘V’ so both are verbs, so they mean ‘to answer,’ not ‘an answer.’ (You’ll learn later how to make a word for ‘an answer’ out of these if you want one and it’s not in the dictionary.) Read the information with these words and notice that the note ‘[Ar + Asc. guess]’ shows Ascension Solarsano wasn’t very sure at all about the word **oshe**, so use **uuni** instead. There are more details about notes like this explained below. (Also, if you do use **oshe**, remember to pronounce the **s** and **h** as separate sounds, first an **s** and then an **h** sound, not as the English ‘sh’ sound.)

2.5. EXAMPLE SENTENCES. Most of the words in the dictionary have at least one Mutsun sentence after them that uses the word. Some of the example sentences in Figure 2 above are labeled with a 4. The example sentences are in {{double curly brackets}} to help you see where they start and stop. You can read these to get an idea of how people used the word. All of these sentences come from real Mutsun texts, from things said by native speakers at some time—they’re not modern made-up sentences.

There’s more information in the dictionary, but that’s enough to get started with. The Mutsun-English side of the dictionary has pretty much the same information as the English-Mutsun, just in a little bit different order. You can find more details about the rest of the information in the dictionary below.

3. DETAILS ABOUT DICTIONARY ENTRIES. If you have been working on Mutsun for a while, or if you’re a linguist, read this part for a more detailed explanation of what information is available in a word’s entry. Special terms that linguists use are in footnotes.

3.1. WHAT IS IN AN ENGLISH-MUTSUN ENTRY?

- English word: The English headword appears first, in regular type.
- Mutsun translation: Next is a ■ and then the first Mutsun translation in bold.
- Part of Speech: An abbreviation for Part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) comes next (see below).
- All English translations for this Mutsun word: After this, the English meaning is repeated, along with any other English words used as translations for this Mutsun word. This is explained above using the examples ‘ache’ **kaayi** and ‘get better’ **TiiTin**. For another example, look up ‘hold,’ where one of the Mutsun words is **onespu**, and its English meanings are ‘fondle, caress, hold.’ Another Mutsun word for ‘hold’ is **paTTi**, and its English meanings are ‘hold, catch, grasp.’ This shows that probably if you’re talking about a mother holding her baby, you should use **onespu**, but if you’re talking about someone holding a hammer, you should use **paTTi**. Most dictionaries don’t list all of the English translations for a word this way, but this makes it easier to see what sorts of things this Mutsun word can be used for without having to look it up again in the Mutsun-English dictionary to get the rest of the information.

- Other things: There are more kinds of information in entries, and these are discussed below.

3.2. WHAT IS IN A MUTSUN-ENGLISH ENTRY?

- Mutsun word: The Mutsun word appears first, in bold.
- Part of speech: An abbreviation for Part of speech comes next (see below).
- English translation: All of the English words we use to translate this Mutsun word follow, underlined.
- Other things: The information after that is similar to the English-Mutsun entries², and is described below for both dictionary types.

3.3. PARTS OF SPEECH. Here are the parts of speech we use for Mutsun, with the abbreviations used in the dictionary.

N: Noun. A noun is usually a thing, like **sii** ‘water.’ It can also be an abstract thing, like **pesyon** ‘thought,’ or a person, like **mukurma** ‘woman.’

Nrevers: Noun that forms a pair with a verb by reversing the last few sounds. You can turn an Nrevers into a Vrevers by switching the final vowel-consonant of the Nrevers around to consonant-vowel³, like **huTel** ‘an earring’ and **huTle** ‘to put on earrings.’ Sometimes you also have to shorten a long sound, like when you compare **kaamer** ‘dwarf sunflower’ to **kamre** ‘to gather dwarf sunflowers.’ The meanings are a noun and the verb representing doing something to, having, or being the noun. (If the Nrevers is a plant or animal, the Vrevers usually means to hunt or gather that plant or animal.) An Nrevers behaves like a normal noun, the only difference is that it has a Vrevers word that is associated with it.

Personal noun (Npersonal): The name of a person or a group of people, such as a tribe. (Examples: **akwaswas** ‘Akwaswas Tribe, Santa Cruz Indians,’ **hulyaana** ‘Juliana’)

Place name (Nplace): Name of a place, whether native Mutsun, borrowed from the language of that place, or borrowed from Spanish or English (Examples.: **wacruntak** ‘Castroville,’ **wacosta** ‘Carmel River’). Some are known to be placenames, but we do not know where the place was, so only the meaning ‘placename’ is given (Example.: **wahuuksu**)⁴

² We include full entries both in the English-Mutsun and Mutsun-English entries, unlike dictionaries where the English-to-(language) dictionary serves as a minimal reverse finder list rather than a full dictionary. Although including full entries for both directions makes the dictionary longer, it allows users learning to speak Mutsun to find Mutsun words in a one-step process rather than having to look them up twice. We believe the English-Mutsun dictionary is the more important for use in a community language learning situation (cf. Warner et al. 2006 and research cited in that article).

³ Many Mutsun nouns form a related verb through metathesis of the final VC to CV, and shortening of VV or CC strings to accommodate phonotactic constraints. See Okrand (1977) and Butler (2013) for details.

⁴ For placenames and tribal names, we list whatever information the original sources give about the location of the place or the people. An investigation of the historical location of the places is beyond the scope of the current work, but the current work makes the information in the original sources available.

V: Verb. A verb is usually an action, like **ricca** ‘to talk, speak.’ In the dictionary we don’t put ‘to’ in front of every verb because that’s just English grammar, not Mutsun grammar, but you can think of a ‘to’ in front of verbs in the dictionary.

Vrevers: Verb that forms a pair with an Nrevers by reversing the final consonant-vowel.

Vrevers words typically mean an action involving the noun of that pair. Many Vrevers words mean ‘to hunt for or gather the noun’ if the Nrevers is a plant or animal, like **ceyse** ‘to hunt jackrabbits’ with **ceeyes** ‘jackrabbit.’ Some mean ‘to have the noun’ or ‘to have a noticeable/large/noteworthy noun,’ especially for body parts, like **kaatYul** ‘leg’ and **katYlu** ‘be thick-legged.’ Some Vrevers words just mean ‘to be (the noun).’

Command: A special type of verb that always means a command, without adding any command suffixes to it⁵. (Example: **haayi** ‘come here!’) Mutsun has just a few of these special command-only words. These command-only words usually cannot have any suffixes attached to them except the plural command suffix **-yuT**.

Perf.: Perfective form of a verb, ending with the perfective suffix **-Ste** (which can sometimes be pronounced **-hte** instead). Translations of perfectives are usually adjectives in English, like **corkoSte** ‘dry’ or **pelohte** ‘bald,’ but there is no adjective part of speech in Mutsun. You can make these words from verbs that are in the dictionary (like **corkoSte** from **corko** ‘to dry up’), but they are listed as separate words in the dictionary if they are common words or if it might be hard to understand the meaning of the **-Ste** form, to make it easier to find these words. Perfectives mean that the action has happened and is done, or that the action has happened and now you have the result of it having happened. For example, **innaSte** ‘fallen’ means something already fell on the ground (**inna** ‘to fall’) and now it’s fallen so it’s on the ground. **corkoSte** means it already dried out so now it’s dry. **kommeSte** (from **komme** ‘to get tired’) means someone has already gotten tired so now they are tired.⁶

Num: Words for the numbers and related words. (Examples: **kaphan** ‘three’)

Quant: Adverb having to do with quantity of something. (Example: **himah’a** ‘all, every’)

Q: Question word. These are usually ‘wh-words’ in English. (Ex.: **hatte** ‘who’)

Pro: Pronoun (a word that stands in for some other whole word, like the way that if you say in English ‘John ate dinner. He had pizza,’ ‘he’ is standing in for ‘John’). (Examples: **wak** ‘he/she/it,’ **hatte** ‘anyone, someone, no one’). ‘Pronoun’ in Mutsun also includes the short pronouns that attach to the end of another word, like in **yetee-ka** ‘later, I...’ or **ricca-k** ‘he talks.’ We call these ‘tack-on pronouns.’ These are written with a hyphen (-) to show they attach closely onto the word, but are not completely part of it. ‘Pronoun’ also includes the pronouns that attach to the beginning of a noun that mean ‘my, you, his, etc.,’ like **kan-** ‘my’ in **kan-sinni** ‘my child.’⁷ When these are mentioned in the dictionary, they are written with

⁵ Inherent imperative verbs.

⁶ Okrand (1977) refers to this suffix as Perfective, but it often has a resultative meaning. The alternation between **-Ste** and **-hte** is not understood, so perfective headwords are listed with **-hte** if there is evidence that that verb took **-hte** most often or exclusively.

⁷ Mutsun has both independent and enclitic subject and object pronouns, and proclitic possessive pronouns (Okrand 1977). All pronoun clitics are written in the practical orthography with a hyphen separating them from

= instead of -, so if you look up ‘I’ in the English-Mutsun dictionary, you’ll see **=ka**, and in the Mutsun-English dictionary, you’ll find **=ka**. When we write a regular Mutsun sentence, though, we write these with a hyphen, not an equals sign. (The dictionary uses the = mark to show the difference between tack-on pronouns and suffixes, which are explained below.)

Conj.: Conjunction, used to combine two parts of a sentence. (Ex.: **yuu** ‘and,’ **amSi** ‘so that, in order to’)

Excl.: Exclamation, something you might shout out. Some have a specific meaning like **ice** ‘It’s nothing!’, **ke!** ‘Look! Listen!’ Some are a shout called out in a particular setting, but we don’t know whether they mean something in particular. For example, **cit** is something one shouts during a gambling or hide-and-seek game, but we do not know when in the game one would shout it to mean what, and **ec** may also be a shout from a gambling or hide-and-seek game, but this is not sure. Some exclamations are complete sentences with special meanings, like **hinTise-me waate meese?** ‘What’s it to you?/What do you care?’

Adv: Adverb. Adverbs sometimes show how someone does the action, like **heSSem’a** ‘quickly’ or **emhe** ‘softly, quietly.’ Some adverbs say when or where the action happens, like **rammay** ‘inside’ or **aruuta** ‘tomorrow’ or **hiimi** ‘always.’ Some adverbs describe how the speaker feels about the action, like **aamane** ‘truly, really, indeed.’ For some words that don’t get used very often, or words that dropped out of use in Mutsun early, we are just not sure what the part of speech of the word is, and if we can’t tell that it is something else, the word is listed as an adverb, like **enenum** ‘secretly.’⁸

Suff.: Suffix. Attaches to the end of a word (usually noun or verb, some others) to make either a form of the word or a new word. Examples: **-kiSpu** ‘act like, pretend to’ (attaches to verbs, as in **atSakiSpu** ‘pretend to be a girl’ from **atSa** ‘be a girl’), **-s** makes a verb into a noun that means the thing you use to do the verb (like **ennes** ‘pen’ from **enne** ‘to write, draw’). These parts of words are written with a hyphen in the dictionary headword, like **-kiSpu**, to show that they’re not whole words by themselves, but when you write a Mutsun sentence you leave out the hyphen and just attach the suffix to the word, like **atSakiSpu**. After ‘Suff.’ you see in parentheses what part of speech the suffix attaches to, or what part of speech it attaches to and what part of speech the resulting word is. For example, ‘Suff. (V > N)’ means this suffix attaches to verbs and the word you get by adding the suffix to a verb is a noun. ‘Suff. (V)’ means this suffix attaches to verbs, and just makes another form of the verb.

Infix: Attaches into the middle of a word and makes a new word with a related meaning. For example, you can start from **hinne** ‘to walk’ and add the infix **-s-** ‘do repeatedly’ in the middle to make **hinse** ‘to wander.’ (If you wander, you’re probably walking often, repeatedly.) Some infixes can also be used as suffixes (adding to the end of the word instead

the word. Some phonological processes reference the word unit without the clitics, some reference the larger unit with the clitic, perhaps a phonological word. The few enclitics that are not pronouns, such as **=s** question particle, are written with = in the dictionary but are not separated from the word at all in the practical orthography (no hyphen is used). This is explained in the Introduction to the Mutsun text collection.

⁸ The decision to classify a word as an Adverb is based primarily on its function in Mutsun sentences and on what suffixes it takes, not its English translation. However, if a word does not fit any other part of speech classes, and particularly if it occurs only in one or a very few unclear sentences with unclear analyses, we use Adverb as the part of speech.

of in the middle), and have a different pronunciation when used that way. For example, if you add **-w-** ‘undo, open, release’ into the middle of the word **kicca** ‘to lock,’ it makes **kicwa** ‘to unlock.’ But when **-w-** is used on the end of a word, it’s pronounced as **-wi** instead, like in **lallawi** ‘to knock outward’ from **lalla** ‘knock over.’ Infixes also are written with hyphens on both sides of them in the dictionary to show they have to go into the middle of a word, but when you write a Mutsun sentence you don’t use the hyphens, you just write **kicwa** or **lallawi** as a word, for example. In the same way as for suffixes, ‘Infix (N > N)’ means this infix is inserted into a noun, and the resulting word is also a noun, etc.

3.4. OTHER KINDS OF INFORMATION THAT SOME WORDS HAVE AND SOME DO NOT. All words in the dictionary have the basic information mentioned above. There are several other kinds of information that we have for some words but not all words. Most of these come later in the dictionary entry.⁹

3.4.1. EXAMPLE SENTENCES. Most words have at least one example sentence, and many have several. These are examples from real, fluent speakers, from the original source documents, not examples that were made up later. When you see ‘{{Ex.: ...}},’ this contains the example sentences, with the Mutsun sentence in italics and the English translation of it in regular type. Many words have more than one example sentence, to show the various meanings the word can have, or the various suffixes it can be used with, or to show other things about various ways the word is used. For example, if you look up ‘aged’ and under it ‘be aged’ (Mutsun **yeeho**), you will find the example sentences **waatena-k yeehon** and **yehoon-ak** to show how the word is used with the suffix **-n(i)** to mean ‘get old, age, become aged.’ The sentence **yehookiSpu-k** shows how you can use it with **-kiSpu** to mean ‘pretend to be old.’ And two of these sentences also show how **yeeho** changes to **yehoo** if certain suffixes or tack-on pronouns follow it (see ‘Other pronunciation’ below).

Some words have a lot of different example sentences: if you look up ‘enter’ (**akku**), you’ll see that it has 10 example sentences. This is because this word can be used with many different suffixes, and can mean ‘enter a place’ or with suffixes can mean ‘put something in,’ and can be used in many different contexts, including rarely a sexual context, but also the sun setting, or basic chores, or an insect burrowing into one’s skin. Reading the example sentences can help you understand the various ways a word can be used. Some words have only one example sentence, either because the word’s usage is simple and can be understood right away, or because we have very few sentences containing the word. For example, **yasri** ‘be enough’ has only one example sentence because we don’t have many examples of it in the original sources, and **tacci** ‘catch river/kangaroo rats’ only has one example sentence because its meaning is clear. Some words have no example sentence, like **huusu** ‘eel’ because the source documents don’t include any sentences with that word in them. They just give the word by itself.

Some words have no example sentences because they’re actually made up of another word plus suffixes, and the example sentences are listed with that other word. For example, if you look up ‘ended’ and find **kawraSte**, there are no example sentences, but it says ‘Inflected form of:

⁹ To refer to sources of information within an entry, we abbreviate Harrington as “H,” Ascension Solarsano as “Asc,” Merriam as “Me,” and Arroyo as “Ar.”

kawra, -Ste. If you look a little before this at ‘end,’ you’ll find **kawra**, and there are example sentences there. (If you can’t tell where to find the base word, for example if you don’t realize **kawra** might mean ‘end,’ then look up the base word **kawra** in the Mutsun-English dictionary instead of having to find ‘end’ in the English-Mutsun one.)

3.4.2. INFORMATION ABOUT WHERE THE WORD CAME FROM.

3.4.2.1. FROM OTHER LANGUAGES. Most of the words in the dictionary are completely Mutsun words, but a few come from Spanish, English, or a nearby Native American language. These are marked right after the Mutsun word as ‘From: ...’ with information about where the word came from. For an example, look up ‘employment’ **tawah**, which shows that it is from the Spanish word ‘trabajo,’ or ‘watermelon’ **santiya**, which shows that it is from the Spanish word ‘sandía.’ The word **cunyu** ‘sing’ shows that it is from Soledad. For some words, we do not know for sure what language they came from or what word in that language they came from, such as **hohe** ‘to be late’ (probably from the Pahsin language). In these cases, we give whatever information the original source gives about where the word might be from. For words that are borrowed from other California languages, we give the information the source author gave about where the word came from, even if that might not be the modern name for that language, or the word might actually come from some other language.¹⁰

3.4.2.2. NATIVE WORD/LOANWORD. If a word is borrowed from some other language, and there is a Mutsun word for the same thing, then the entry has a note ‘native: ...’ followed by the Mutsun word for this. For example, the word **tawah** ‘work, employment’ has the information ‘native: **hiSSen**.’ The opposite is also true: Mutsun words that have a borrowed word meaning the same thing also have that borrowed word listed, so **hiSSen** ‘work’ has a note ‘loanword: **tawah**.’

3.4.3. INFORMATION ABOUT MEANINGS.

3.4.3.1. MEANING (MORE DETAILS). For some words, it’s important to have more information about the meaning than one can give in the basic English translations, or there are specific things to know about the meaning. These words have a note ‘Meaning: ...’ in the entry. For example, look up **pire** ‘world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere,’ and notice that the note ‘Meaning: ...’ tells you **pire** can refer to a piece of land, the literal ground you stand on, the earth as a whole, and the air or atmosphere or weather (to talk about the state of the world around you, not just on the ground), but that there is some doubt about whether it could be used for the air and atmosphere. Another example is **Sokwe** ‘wow,’ which has a ‘Meaning: ...’ note telling you one example of a situation when one could use this word. **tare** ‘kiddo, buddy’ has a meaning note explaining that it can be used for either a male or female young person or child, whether that person is a biological relative or not. **opanniS** ‘act of grinding acorns’ has a meaning note telling you that the meaning of this word is very unsure (it may not be correct), because we don’t have enough information about the word and several things about it are somewhat unlikely for Mutsun words.

¹⁰ A full investigation of the origins of words borrowed into Mutsun is beyond the scope of this work. Our goal in giving information for likely borrowings from other Native American languages is to report the information given in the original sources, which is usually from Ascension Solarsano, and to identify which words are likely borrowings from Spanish or any other language.

3.4.3.2. CULTURAL INFORMATION. For some words, we know some details about how the Mutsun people traditionally used a plant or animal, or where the animal lived when Mrs. Solarsano was a child, or how people traditionally made a particular type of basket, or other cultural information about a word. If we have information like this, there is a note ‘Cultural info.: ...’ For example, **taacin** ‘kangaroo rat’ has a cultural information note telling about where this type of rat used to live, and how boys would chase them. For **huyhuy** ‘cutgrass, bunchgrass,’ the cultural information tells us where and in what kind of soil the plant grew (at the time when the sources were discussing it) and what it looked like, but also tells us how people traditionally used this cutgrass in basketweaving, and how they prepared it.

3.4.3.3. SCIENTIFIC NAME. For some plants and animals, we know the exact scientific name of the species the Mutsun word refers to, usually because Harrington checked samples or pictures of the item with Ascension Solarsano. In some cases, Harrington even refers to a specific page number of a reference book that shows the plant or animal type. When we have this information, the entry contains a note ‘Sci. name: ...’ For example, **taacin** ‘kangaroo/river rat’ has the scientific name *Dipodomys* or *Perodipus*. As another example, **porpor** ‘Fremont cottonwood’ has the scientific name *Populus fremontii*, with a note that this species appears on page 268 of a reference book by Jepson. One can often find pictures online by searching on the scientific name information. The information for scientific names reflects how Harrington or other sources recorded it, and may not be exactly the same name modern biologists use¹¹.

3.4.4. PRONUNCIATION INFORMATION.

3.4.4.1. PRONUNCIATION NOTE. Some words have a note ‘Pronunc.: ...’ that gives you more information about how that word was pronounced, or whether we are unsure about how it was pronounced. For example, **opanniS** ‘act of grinding acorns’ has a pronunciation note saying ‘pronunciation very unsure.’ This means this word might have some letters wrong, but we don’t have any better information to correct it from. We can tell it might be wrong because the sounds and syllables of the word are very unusual for Mutsun.¹² A different example is **ara** ‘then, and, next,’ where the Pronunciation note tells you that it was also often pronounced as **aru** instead, without it changing the meaning.

3.4.4.2. OTHER PRONUNCIATION. Some words have a second pronunciation that’s used in some special circumstances. These have a note ‘Other pronunc.: ...’ This tells you the other pronunciation, and then tells you when you should use the second pronunciation. For example, **rorSo** ‘to play’ tells you to use the other pronunciation **roroS** before the suffix -pu (or -mu if you can put that on that verb). So you would say **roroSpu**, but you would say **rorSo-ka** (using the main pronunciation anytime that you’re not using the suffix -pu or -mu). The pronunciation listed as the main form is always the one you would use if you’re not using any suffixes, the normal form you would use by itself. Another example is **hassen** ‘to get/be angry,’ which has

¹¹ Our goal is to make the information in the original sources accessible. A full investigation of the ethnobotany would be a separate project.

¹² Mutsun as described by Okrand (1977), and as reflected in Harrington’s materials, has very strict phonotactic constraints, maximally CVC syllables, and templates for most stems (see also Butler 2013). Arroyo’s and Merriam’s material is far more variable phonotactically. We follow Harrington wherever possible, since the phonotactic restrictions were clearly salient for Mrs. Solarsano, and the Arroyo and Merriam transcription of Mutsun is phonologically far less reliable in general.

hasseni as its other pronunciation. The entry tells you to use **hasseni** if you add another suffix to this word (the **-n** or **-ni** is already a suffix). So you would say **hassen** just by itself, or **hassen-ka** for ‘I get angry,’ but you would say **hassenis** for ‘got angry’ (past, with the **-s** past suffix). (Notice that the tack-on pronouns **-ka**, **-me**, **-k**, etc. use the regular pronunciation, not the **-ni** pronunciation. They’re not really suffixes (they’re called ‘clitics’ instead), and they don’t turn **-n** into **-ni**.¹³) You will notice that there are patterns to the Other Pronunciations: there are a lot of verbs that switch around the last consonant and vowel before the suffixes **-pu/-mu** like **rorSo** does, and all verbs that have the **-n/-ni** suffix will end in **-n** at the end of the word, but end in **-ni** if another suffix follows. Even though this is true of all of these words, it is marked in the dictionary so you don’t have to remember it.

3.4.5. GRAMMAR INFORMATION (HOW TO USE THE WORD WITH SUFFIXES OR IN A SENTENCE).

3.4.5.1. GRAMMAR NOTE. Some words have special situations about how suffixes or other things are used with them, or about irregular forms of the word. For example, **nepkam** ‘these’ has a grammar note showing that it is the irregular plural for **neppe** ‘this’ and that its object form is **nepkamse**, which is also irregular. (If **neppe** had a regular plural, following the normal rule for making plurals, it would be **neppekma**, but that’s wrong in Mutsun. It’s **nepkam** instead. When you make the object form of **nepkam** (for example to say ‘I see these’), the regular form would be **nepkame**, but that’s wrong in Mutsun, you use the irregular form **nepkamse** instead.)

The grammar note sometimes gives you information about how suffixes affect the meaning of the word. For example, **nesse** ‘to ask permission’ has a grammar note telling you it is only used with **-pu**, so the word for ‘to ask permission’ is really **nessepu** (made up out of **nesse** plus **-pu**). The grammar note for this word also tells you that you can include who you ask permission from in the sentence, or leave it out. For **nenne** ‘to miss (a person),’ the grammar note tells you it can be used either with or without the **-pu** suffix, and for this word, it means pretty much the same thing whether you use **-pu** or not.

A lot of English verbs can either mean that something just happens on its own, or that someone does something to a thing. For example, in English you can say ‘The baby just woke up’ to mean the baby woke up on her own, or you can say ‘I woke my son up in time for school,’ where you wake him up. Mutsun usually uses suffixes on verbs to show whether the verb means something just happens, or someone does something to something, and the grammar note explains this. For example, if you look up **ooso** ‘wake up’ in the Mutsun-English dictionary, you will see that it has a grammar note explaining that if it’s used alone, without any suffixes, or with the suffix **-Ste**, it means that someone wakes up on their own, but if it’s used with the suffix **-mpi** it means that someone wakes someone up.¹⁴

3.4.5.2. WORDS WITH * BEFORE THEM. Notice that some words, like ***nesse**, have an asterisk (*) in front of their dictionary entry. This means that this word cannot be used by itself, it has to have a suffix. The grammar note will tell you which suffix or suffixes you can use it with. As explained above, **nesse** is only used with **-pu**, making **nessepu**. Many verbs can only

¹³ The enclitics do not count as part of the word for the allomorphy in the **-n/-ni** inherent reflexive suffix.

¹⁴ Transitivity in Mutsun is complex, and it is not fully understood for all verbs because of lack of information. We have included information about transitivity in the Grammar note where possible, in non-technical terms.

be used with one of **-n(i)**, **-Ste**, or **-mpi**. For example, look at ***inha**, ‘to get sick.’ The grammar note tells you this word is only used with **-n(i)**, **-Ste**, **-ti**, or **-pu**, but that of these, it’s very often used with **-n(i)** and not so often with the others. For words like this, look at the example sentences carefully, because they will give you examples of how you can use the word with the suffixes that are possible and what it means with those. The Grammar note will also give more information about what it means with each suffix. So for ***inha**, you can use **inhan** (**inhani**- if another suffix comes after that) ‘to get/become sick,’ or **inhaSte** ‘sick, has gotten sick (and now is sick),’ or **inahpu** ‘to get sick oneself.’ There is no example sentence with the suffix **-ti** because it is less common and its usage may not be completely sure. Another example is **inna**, ‘to fall, drop,’ where the grammar note tells you that it is almost always used with **-ni**, **-mpi**, or **-Ste**, but rarely can be used by itself (so it doesn’t have an asterisk).

3.4.5.3. RELATED VERB/NOUN. Some verbs have a noun that’s related to them, and vice versa. In the dictionary, these pairs of words make reference to each other. For example, **rookos** ‘bulrush’ has a note in its entry ‘Verb: **rokso**.’ This shows that the verb related to the noun **rookos** is **rokso**. When the noun means a plant or animal, the verb will normally mean ‘to hunt or gather the plant or animal,’ so **rokso** means ‘to gather bulrush.’ The entry for **rokso** contains a note ‘Noun: **rookos**,’ so you can find the information both ways. For noun/verb pairs that are not plants or animals, the verb usually means whatever you might do with the noun. For example, **ahhes** is the noun for a soaproot brush or a comb. The related verb **ahse** means ‘to brush (hair).’ The noun **heeyes** means ‘a beard,’ and the related verb **heyse** means either ‘to shave one’s beard off’ or ‘to have a beard,’ so we can see the meaning of the verb is whatever action might be associated with that noun. For the noun/verb pairs that are the Nreversible/Vreversible type, the difference between the noun and the verb is the order of the last vowel and consonant in the word. But there are other noun/verb pairs that have different patterns, like **wakracmin** ‘bullfrog’ and its related verb **wakracmi** ‘to catch bullfrogs.’

3.4.6. COMPLEX WORD TYPES. Most words’ dictionary entries just start with the Mutsun and English words and the part of speech. Some words are special types of words made up out of other words, though. For these, you will see one of the following categories right after the Mutsun word at the beginning of the entry.

3.4.6.1. COMPOUND COMPOSED OF. This means the word is a compound word made up of two other whole words, like **soro nii** ‘waterfall’ (made up of **soro** ‘to flow’ and **nii** ‘here’). ‘Waterfall’ is also a compound in English, even though we write it with no space between ‘water’ and ‘fall.’

3.4.6.2. MADE FROM¹⁵. Some words are marked ‘Made from’ and then list the parts the word is made up out of. For example, **hunnuhpumsa** ‘tissue’ (like a Kleenex) is made from **hunhu** ‘to blow one’s nose,’ **-pu** ‘to do something to oneself,’ and **-msa** ‘thing/place where you do something.’ So a tissue is a ‘blow your nose place.’ (This word was in use in Mutsun in historical times, it is not a word that was made up in modern times.) Also, verbs that take the **-n(i)** suffix (usually meaning that something happens on its own) are listed as made from the basic verb plus **-n(i)**, like **kommen** (**kommeni**- if another suffix follows) ‘to get tired,’ which comes from ***komme** plus **-n(i)**.

¹⁵ ‘Made from’ is used for derivational morphology.

3.4.6.3. MADE PARTLY FROM. Some words clearly contain a suffix but we do not know what the rest of the word means without the suffix. These are marked ‘Made partly from’ like **uncuSmin** ‘stink bug, black beetle.’ It clearly contains the suffix **-Smin**, but we have no information about what **uncu** would be by itself, and we don’t know if it was ever used as a word by itself. Some other words are marked ‘Made partly from’ if we know what the base word means, but we do not know what suffix has been added to the word, as in **niSSatya** ‘alike,’ which is derived partly from **niSSa** ‘this,’ but we do not know for sure what **-tya** might mean or if it was ever used with any other words. In cases like this, it might be that **-tya** used to be some longer word, and over time, the combination of **niSSa+...tya** got shortened, so that now we can’t tell what the **-tya** means.

3.4.6.4. INFLECTED FORM OF. This type is a lot like the ‘Made from’ category above, but with a different kind of suffix (a suffix that just makes a different form of the same word, rather than making something that seems like a separate word). For example, **kommeSte** ‘tired’ is marked ‘Inflected form of: ***komme**, **-Ste**’ because it’s the **-Ste** form of the word ***komme**. (Words made with **-n(i)**, **-pu**, **-mpi** or a lot of other suffixes will be listed as ‘Made from.’ Words made with **-Ste**, **-tum**, **-tak**, or a few others will be listed as ‘Inflected form of.’ Linguists consider these to be different types of suffixes, but for both types, the longer word is made up out of the base word and the suffix.)

3.4.6.5. SAYING COMPOSED OF. Some entries in the dictionary are made up of other words and suffixes, but are longer than a single word. If a saying has a special meaning that would be hard to think of based on English, we have included the whole saying in the dictionary as a dictionary entry. For example, **ekwe pesyonum** is the Mutsun way to say ‘by accident,’ and it’s a saying composed of **ekwe** ‘not,’ **pesyo** ‘think,’ **-n** (makes a verb into a noun), and **-sum** ‘by means of.’ So it literally means ‘not by means of thought, without thinking.’

3.4.6.6. IDIOM COMPOSED OF. This is a lot like ‘Saying composed of,’ but the meaning is harder to understand from the parts of the phrase, because an idiom really has its own separate meaning. For example, **hinTise-me waate meese?** means something like ‘What does it matter to you? What do you care?’ It might even mean something like ‘None of your business!’ It is made up out of **hinTis**, **-se**, **=me**, **waate**, and **meese**, and literally means something like ‘To what do you come to you,’ which would be hard to understand for English speakers, because the way English speakers say this idiom is very different.

3.4.6.7. PHRASAL VERB. A very few words in Mutsun are marked ‘Phrasal verb composed of,’ like **waate ...nin** meaning ‘will have ...ed.’ These are verbs that are made up out of two parts to make a special construction with a particular meaning. In this case, if you use **waate** and then another verb, and put the suffixes **-ni** and **-n** on the second verb, together it means something like ‘will have happened,’ as in the example sentence for this word.

3.4.6.8. NEW WORD MADE FROM. Because Mutsun became dormant in 1930, there are a lot of modern things that it didn’t yet have words for at the time it was documented. We have made up words for some of these things, and for some of the most useful ones, we have included them in the dictionary. These are marked ‘New word made from’ so that you can tell they were not part of how Mutsun was spoken in the past. For example, **anSa-ennes** for ‘email’ is a new word made from **anSa** ‘far,’ **enne** ‘to write/paint,’ and **-s** ‘thing you use to do something.’ So it literally means ‘thing you use to write far.’

3.4.7. BASIC WORDS THAT HAVE COMPLEX WORDS MADE UP OUT OF THEM: WORDS CONTAINING THIS. If a word is used together with suffixes or other things to make a complex word that's listed in the dictionary, its dictionary entry lists 'Words containing this:' and lists some words listed separately in the dictionary that are made with this one. For example, the entry for ***komme** 'to tire' lists 'Words containing this: **kommen, kommeSte.**' (Those mean 'to get tired' and 'tired.'). This is just the opposite of 'Made from' above. (This information appears only in the Mutsun-English dictionary, not the English-Mutsun one.) If there are a lot of words containing a smaller one, they may not all be listed.

Some special suffixes that aren't used very often also list all the words containing them this way. **-way** 'time of' lists 'Words containing this: **ammaniway piinaway sinniway Taalaway tuurisway usupway.**' (If you're curious, their meanings are: **ammaniway** 'rainy season' (literally time of rain from **ammani** 'rain'), **piinaway** 'then, therefore' from **piina** 'there,' so this meaning is kind of abstract, **sinniway** 'childhood' (time of being a child, **sinni** 'child'), **Taalaway** 'summer' (time of heat, **Taala** 'heat'), **tuurisway** 'winter' (time of cold, **tuuris** 'cold'), and **usupway** 'time of fasting, Lent' (**usup** 'a fast').) There are two more words that use **-way** that are listed as separate headwords in the dictionary but aren't shown here under **-way**, **coppopisway** 'Friday' from a word that probably has to do with fasting on Friday, but isn't completely clear, and **misnisway** 'Sunday' from **misnis** 'Mass' (Sunday is mass day).

Most words can be used with other suffixes besides the ones mentioned in 'Words containing this,' even if the word plus that suffix is not listed as a separate word in the dictionary. Most suffixes in Mutsun can be used on many different words, and are not just limited to the ones that are listed in the dictionary. For example, one could add **-na** 'to go to do (action)' to **pukkukmi** 'to catch toads' to make **pukkukmina** 'to go to catch toads.' **-na** can be added to any verb that you could go somewhere to do. But **pukkukmina** is not listed as its own entry in the dictionary, because most people won't need to say 'to go to catch toads' very often, and you can just learn to attach **-na** to verbs to mean 'go to do (action)' without every possible action being listed with **-na** in the dictionary. We list words with suffixes as separate dictionary entries if we think many people might want to look that word up, or it would be hard to understand the word from the meanings of the pieces of the word.

3.4.8. WORDS THAT ARE UNSURE OR MAY BE WRONG. Some words have a special note in [square brackets] toward the end of the entry, saying things like '[Attested only once]' or '[Ar+Asc. guess].' These show that we have information that the word existed, but it's very unsure. For example, **unku** 'to be thin' is marked this way, and the more common, well-known word for 'thin' is **kolleSte**. 'Attested only once' means that out of the 45,000+ words that anyone wrote down in Mutsun, this word only came up one time. Most words like this are very unsure and may be mistakes, but we can't prove that they are mistakes, so we included them in the dictionary. Sometimes the word may really exist, but the meaning isn't very clear. For example, **atSe** 'not teach bad' and **tomo** 'to tear something to pieces (with one's teeth)' might mean something different, but each one occurs only once, so we can't be sure just what they mean. On the other hand, sometimes a word only came up once just because it's not used very often, but it may be completely correct. This happens often with plant and animal names. For example, **hamatay** means 'California goosefoot,' which is a type of soaproot, and this word may be correct, but it only came up one time. 'Ar + Asc. guess' means that the word occurred in the Arroyo material, which tends to have a lot more mistakes and unsure words, and Ascension

Solarsano guessed at what she thought the word would sound like if it existed, but she didn't actually know the word herself. This could just be because as the last speaker of the language, she hadn't had a chance to hear all of the words of Mutsun, or it could be because Arroyo made a mistake with the word. These words are very unsure. '[Me. + Ar. + Ascension's guess]' means the same thing, except that Merriam (Me.) also had the word. A note '[Ar only]' or '[Me only]' means that the word only comes up in that source, not in Harrington's work. This also suggests it might be a mistake. '[Tentative]' means there is a little bit more evidence for this word, but it is still mostly unsure.

3.4.9. SOCIAL USE. Some words have a note in the entry labeled 'Social use:...' This gives information about how the word was used in Mutsun at different times, or by different groups of people, or that sort of thing. For example, **ureh** to mean 'bride' or 'groom' was probably used during the early Mission times when Arroyo de la Cuesta worked with Mutsun speakers, but Ascension Solarsano did not know the word, so its social use note tells that this word was out of use by Ascension's time. The social use note for the word **pappel** tells us that the word was still used, but its meaning changed: in Ascension's time, it was more common to use it to mean 'book' in addition to 'paper' (the only meaning in earlier times). A different example is the exclamation **waras** 'For God's sake!' The social use note here tells that this is a way to emphasize something, it's not impolite or like swearing. Another example is **coppopu**, which was a word for 'to fast' in earlier times, but later was replaced by **yunaari** (borrowed from Spanish) as the typical word for fasting.

3.4.10 SIMILAR WORDS. Some words have a note 'Similar: ...' that tells you about some other Mutsun words that are similar to this one. For example, the word **huywe** 'to accompany' has a 'Similar:' note referring to **onye**, which also means 'to accompany.' **onye** has a 'Similar' note referring to **huywe** too. **yaaTi** 'to accompany, follow' refers to several other words in the 'Similar' note (to **ware**, **warSi**, **tahra**, **onye**, and **huywe**), because all of these words have to do with following or accompanying. Words marked as 'Similar' are usually not completely equivalent. For example, **-kiSpu**, a suffix that makes a verb meaning 'to pretend to do _____,' has a 'Similar' note referring to **hekoSpu**, which is an independent word (not a suffix) that means 'pretend to.' Sometimes 'Similar' marks a set of words that are related, but have somewhat different meanings, like **eTne** 'fall asleep,' which has a 'Similar' note to tell you to also look at **eeTe** 'to be asleep, sleep,' **eTTe** 'go to bed, sleep,' and **eTse** 'sleep.' All four of these words are related, but mean slightly different things. The purpose of the 'Similar' note is to point out other words to you that might be related to what you're looking for. If the words have almost the same meaning, they are marked 'Synonym' instead of 'Similar.'

3.4.11. A SMALL NUMBER SAYING WHICH WORD IS BEING REFERRED TO. If there are two words that have exactly the same sounds, then each one has a small subscript number at the end of it. For example in the Mutsun-English dictionary, there are two words **aha**. The one with a small number 1 means 'to comb hair.' The one with a small 2 means 'Aha!' just like in English. These are very different meanings, and really they're completely separate words that just happen to sound the same. A similar example in English is 'scale' meaning the thing you use to weigh something and 'scale' meaning the scales on a fish: they're spelled the same and they sound exactly the same, but they're completely separate words. If you look up 'comb hair' and 'aha!' in the English-Mutsun dictionary, you'll see that the numbers are given there too.

3.4.12. A NUMBER SAYING WHICH MEANING OF A WORD IS BEING REFERRED

TO. A few words in Mutsun have two or three very different meanings for the same word, but they're still part of the same word, unlike the **aha** example above. For example, **amma** has two meanings, 'to eat' and 'to try food, taste food.' These are two meanings of the same word, not two separate, unrelated words. If you look up **amma** in the Mutsun-English dictionary, you will see that there are two meanings given for it, after '1)' and '2).' If you look up 'eat' in the English-Mutsun dictionary, you will see **amma** with a full-sized (not subscript) number 1 after it, to show that meaning number 1 of **amma** is the one that means 'to eat.'

3.5. HOW TO CHOOSE WHICH WORD TO USE IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE

MUTSUN WORD LISTED. Sometimes when you look up an English word, you find more than one Mutsun word for that English meaning. Here is a more detailed explanation of how to handle this than the short explanation above. To decide which Mutsun word to use for what you want to say, check these things:

- Does one of the Mutsun words have a note like '[Tentative],' '[Attested only once],' or '[Ar+Asc. guess]'? If it does, use the one that doesn't have any notes like that. All of these notes tell you that we don't know very much about this word and it may not be a correct Mutsun word. (But if there is no other Mutsun word for what you're trying to say, you can use these words. They're better than nothing.)
- Check all the English meanings of the Mutsun word, not just the headword. As explained above, many English words can be misunderstood, so looking at all of the English translations for a Mutsun word will make it more clear what the Mutsun words means.
- Look at the example sentences, if there are any. For example, the English word 'ask' can mean 'to ask a question' or 'to ask for something' or 'to ask someone to do something.' If you look up 'ask,' you'll find **ipse** and **taahe**. **ipse** has one example sentence, and it has to do with asking someone to do something. **taahe** has several example sentences, and most of them are clearly about asking a question. So if you want to say 'I asked where the library is,' you should use **taahe**, but if you want to say 'I asked for a sandwich' you could use **ipse**.
- Look at the part of speech. Many English words can be both a noun and a verb, like 'work' (a noun in 'my work is busy lately' but a verb in 'He works all day'). If you look up 'work' you will see **hiSSen** 'work' that is a noun, also **tawah** that is a noun, and **tawhari** that is a verb. The example sentences can help you be sure to use the right one.
- If two Mutsun words really seem to mean the same thing, you can also use example sentences to tell how sure we are about each of the words. If a word has a lot of example sentences, then we have a lot of information about it and are pretty sure of it. If a word has only one example sentence, we might not always be so sure of it. If it has none, that means there weren't any sentences ever written down in Mutsun using this word, only the word itself was written down alone. If you have a choice of two Mutsun words that seem to mean the same thing, and neither one has a note like '[Attested only once]' on it, it's better to use the one with more example sentences.

4. METHODS USED TO CONSTRUCT THIS DICTIONARY. This part of the introduction is intended for people who want to know more about where the information in the dictionary came from, and how we analyzed it to create the dictionary. You do not need to read this part at

all in order to use the dictionary. This part may be more useful for linguists or for people trying to make a dictionary for other languages.

4.1. SOURCES. There are three major sources of original language information on Mutsun, one minor source, and two modern analyses of parts of the original material. The earliest fieldwork on the language was conducted in approximately 1807-1816 by Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta (1861, 1862), who was a priest at the mission at San Juan Bautista. He compiled a phrase book, consisting of a list of almost 3000 sentences, and a grammar of the language, both written in Spanish. These were published in 1861 and 1862, but he probably wrote them in approximately 1815-16 (Okrand 1977: 3). In 1902, C. Hart Merriam worked with Barbara Solarsano, the mother of Ascension Solarsano, and recorded additional material on Mutsun. Most of Merriam's notes were never published, but the original notes are available at the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley. J. Alden Mason (1916) published a Mutsun-English dictionary based on his analysis of the material in Arroyo's dictionary. Mason also conducted a fieldwork trip of his own in 1916, gathering just a few pages of language material in brief work with Josefa Velasquez. The largest body of field notes on Mutsun comes from John Peabody Harrington's work with Ascension Solarsano, which took place in 1922 and 1929-30, up to the time of Mrs. Solarsano's death. This work was never published, but the original notes are available on microfilm through the Smithsonian Library (Mills 1981), and the Smithsonian has now made them available online as well. This work represents tens of thousands of pages of microfilmed notes (Okrand 1977, Mills 1981), although they are often not very dense, many pages are handwritten or typed copies of other pages, and some portions are on cultural or historical information rather than language material. Harrington focused primarily on re-eliciting earlier materials, especially the Arroyo material, but also Merriam's wordlists and Henshaw's wordlist of another related language. Okrand (1977) analyzed the part of the Harrington notes to which he had access, and wrote an excellent grammar of the language based on those notes. The history of the various sources is also discussed in Okrand (1977).

The source authors differ greatly in how they represent the Mutsun language and how reliable various types of information are, as is described in more detail in Warner et al. (2006). Arroyo collected his material at a time when there were large numbers of first-language Mutsun speakers, beginning approximately 10 years after the 1797 establishment of the mission at San Juan Bautista. However, the Mission system brought speakers of various dialects and languages together at a single mission, and Arroyo does not give any information about how many different speakers he worked with. The early years of the Mission were a very chaotic and difficult time period of great suffering and death, and the situation in which Arroyo was collecting language material cannot have been good (La Perouse, ed. Margolin 1989). Furthermore, Arroyo's training in the late 1700's in Spain and/or Mexico obviously did not include phonetic transcription in the International Phonetic Alphabet. Arroyo's Spanish-based transcription system was relatively consistent, but did neutralize some distinctions. Arroyo usually did not transcribe vowel length, any transcription of consonant length he gives is inconsistent, and his transcriptions of /si/ vs. /S/ and /T/ vs. /Ts/ or /sT/ are not always interpretable, as described in the Introduction to the text collection. Arroyo's translations are not precise, and the sentences he gives are sometimes disorganized strings of words rather than sentences. The sentences in his *Vocabulario* are sometimes grammatically very confusing, or seem to contain misunderstandings of the words or errors. For example, Arroyo sentence 1156 is **yu wakSoksi pinasse**, and he gives no translation at all for this sentence. **yuu** 'and' is clear, and **pinasse** is clearly **pinaase**

‘that (obj.)’ with just variation in length or transcription of the /a/ and /s/. **wakSoksi** clearly ends in the intensifier suffix **-ksi**. However, there is no known verb similar to **wakSo**, and neither relatively close match, **waksa** ‘to be stingy’ or **waska** ‘to be striped, streaked’ is likely to take an object. This sentence also appears to have no subject, which is not typical in Mutsun. Without a translation, the interpretation of this sentence remains unsure. Arroyo’s *Gramática*, however, is clearly organized and has reliable, consistent translations and grammatical structures for most of the material, giving the impression that the *Vocabulario* is closer to unanalyzed material and the *Gramática* represents his analysis of the language.

Turning to Merriam, it is known from his work on other languages that Merriam’s English-based transcriptions are inconsistent and rather unreliable (Berman 2002). Given Merriam’s expertise as a naturalist, one would expect that his identifications of plant and animal species would be accurate, but he and Harrington often obtained quite different identifications for the same Mutsun word, so even these are not sure. Since the speakers they worked with were mother and daughter, dialect variation is unlikely to be the problem for this or other Merriam vs. Harrington discrepancies. In the dictionary, we give information about both Merriam’s and Harrington’s identification of species when they conflict.

The Harrington material constitutes by far the largest source for Mutsun, and it also appears to be the most reliable. Since Harrington was working with the last fluent speaker of the language, Ascension Solarsano, there are clearly words and a few suffixes that had been lost through attrition by the time of their work. However, Mrs. Solarsano was able to correct errors in the earlier sources, and often even if she did not know a word Harrington asked her from the Arroyo material at all, she could give a guess of what the word might sound like. She appears to have had strong phonotactic intuitions about Mutsun, which she used in giving these corrected forms for words she did not recognize. This may have led to removing some legitimate variability from the language. Harrington clearly grasped the likely phonotactic constraints and checked whether Mrs. Solarsano might fit words that older sources gave phonotactically anomalous forms for into an expected phonotactic pattern. We have maintained the phonotactic patterns in the Harrington material, as discussed below regarding choice of the main headword form. If this results in a less variable form of the language than was spoken in the 18th century, it also removes many forms that are likely to be true errors on Arroyo’s part.

4.2. OVERALL PROCESS. Because Mutsun has not had native speakers since 1930, there is a finite set of information for the language. This dictionary was created by first populating a lexical database with the morphemes attested in the Okrand (1977) grammar, the Mason (1916) dictionary, and the Merriam wordlists. Where a word from Mason or Merriam could be identified as an alternate form of a word from Okrand, the Okrand form was used, since Okrand used the more reliable Harrington material. (Alternate forms were recorded, but are not included in the current dictionary, as the creation of the text database made them obsolete.) We then entered all of the written language information recorded for Mutsun into a text database, parsed the sentences in the text database by hand, and entered any additional morphemes and all information about morphemes into the lexical database during the course of parsing the texts. That is, we began from morpheme-level entries gained partially from the Okrand (1977) grammar, which is a good source of ‘clean’ information for Mutsun, along with other word-level or morpheme-level analyzed material. We then created the text database from all available texts (see introduction to the text collection), and then used the process of parsing the texts to add

information to the lexical database. (The conventions we used for converting each source's transcription to the practical orthography are described in Warner et al. (2006) and in the introduction to the text collection.)

After parsing all texts, we made a concordance on each morpheme headword of the lexical database, examined each text containing the morpheme, and corrected, completed, or verified the information in all fields of the lexical entry based on comparison across all texts containing that morpheme. (For well-understood function words and affixes with very large numbers of tokens, not all tokens were examined, but a representative sample were.) At this stage, the English translations we had obtained from the sources, or had entered during parsing of texts, were compared to our understanding of the morpheme based on all occurrences of it in the Mutsun language material, and English translations were edited to reflect our best understanding of the range of meanings of the morpheme. For example, **wuuTa** appeared in the sources with a variety of somewhat confused glosses that suggested it might refer only to a specific family member, or possibly to a relative in general, or even to some sort of patron. A concordance of its 32 tokens led us to translate it as 'relative, owner, patron,' with a meaning note added in the dictionary entry to explain the range of people one can refer to with this word. The priority in choice of English translations was usability of the dictionary for the Mutsun community.

The phonological form of the word was also determined by comparing across all tokens, as described below. All of the database fields described above, such as the Meaning note, Grammar note, Pronunciation note, information about borrowings, etc., were checked at this stage as well (as for example the meaning note for **wuuTa** mentioned above).

Example sentences were chosen from the occurrences of the morpheme to illustrate the range of meanings and grammatical usages, as far as possible within the available material. In choosing example sentences, we favored sentences with clear grammatical structure that matches what is otherwise known about Mutsun, and when possible we avoided sentences about Christian religious practices from the Mission times (which may not reflect typical use of the language), and avoided sentences that might be offensive, except when these were necessary for the word being illustrated. Words with no example sentences either never occurred in any context in the database, or occurred once or a few times in sentences with very unclear (possibly incorrect) grammar or offensive meanings. Example sentences were chosen to exemplify the usages and range of meanings of the headword, meanings with various suffixes, and use of allomorphs (Other pronunciations) where relevant. However, some words necessarily have limited example sentences because they occur only once or a few times in a minimal context. In particular, many verbs meaning 'to hunt/gather an animal/plant' have only one token in context, namely the stem plus the andative **-na** suffix, to mean 'to go to {verb}.' (For example, **hirhe** 'to hunt woodrats' has only **hirhena** 'to go to hunt woodrats' as an example (incomplete) sentence.) This reflects Harrington's elicitation of paradigms, since he asked about the verb for 'to hunt/gather X' when he elicited relevant nouns, and then asked about the verb with **-na** added.

Mutsun spelling of example sentences was standardized to the practical orthography and to the phonological forms we identified for each word as the most likely form (see below), rather than maintaining the transcription or pronunciation given by the original source author for a given sentence. For example, one example sentence we chose for the word **porSe** 'to be skillful' is **porSeSmin aamane** 'truly a skillful person.' This sentence was recorded by Harrington with a short first vowel in **amane** in this instance, but the majority of the evidence in other sentences

indicates a long first vowel in that word, so the example sentence is given with the main pronunciation, **aamane**. This facilitates using the example sentences for language learning, because learners can simply read the example sentences as written, and removes variability that we identify as source-specific variability, transcription errors, etc.

4.3. CHOICE OF THE PRIMARY FORM OF MORPHEMES, AMONG VARIABLE

ATTESTATIONS. All of the sources often spell the same word in several different ways in different sentences. For example, the bound root **huuTu** ‘to run out, be gone’ appears twice as **huuTu**, both in the Harrington material, and twice in the Arroyo material, once as **hutu** and once as **huTTu**. Another example is the much more frequent word **hanni** ‘where’ (total of 174 tokens), which appears in Harrington most often as **hanni**, but also as **haane**, **haani**, **hane**, **hanNi**, and before one suffix as **hanii-** or **hani-**; in Arroyo as **anni**, **anne**, **an**, **anta**, **annit**, **anit**, **anih**; and in Merriam as **hani**. Arroyo and Merriam had not had training in use of a modern transcription system like the IPA, and they probably could not perceive some distinctions in the language. Harrington rejected the idea of phonemic transcription and went to great lengths to transcribe each word the way he heard it on a given production (Hinton 1994: 201). Harrington’s language material represents two fieldwork trips separated by seven years, and Arroyo probably collected sentences from speakers of many dialects (but he retained no information about his speakers). Thus, it is not surprising that the database can contain many transcriptions of a given word, even once the transcription conventions of each source are standardized.

The dictionary form of each headword is the form that we believe is the most reliable Mutsun form, as it would be pronounced as a surface form in isolation. We chose this recommended form by making a concordance on each morpheme in the lexical database and examining what variant pronunciations of the morpheme were attested (after conversion from original transcription to practical orthography), and how many times each source used which pronunciations. Thus, this primary form is chosen based entirely on language-internal evidence (see Callaghan 2012 for comparative evidence across the language family). We recognize that choosing a single form to recommend necessarily obscures sociolinguistic variation that must have existed, and that there is no such thing as a single correct form. However, the sources do not contain enough information to establish anything about dialectal variation with any certainty at all, and it is clear that a large proportion of the variability in forms recorded for a given word stems from transcription and handwriting issues on the part of the early linguists, and some proportion from speakers’ uncertainty due to attrition of the language. Therefore, we established what we believe to be the most reliable form of each word to recommend for use in language learning. The overriding principles in choosing the recommended form for each word were:

1) Allomorphy: We examined all tokens for known patterns of allomorphy (Okrand 1977) that might explain some of the alternative pronunciations. For example, **cahi** ‘to hunt barn owls’ appears as **cahi**, **cahii**, and **caahi**. However, the tokens of **cahii** only occur with the suffix **-na** (**cahiina** ‘to go to hunt barn owls’), and lengthening of the stem-final vowel is a common pattern in that environment (non-final open syllable). Allomorphy in a suffix could also inform the choice of the form for the stem. For example, **heeweh** ‘shadow, shade’ has approximately equal numbers of tokens in the Harrington material with and without a final /h/. However, all of the tokens with suffixes (three of **heewehmak** ‘shadows’ and two of **heewehtak** ‘in the shade’) use the allomorph of the suffixes that is expected after a consonant, supporting the conclusion that

the /h/ is present. The types of allomorphy Okrand describes are primarily metathesis before certain suffixes, lengthening/shortening of vowels and consonants conditioned by syllable structure, and patterns in suffixes conditioned by preceding vowel vs. consonant (e.g. -CCV vs. -CVC). We found no additional allomorphic alternations beyond Okrand's analysis, reflecting the thoroughness of his work, although we did find more details about some environments.

The dictionary form is not always what a standard linguistic analysis would choose as the underlying form. In Mutsun, a standard linguistic analysis would often identify a form as the underlying form that only occurs before certain suffixes, because all surface forms can be predicted from that form, but not from the other allomorph. For example for **cahi** 'to catch barn owls' above, a typical linguistic analysis would choose **cahii** as the underlying form, because shortening of a word-final vowel is predictable (Okrand 1977). If **cahi** were the underlying form, it is not entirely clear that one could predict lengthening of the stem-final vowel in **cahiina** 'to go to catch barn owls,' since some other stems with word-final short vowels may not lengthen them. In fact, even Harrington's recording of vowel length is variable enough that we are not sure whether all words with word-final short vowels lengthen in that environment or not. The lengthening may be predictable, but Okrand assumed it was not, and we cannot be sure. There is also some possibility that even Harrington was confusing vowel length and stress, or transcribing phonetic vowel length that was conditioned entirely by stress. We, as well as Okrand (1977), have reached the conclusion that the available Mutsun documentation is unlikely to ever make this clear. For the purposes of the dictionary, we use **cahi** as the dictionary headword form, because it is the correct way to pronounce the word in isolation. The information about lengthening the vowel if a suffix beginning with just one consonant is added (leaving the stem-final vowel in a word-medial open syllable) is given in the 'Other pronunciation' field. We chose to use the surface form as pronounced in isolation rather than the underlying form as the dictionary headword in order to make it easier for learners to simply pronounce the words listed as headwords.

2) Choice of sources: Harrington is the most phonetically reliable source, so we favor Harrington's transcriptions over other sources' forms. We also take into account which sources are known to confuse or mistranscribe which specific sounds. For example, for **huuTu** 'run out, be gone' above, we chose that form as the most reliable form because Harrington gave that form, while Arroyo gave the other two variant transcriptions **hutu**, **huTTu**. (Arroyo is known to record both consonant length and the /T/ segment inconsistently.) For the example of **hanni** above, we choose that form, because it is one of the two forms Harrington uses often (and Arroyo is known to often omit /h/ and to have an additional /t/ in many question words that might be an archaic morpheme, explaining his alternate forms, and both Arroyo and Merriam are known to omit consonant length).

3) Phonotactics: In a choice between a form that follows the phonotactic constraints of the language and one that does not, the one that follows the phonotactic constraints is preferred. For example, **haywe** 'to see' most often occurs in that form, but also occurs in several other forms, including **aynwe** in the Arroyo material. Since Mutsun has maximally CVC or CVV syllable structure (Okrand 1977), **aynwe** is not a possible form. (This could easily have been a typesetter error on the part of Arroyo's typesetter, with **ayuwe** intended instead, but the original manuscript of the Arroyo confirms that the **n** was present.) Harrington's material usually follows the

phonotactic constraints of the language quite strictly, but when Harrington rarely includes a long vowel followed by a long consonant or a long consonant followed by another consonant (e.g. **ekkwe** (92 tokens across all sources) instead of **ekwe** (795 tokens) for ‘no, not’), we chose his transcription that did not exceed the maximal syllable structure. In rare cases, we judged that there was reason not to do so, such as the CVVC first syllable of **heenti** ‘people.’ This word is a borrowing, and eight of the twelve tokens of it (all from Harrington) have this syllable structure.

4) Frequency (majority rule): all else being equal, the form that occurs more often within Harrington’s tokens is considered correct. For example, **penyek** ‘cat’ is variably transcribed as **penyek** (14 times by Harrington and once by Merriam), **peNek** (7 times by Harrington), and **peNye**, **peNik** (one time each by Arroyo). All of these forms are phonotactically possible. Therefore we choose **penyek** as the most frequent form within the Harrington forms. Frequency is also used to make decisions about single segments (e.g. whether a given vowel is long or short, whether to use /N/ or /ny/) even if the rest of the form of some tokens does not match the majority. For example, in the case of **heenti** above, some of the tokens have a different final vowel (**heente** or **hente**), but these tokens are still counted in determining whether the first vowel is long or short, even though there is a mismatch in the second vowel.

5) Mutsunizing words borrowed from other languages: If a word borrowed from another language occurred with one form that is closer to the pronunciation of the source language and one that is closer to typical Mutsun phonology, we chose the more Mutsun-like word. For example, the word **sawaatu** ‘Saturday’ borrowed from Spanish ‘Sabado’ has three tokens recorded as **sabato** (one from Arroyo, two from Harrington) and two tokens recorded as **sawaatu** (both Harrington). Mutsun did not have a /b/ phoneme, Spanish final ‘-o’ was often borrowed as /u/, and Spanish stressed vowels were often borrowed as long. Thus **sawaatu** is clearly the more Mutsun-like form, so it was chosen despite having the minority of tokens. If a borrowed word was only recorded in forms with segments that do not exist in Mutsun, such as **pirsidyu** for ‘Presidio,’ we attempted to construct a Mutsunized form (in this case **pirsityu**) by altering non-native segments following patterns attested in other borrowings (e.g. /bdg/ become /ptk/). However, for borrowings that were used very extensively with non-Mutsun segments, such as **diyos** ‘God,’ we retained the very common non-nativized pronunciation. **diyos** is recorded 173 times in Mutsun texts, all of them with initial **d**, none nativized to **t**. Forms include **diyos**, **diyoos**, **dyoos**, **dyos**, **dios**, **dioos**, but the sources are unanimous on the initial **d**.

6) Environments where vowel length may be neutralized: Okrand (1977) finds that long vowels are shortened in word-final syllables (e.g. the second syllable of **cahi** ‘hawk’ mentioned above) and that vowel length was difficult for Harrington to determine in monosyllabic roots (e.g. **sii** ‘water,’ **hin** ‘face, eye’). Monosyllabic roots are relatively rare in Mutsun, with most nouns and verbs using a disyllabic template. Arrick (2012) finds that Harrington’s recordings of vowel length are more variable for monosyllabic roots (in isolation, unsuffixed) than for the word-final syllables of comparable disyllabic roots. It is usually in the monosyllabic words that Harrington re-elicits a word over and over (perhaps 15 times), and marks its vowel ‘long. C[learly] h[ear]d] forever’ but then marks it as short again on another elicitation. Okrand comments that Harrington often inserted a note saying that vowels in words like **hin**, **sii** were ‘half-long,’ or he used a diacritic for a similar purpose (Okrand 1977:68-69). (A long vowel in consonant-final roots like **hin** would not normally be expected, since long vowels do not normally occur in closed syllables in the language.) We think it is extremely likely that Mutsun had a pattern of

neutralizing the vowel length distinction in word-final syllables, including monosyllabic roots without suffixes.

This leaves the question of vowel length in monosyllabic roots with suffixes, where the root is not word-final. Okrand finds within the portion of the Mutsun material he had that monosyllabic stems usually appear with long vowels when followed by a suffix, even if the vowel of the monosyllabic root is then in a closed syllable (e.g. **hiintak** ‘in the eye,’ Okrand 1977:69-70). This is the only environment in Mutsun where a long vowel seems to be common in a closed syllable. Forms of **hin** occur 98 times in our database, 75 of those from Harrington (the only source to examine for vowel length). 15 of those tokens have a suffix, and all 15 are recorded with a long vowel, whether the stem vowel is in an open or closed syllable (**hiinum** ‘by eye,’ **hiintak** ‘in the eye,’ also **hiinte** ‘to have eyes’). Harrington’s recorded vowel length in the 60 tokens without suffixes is highly variable. Okrand concludes that monosyllabic roots have an underlying long vowel, which surfaces when the root is not word-final (even in closed syllables, despite the usual prohibition on CVVC syllables), but that the vowel is realized as in between long and short when the root is word-final. However, **lot** ‘mud’ for example does not support this conclusion: it has 15 tokens within the information we have, 13 of those from Harrington, and six of those with suffixes. These six tokens are exactly split, with three recorded with a long vowel and three with short (e.g. both **lootse** and **lotse** ‘mud (obj.)’). Similarly, **eh** ‘gray ground squirrel’ has 15 tokens from Harrington, seven of them suffixed, of which five with a long vowel (**eehmak** ‘gray ground squirrels’) and two with short (**ehmak**). Arrick (2012) finds that nearly a third of monosyllabic roots have variably recorded vowel length even when suffixation puts the root vowel in a closed syllable (as in **ehmak**, **lotse**). Arrick does find that Harrington’s recording of vowel length in monosyllabic roots with suffixes is significantly more consistent than his recording of it in the same roots in isolation, with a strong tendency toward long vowels in suffixed forms, matching Okrand’s conclusion. However, given the still substantial degree of variability and uncertainty in recording of vowel length in these forms, and that this would be the only case in the language with long vowels in closed syllables, which might be difficult for language learners, we have chosen to use the following patterns for vowel length in monosyllabic and disyllabic stems (applied to all stems, demonstrated here for sample stems):

Isolation	Suffixed (open syll.)	Suffixed (closed syll.)
sii* ‘water’	siisum ‘by water’	sitka ‘in water’
hin ‘eye’	hiinum** ‘by eye’	hintak ‘in the eye’
pire ‘world, ground’	pireese** ‘world (obj.)’	piretka ‘on the ground’
awiS ‘left (hand, side)’	awiiSum** ‘with the left’	awiStak ‘on the left’

* **ke** ‘look!, listen!’ is an exception, because its status as an exclamation explains why it might have a consistently short vowel, and there is almost no support for a long vowel in it in any environment.

** Long vowels are used in this environment if at least one token of a given stem is recorded with a long vowel in this environment, since vowel shortening in final syllables is a known alternation, as explained in point 1 above. The long vowel is noted in the dictionary as an ‘Other pronunciation’ with the environment explained, as for other words with allomorphy.

Following these patterns means that the monosyllabic and disyllabic roots show the same pattern when suffixed, and that all forms except monosyllabic vowel-final roots in isolation (e.g. **sii**) conform to the phonotactic patterns of the rest of the language. There are only seven words in the database of this type, and four of them are exclamations or the word for an animal call. Of the remaining three words, **sii** ‘water’ is by far the most frequent, with 162 tokens, 138 of them from Harrington, and 76 out of 77 of the tokens in unsuffixed position appear as long vowels. We feel that this quantity of information supports maintaining long vowels in word-final position in monosyllabic stems. We chose the forms above as striking a balance between enforcing the phonotactic constraints that appear in the language otherwise, evaluating whether vowel length was distinctive in a given environment, sticking to the language material as it was (variably) recorded, and facilitating learnability for Mutsun learners.

4.4. SOFTWARE. This dictionary and the lexical and text databases were created using Fieldworks Language Explorer (FLEX) version 8.1.4, Pathway 1.12.0, and OpenOffice. The former two are available from www.sil.org. Earlier stages of the project used various versions of SIL’s Shoebox and LinguaLinks software, as well as earlier versions of Fieldworks Language Explorer.

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Bookmark Template

You may want to have a quick, handy list of how to pronounce Mutsun sounds or where to find which letter in the dictionary to use whenever you're looking up a word. You can print out or photocopy the bookmark template below and cut or fold it to make a bookmark, so that you don't have to turn back to the Introduction to find this information while you work. Fold or cut on the dotted lines.

Pronunciation Guide

Capital letters are different sounds!

Vowels:

a, e, i, o, u: like Spanish ('taco, pero, mi, usted')

aa, ee, ii, oo, uu: same but say it longer

Consonants that are pronounced like in English:

h: like 'hello.' **helwe** 'to strip the bark off'

k: like 'Kate.' **ke** 'what?'

l: like 'lost.' **laalak** 'goose'

m: like 'must.' **maayi** 'laugh'

n: like 'nest.' **neppe** 'this'

p: like 'pool.' **pulmu** 'to make bread'

s: like 'see.' **sii** 'water'

t: like 'top.' **taa** 'older sister'

w: like 'want.' **waate** 'to come'

y: like 'yell' or 'you.' **yuksi** 'to gather acorns'

Consonants different from English:

c: like English 'ch' as in 'potato chip.' **cipituk** 'mallard duck'

L: like English 'ly' as in 'tell you.' **heLekpu** 'to be happy.'

r: like Spanish single 'r' like in 'pero,' like the 'dd' in 'ladder' in English. **raakat** 'name,' **aruuta** 'tomorrow,' **por** 'flea.'

S: like English 'sh' as in 'shop.' **SaSran** 'raccoon.'

T: sort of like English 't' with a sort of r-like sound together with it. Curl the tip of your tongue up and back against the roof of your mouth to make this. **Taakampi** 'to bring, carry something,' (NOT A SOUND OF ENGLISH, listen to recordings)

tY: like English 'ty' like in the name 'Katya.' **kaatYul** 'calf of the leg'

': little gap or stop in the middle of English 'uh-oh.' **asa'a** 'truly,' **aruh'a** 'morning,'

Double consonants: Same, but say it longer.

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aacic *N pipe* *Synonym: toreepa*. [Attested only once]

***aacis** *Nplace part of a placename* {{Ex.: *aacistak* Aacistak (a place, Carmel)}}
Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: aacistak

aacistak (Made from: *aacis, -tak₂) *Nplace Monterey*

***aama** *V believe* {{Ex.: *aaman-me men* *sukmusihne*. You believe, you are being made to smoke. *ekwe-ka-mes aaman*. I don't believe you.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: aaman

aaman (Made from: *aama, -n₃) *V believe* (Other Pronunc.: **aamani** before another suffix)

aamane *Adv truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely* {{Ex.: *hasli-ka amane*. I am really afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time..

aami *V bewitch* {{Ex.: *kan-was aamin*. I bewitched him.}}

aanan *N mother* {{Ex.: *ekwena-k aanan*. He doesn't have a mother. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby nurses at his mother's (breast). *wattinin wak-aanan*. His mother went. *amSi-ka haywena kan-aanane*. So I (can) go see my mother. *kan-aanantis*. My late (deceased) mother.}} Grammar: 1st person sg. possessive ('my mother') can be either irregular *ansa* or regular *kan-aanan*, there is probably an irregular form *anaa* for calling out or addressing 'mother!', but somewhat unsure. Words containing this: *annaknis*, *ansa₁*, *anaa*

aareh *N great blue heron, heron* {{Ex.: *aarehmak* great blue herons}}

aari *V give more* {{Ex.: *aariy nuk!* Give him more! *aariimit!* Give me more!}} (Other Pronunc.: **aarii** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

aasakwa *N mushroom*

aasir *Nrevers. year* {{Ex.: *iTTas aasir*. new year *wak hiSSenin neppe tollon aasir*. He did this many years ago.}} *Verb: asri*.

aati *V straighten* {{Ex.: *aatinin-ak coore'Sa*. It straightened by itself. *aatiy!* Straighten it.}}

***aaTey** *Nrevers. different/other place* {{Ex.: *paya aaTeytak wak paya*. Runs, he runs everywhere.}} *Verb: aTye*. Grammar: only appears with -tak. Words containing this: aaTeytak

aaTeytak (Inflected form of: *aaTey, -tak₁) *Adv everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place*

aaTih *Nrevers. vomit* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi aaTihse*. I am looking at the vomit.}} *Verb: aThi*.

aaTin *N earring* {{Ex.: *hattenane aaTin*, *mukurmane aaTin* Whose earring is this? It is the woman's earring.}} *Similar: huTel*. Meaning: any kind of earring.

aawe *N morning star* {{Ex.: *iccon aawe* The morning star came out.}} *Similar: awesna*.

aawena *N blackberry bird* {{Ex.: *aawena*, *aawenakma* blackberry bird, blackberry birds}}

aawits *Nrevers. sweet thing, something sweet* *Verb: awtsi*. Grammar: alternative form is *awtsiSmin*. [Attested only once]

aaye *V like* {{Ex.: *haysa aayes, kuwa-ka ke!* Listen, I say they liked them!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

aayi *V remove, take off, take, pick, harvest* {{Ex.: *wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse*. He took his hat from me. *haysa aayi yuukise*. They pick acorns.}}

accu *V make, do, finish* {{Ex.: *kan-was accumpi*. I finish it. *kan accunin* I finished. *iTTas-kane accumpin* I made it a new one. *accuSte muccuw*. Breakfast is ready.}} Words containing this: *accun*, *accuSte*

accun (Made from: *accu*, -n₃) *V finish* (Other Pronunc.: **accuni** before another suffix)

accuSte (Inflected form of: *accu*, -Ste) *perf finished, made, done, ready*

acil *N bluebird* [Attested only once]

acima *N many small stars, Milky Way* [Me only]

aciwa *V be silly, be drooly* {{Ex.: *aciwaSmin* silly one}} Meaning: not clear whether "drooly" is a

literal meaning, or just "silly". [Ar only, very unsure]

acri *V* look tearful [Tentative]

agoostu (Borrowed from: agosto Spanish) *N* August {{Ex.: *kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu*. I am eating a watermelon (in) the last days of August.}} [Attested only once]

aha₁ *V* comb hair {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle ahaapu, peNaapu*. I can't comb my hair. *ahat kannis!* Comb me (my hair)!}} *Synonym*: **ahse**, **sipku**. (Other Pronunc.: **ahaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

aha₂ *excl* aha {{Ex.: *ar; aha pinaa-mes waate sikkot* Ah, aha, there's a mole coming after you!}} [Attested only once]

ahca *V* hide {{Ex.: *ahcan-me hinne wak*. You hide, he walks.}} Grammar: possibly only used with -n(i). [Tentative]

ahha *V* give wood {{Ex.: *ahhami* to give wood for me}} *Similar*: **ahhamen**. [Tentative]

ahhamen *N* bundle, bunch {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ahhamen* I don't have a bundle (of firewood).}} *Similar*: **ahha**. Meaning: of firewood or flowers. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ahhes *Nrevers*. comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hemec'a ahhes!* Bring me a soap root brush! *hanni-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhese!* Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan*. The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.}} *Similar*: **sipuksan**; *Verb*: **ahse**. Cultural info: Ascension's father made and sold these..

ahran *N* tree bark {{Ex.: *wak tonsen ahrane* He found the bark.}}

ahse *Vrevers*. brush hair {{Ex.: *ahhespuy!* Brush your hair!}} *Synonym*: **aha**₁, **sipku**; *Noun*: **ahhes**. Cultural info: with a soaproot brush. (Other Pronunc.: **ahhes** before -pu or -mu)

ahsi, *V* hate {{Ex.: *ahsihnene makke* We are hated here.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

***ahsi**, *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin*. He/She recovered from a serious illness. *kan yete ahsin*. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and

coming to after having fainted. Words containing this: ahsin

ahsin (Made from: *ahsi₂, -n₃) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix)

=ak, *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.: *rinTanin-ak*. He got skinny. *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child piggyback. *coore'Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkuh, yu-k coore'Sa Tawra*. Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. *wak neppe miSmin, miSmin-ak aNNis*. It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.}} Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: **=k** after a vowel)

ak, *N* thirst {{Ex.: *wahyan-ka aksum* I'm parched with thirst. *himyu Taares haTTinin aksum*. All the men died of thirst. *sihhunin kan-ak* My thirst abated.}} *Synonym*: **akkin**; *Verb*: ***akni**.

akiLe *V* give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

akka *V* 1) leave, put aside {{Ex.: *akkan-ak wak-hawnane*. He left his wife. *akkay men-haaSum* Put aside your shame! *hanni-me akkan?* Where did you leave (it)? *ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin* My appetite doesn't leave me.}} *Similar*: **hiTso**. 2) take off (clothes) {{Ex.: *kan akkapun kan-kotnohse*. I took off my shirt.}} Grammar: usually used with -pu (to put clothing away from oneself). 3) let, allow, leave (as is), permit {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest! *akkay sottowtak!* Leave it on the fire!}}

akkas *N* north {{Ex.: *akkastak haysa Tawra*. They live in the north.}} *Similar*: **yakmun**, **rammay₂**, **awar**.

akke *V* 1) wake up, get up {{Ex.: *akkenin haysa* They woke up. *kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTTen*. I woke up, I didn't sleep.}} *Similar*: ***hinnu**, **itma**; *Synonym*: **awye**, **ooso**, ***hinnu**. 2) dawn, come up {{Ex.: *akkeste* It has dawned.}} *Similar*: **Tuhhi**. Meaning: of the sun.

akkes *Nrevers.* salt {{Ex.: *akkeste*. It has salt. *tollon-ak akkes*. It (has) a lot of salt.}} *Verb:* awse.

akkin *Nrevers.* thirst {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka kan-akkiinum*. I am dying of thirst.}} *Synonym:* **ak_i**; *Verb:* ***akni**. (Other Pronunc.: **akkiin** before a vowel in the same word)

akku *V* enter, go in {{Ex.: *moT-me akkuSte?* Have you gone in? *akkuy kan-rukkatka!* Enter my house! *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiasum*. You come in again with your cane. *akkumpiy-me issu wolsatka*. Put your hand in the bag! *nuhu, numan akku hismen*. There, where the sun goes in (sets). *akkun-ak kan-tooTetka*. It entered my flesh (of chiggers). *kalletka akkun yu-k lupupun*. He entered into the sea and ducked his head under. *akkumpi-ka-mes hemec'a rukkataka*. I make you go into one house. *akkumpiy tappur rammay!* Put the (fire)wood inside! *akkunuy kannis!* Position yourself to enter me! (sexual)}} *Similar:* **hemko**, **hotpo**. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with same meaning, with -mpi means to bring in or make go in. Meaning: used of entering places (houses, etc.), of the sun setting or possibly rising, of bringing laundry etc. in, of a chigger entering one's flesh, and of sexually entering another's body. Words containing this: *akkutin-ammaksi*, *akkuya-hismen*, *akkumpi*

akkumpi (Made from: *akku*, -mpi) *V* make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

akkus *N* chin

akkutin-ammaksi (Compound composed of: *akku*, -ti₂, -n₂, *amma*, -ksi) *N* feast [Me only]

akkuya-hismen (Compound composed of: *hismen*, *akku sunset*) *N* sunset *Opp.:* **iccoSte-hismen**. [Me only]

***akni** *Vrevers.* be thirsty {{Ex.: *aknin-ka tollon*. I am very thirsty. *sihhunin kan-aknin*. My thirst stopped.}} *Noun:* **ak_i**; *Noun:* **akkin**. Grammar: almost always used with -n(i) meaning 'be/get thirsty' or -n meaning 'thirst', rarely with -Ste meaning 'thirsty', very rarely with -mpi meaning 'make someone be thirsty'. Words containing this: *aknin*

aknin (Made from: ***akni**, -n₃) *V* be thirsty Meaning: may also mean 'to become/get thirsty'. (Other Pronunc.:

aknini before another suffix)

akra *V* look up {{Ex.: *akray!* Look up! *men akra taprey, minmuy meheepuy!* You are looking up above. Look below!}}

akwaswas *Npersonal* Santa Cruz Indians, Akwaswas Tribe

alaaSu *N* baby {{Ex.: *hiswihnis alaaSu* The baby was born. *wattiniy mukkehTuk, sinnihTuk wak-alaaSuhTuk!* Go with the son, with the child, with her baby! *alaaSu muusi-k*. The baby is nursing.}}

alamiyo (Borrowed from: *alamillo* Spanish) *N* California white alder [Attested only once]

alis *N* fan, spectator {{Ex.: *waate alis* The fan is coming. *kan meheesi aliise*. I'm just looking at the fan. *men kannis alis*. You are a fan to me.}} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: **aliis** before a vowel in the same word)

alle *V* break {{Ex.: *allenin-ka tuuriS*. I broke my fingernail. *allen-me?* Did you break (something)? *alleSmin* broken one}} *Similar:* **atte₃**. Words containing this: *alleSte*

alleSte (Inflected form of: *alle*, -Ste broken) *perf* broken

am *V* be {{Ex.: *hawhayi am tursi* It is still cold. *ciiras-me am enne?* Are you always writing? *neppe am innu kiprihte*. This is a twisted road.}} Grammar: may mean something is happening now, like English -ing, or may mean 'to be' (something is something), or may just add a meaning to the sentence that is hard to translate (could be progressive or equational/copula or a discourse particle). Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: common in Arroyo's time but not used by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

ama_i *N* 1) body {{Ex.: *ekwe siksas men-ama!* Don't get your body dirty! *hasku-ka ama*. My body itches. *tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka*. He has a lot of sweat on his body. *men hinne men-amaasum* You walk around with your body. *corkompi haysa amaase*. They're drying their bodies. *hinne-k amaaya* He is walking around naked. *amaayakma* naked ones}} *Verb:* **ama_s**. 2) person, people {{Ex.: *men miSmin*

ama. You are a good person. *pina waate amakma*. Here come (some) people.}} 3) fruit, seed {{Ex.: *parki-was amaasum* It's heavy with fruit.}} Meaning: of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hamaama, amaaya, amakniS

ama, *Adv* now {{Ex.: *rokse ama*. It is dusty now (from wind). *itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth.}} *Similar*: **ney'a**. Meaning: rare word with similar meaning to ney'a. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

ama, *V* tell the truth {{Ex.: *aman-mes-ka* Did I tell you the truth?}} [Ar only, very unsure]

ama, *V* appear, seem {{Ex.: *amanin-ka kata sitluSte*. I appeared as if I were small.}} [Attested only once]

ama, *V* gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds
Noun: **ama**, 1. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

amaaya (Made from: ama₁, ya₁) *N* naked/nude one
Grammar: -ya probably comes historically from ya 'and/also/too,' but is now just part of this word.

amakniS (Made from: ama₁, -kniS seeds) *N* seeds

aman *quant* much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}}

amatYka *Adv* near, nearby, very nearby Grammar: could be made of ama 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'.

amen (Borrowed from: amen Spanish/Latin) *excl* amen

amenpu (Made from: amne, -pu cloud up, get cloudy) *V* cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be pronounced amempu (n->m before p).

ameSpu (Made from: *amSe, -pu play) *V* play *Similar*: haSpu.

amisan *N* lord {{Ex.: *hatte neppe diyos makke amisan?* Who is this God, our lord?}} Social use: used only in translations of Christian materials, unclear whether it is a native Mutsun word or what it meant apart from this use, translated as Señor.

amma *V* 1) eat {{Ex.: *ammayuT tooTe!* Eat the meat! (you all) *ammayniy!* Come to eat! *amma makke*. We eat. (It's time to eat.) *murtey*

kannis amman por. At night the fleas ate me. *haayi ammawuy!* Come eat! *huysi-ka hiSSe ammane*. I'm hurrying to make the food. *ammapu-ka*. I'm eating a little. *hiSSeSte amman*. The food is made/ready food.}} *Similar*: **amSa**. 2) try/taste food {{Ex.: *amma makke iiwuse*. We try eating figs. *hummitit kan amma!* Give it to me, I will try it!}} Meaning: rare meaning. Words containing this: akkutin-ammaksi, amman, ammapu, ammati, amtYaSmin

amman (Made from: amma, -n₂) *N* meal, food
loanword: **laseena**; *Similar*: **notson**. Grammar: can use ammamsa instead with similar meaning.

ammani *N* 1) rain {{Ex.: *kan meheesi ammanise* I am watching the rain. *ammaniway* rainy season}} *Verb*: **amne** 1; *Verb*: **amne** 1. 2) cloud {{Ex.: *Taskuhte ammani* The clouds are red.}} Meaning: meaning 'rain' is more common. Words containing this: ammaniway

ammaniway (Made from: ammani, -way rainy season)
N rainy season

ammapu (Made from: amma, -pu) *V* eat a little
Meaning: not literal meaning of -pu.

ammati (Made from: amma, -ti₂) *V* go along eating

ammi *V* 1) carry, bring {{Ex.: *kan-mes ammitin*. I was carrying you.}} Meaning: holding in the arms. 2) hold, have {{Ex.: *ammisiy nuk!* Just hold it! *hemmen ammisi*. He still has it.}} 3) keep, conserve {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ammisi kan-riicase* I don't conserve (keep) my language.}}

ammis *Nrevers*. injury, wound {{Ex.: *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis*. My injury still hurts me.}} *Verb*: **amsi**.

amne *V* 1) rain, be rained on {{Ex.: *ammen yete?* Is it going to rain? *ammenin makkese*. It rained on us. *amenpu siise*. It rains water. *corokpu makse koc amne*. We are sad when it rains. *hittYe makke rukkatka amsi-me ekwe amnehne* Come on, let's go home so that you don't get rained on! *amnehthe maksen* It's rained on us.}} *Noun*: **ammani** 1; *Noun*: **ammani** 1. Grammar: can be without subject (it rains) or with person who gets rained on as subject (I rain = it rains on me). 2) cloud up, get ready to rain {{Ex.: *amenpu Tarah*. The sky is clouding up.}} Grammar: may only

have this meaning with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **amen** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: amenpu

ampi *V* roast {{Ex.: *ampiy*; *ampi-ka tooTese!* Roast it! I'm roasting meat. *ampihmin huuyi*. roasted fish *ampis* roasting spit *ampimsa* roasting spit}} *Similar*: **miTTi**. Words containing this: ampihmin, ampimsa, ampis

ampihmin (Made from: ampi, -Smin) *N* roasted one

ampimsa (Made from: ampi, -msa) *N* roasting spit

ampis (Made from: ampi roasting spit) *N* roasting spit *Similar*: **teeyes**.

***amre** *V* still want to {{Ex.: *amren-ka amma*. I still want to eat. *amrenin-ka eTTen*. I still wanted to fall asleep. *kan amren* I still want more.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Words containing this: amren

amren (Made from: *amre, -n₃) *V* still want to

amsi *V* revers. hurt, injure, endanger {{Ex.: *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him. *amsiSte-k*. He is hurt. *amsinin seppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Noun*: **ammis**.

amSa *V* eat a lot {{Ex.: *amSaSmin* glutton *amSaSte-k*. He has eaten a lot.}} *Similar*: **amma** 1. Words containing this: amSaSmin

amSaSmin (Made from: amSa, -Smin big eater, glutton) *N* big eater, glutton *Similar*: **orSe**. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends.

***amSe** *V* play {{Ex.: *ameSpu-ka coore'Sa*. I'm playing alone. *neppes-ka ameSpu*. I'm playing this.}} *loanword*: **hukaari**; *Similar*: **rorSo**. Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: **ameS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: ameSpu

amSi *conj* so that, in order to {{Ex.: *amSi yulke, yuu-ka puuTe*. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so that the fire will burn! *hiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *hanni-ka yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu?* Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?}}

amtYaSmin (Made from: amma, -tY-, -Smin a big eater) *N* big eater, glutton

amu *conj* so that, in order that {{Ex.: *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun* What did you do to make your molars ache? *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

amyu *V* 1) impose oneself {{Ex.: *kan amuypu*. I am imposing myself. *amyuSte-k eTTen kariy* He imposed himself and slept outside.}} 2) teach, get used to {{Ex.: *makke amyumpi nii*. We get accustomed to it here (by having imposed ourselves). *haayi makke amuypu* Come here, we teach ourselves!}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuy** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

ana *V* desire to {{Ex.: *calsanin piNi ana*. Perhaps (someone) wants to urinate often.}} [Attested only once]

anaa (Inflected form of: aanan) *N* mother! {{Ex.: *ay, anaa, haayi!* Oh mother, come! *anaa, kan wattin kan hukaarina*. Mother, I am going (somewhere) to play.}} Grammar: irregular form for calling out to one's mother (vocative).

anci *V* revers. be different {{Ex.: *ancinse-me* Are you different? (Ascension not sure)}} *Noun*: **aNNis**. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

anhel (Borrowed from: angel Spanish) *N* angel {{Ex.: *hattena anhel, kanhel ya?* Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

ani *N* white tree

anna *V* 1) forgive, pardon {{Ex.: *annanit kannis* Forgive me!}} Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -pu or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself. 2) be pitiful {{Ex.: *annapu-k*. He is pitiful. *neppe yeehu annaksi*. This old man is really pitiful.}} 3) pity {{Ex.: *kan-was annan*. I pity him. *annapu-k*. He pities himself.}} Words containing this: annapu

annaknis (Made from: aanan, -kniS) *N* aunt, stepmother {{Ex.: *kan-annaknis* my aunt}}

annapu (Made from: anna, -pu pity) *V* pity, forgive

- anre** *V* bend {{Ex.: *oySoy anrey!* Do it again, bend again!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]
- ansa₁** (Made from: aanan, -s₂) *N* my mother {{Ex.: *kan-ansa / kan-aanan* My mother}}
- ansa₂** *V* paint {{Ex.: *ekwe piNi yete ansan.* Maybe (someone) won't paint later.}} [Attested only once]
- anSa** *Adv* distant, far {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis mostor anSa.* Go put it in the trunk, (in the) tree trunk far away.}} [Ar only, very unsure]
Words containing this: anSa-ennes, anSa-mehes, anSa-namtis, anSa-riccas
- anSa-ennes** (New word made from: anSa, enne, -s₃) *N* internet, email
- anSa-mehes** (New word made from: anSa, mehe, -s₃ television) *N* television
- anSa-namtis** (New word made from: anSa, namti, -s₃) *N* radio
- anSa-riccas** (New word made from: anSa, ricca, -s₃) *N* telephone, phone
- antiwi** *V* be small, be little {{Ex.: *koro antiwin* (Someone's) feet are small.}} Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be antiki. [Ar only, very unsure]
- antonyo** (Borrowed from: Antonio Spanish) *N* personal Antonio {{Ex.: *semmoSte-k, semmonin antonyo.* Antonio is dead, he died.}}
- aNNis** *N* other one, another, other, next, last {{Ex.: *aNNistak-ka Tawra.* I live somewhere else. *aNNis piretka* to the other world *aNNis siman* last week}} *Similar: uSuwas; Verb: anci.*
Words containing this: aNNiste
- aNNiste** (Made from: aNNis, -te) *V* have another [Tentative]
- apatonyo** (Borrowed from: Abad Antonio Spanish) *N* personal Abbot Antonio Pronunciation: pronounced as abatonyo, but Mutsunized pronunciation would use a p for b, words for Abbot and Antonio joined into one word. [Attested only once]
- ape** (Borrowed from: appear Spanish) *V* descend, go down {{Ex.: *apey!* Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}}
- apnan** *N* stepfather, father-in-law, uncle {{Ex.: *kan-apnan* my uncle *apnanis* stepfathers}}

Similar: appa. Grammar: possible irregular plural *apnanis*, but unsure.

appa *N* father {{Ex.: *kan-appa iinate.* My father is sick. *apsa* my father *kan-mes appa* I am your father. *kan-mennen kan-appasum.* My grandmother by my father. *kan-appatis* my late (dead) father *neppe wak-appawas* This is his father's (of his father). *hoTTo men-appame* Go by your father!}} *Similar: apnan.* Meaning: biological father or God the father, but not used of a priest. Words containing this: *apsa*

appedaases (Borrowed from: a pedazos 'in pieces' Spanish) *N* piece [Attested only once]

apsa (Made from: appa, -s₂) *N* my father

apSe *V* be easy {{Ex.: *ekwe-k apSe.* It's not easy. *apSe-ka hiSSe.* I do it easily. *ekwe apSe wak kaplahne.* It is not easy to hug her.}}

apuk *N* quiver (for arrows) [Me only]

apyari (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) *V* get off, get out {{Ex.: *licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out!}} [Attested only once]

ar *Adv* already, yet {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ar hinuspu.* I didn't know/realize it yet. *ekwe-ka-mes ar uypas.* I didn't invite you yet. *moT-me ar nossopun?* Are you sighing yet?}} Meaning: translates as 'yet' with 'not' and questions, refers to something happening or not happening in the past or having started by the present. Social use: used much less by Ascension's time.

ara *Adv* then, and then, next {{Ex.: *wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan* He told me and then I told him. *araa-ka-was nansinin.* Then I met him.}} Pronunciation: also pronounced as *aru* (or *aruu* in place of *araa*) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **araa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

aramovil (Borrowed from: automovil or automobile Spanish or English) *N* car, automobile

arca *V* hang (by the neck) {{Ex.: *arcaSmin* hanged one}} *Similar: horko₁.* [Attested only once]
Words containing this: *arcaSmin*

arcaSmin (Made from: arca, -Smin) *N* hanged person [Attested only once]

arcusum *N* place placename

aren *N* knot {{Ex.: *wak aren rootes*. It was his knot.}} [Attested only once]

arespu (Made from: arse, -pu) *V* be jealous Meaning: with passive -hne or -stap, this means 'be the object of someone's jealousy, be fought over out of jealousy'.

ari *V* be finished, be done Social use: existence of this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

ariina (Borrowed from: harina Spanish) *N* flour {{Ex.: *ariina wak-riT* The flour's coarse meal.}} [Tentative]

arikkay *N* valley oak tree, acorn *Similar: arkeh*. Sci. name: Q. lobata. [Me only]

arkeh *N* white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: *rutaana makke arkehse*. We go to collect oak.}} *Similar: arikkay*. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.

arki *V* step aside {{Ex.: *arkiniy innutkatum!* Step to the side of the road (from the road)!}}

aros (Borrowed from: arroz Spanish) *N* rice {{Ex.: *takkampiy aros!* Heat up the rice!}} (Other Pronunc.: **aroos** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word;)

arse *V* 1) be jealous {{Ex.: *wak-mes arse* He's jealous of you. *arespustap-ak* He was the object of (someone's) jealousy. *wak arespu*. He is jealous.}} 2) conceal, hide {{Ex.: *arsey nuk!* Conceal it!}} Meaning: this meaning is somewhat unsure in the Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: **ares** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: arespu

aru *V* be corrupt {{Ex.: *arusminse-me?* Are you corrupt?}} Meaning: sexually corrupt. [Attested only once]

aruh'a (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-k itma aruh'a, eeTe-k*. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

aruuta *Adv* tomorrow {{Ex.: *lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta*. We are going to entertain you tomorrow. *aruuta makke wattin*. Tomorrow we (will) go.}}

arwa *N* spirit {{Ex.: *mak-arwa* our spirits}} [Attested only once]

asa'a (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: *moT piNi asa'a?* Might it be true? *asa'a-mes monsen*. You told him truly. *moT-me asa'a ricca?* Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? *istu-ka ekwe asa'a* I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun.

aski *V* 1) cut bangs {{Ex.: *askihte men-timmah*. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). *kan-askih* my bangs *kan-mes aski*. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.}} 2) roll {{Ex.: *askinin-ka eeye*. I was about to roll.}} Meaning: this meaning is probably wrong, and only occurs once. Words containing this: askih

askih (Made from: aski, -h) *N* bangs

asnu *V* sneeze {{Ex.: *asnu-ka tollon*. I sneeze a lot.}}

asoote (Borrowed from: azote Spanish) *N* whip {{Ex.: *uThin asoote* two whips}} [Attested only once]

asri *V* revers, begin a (new) year {{Ex.: *asrin pire*. The earth began a new year.}} *Noun: aasir*.

assa *V* part hair, wear hair down, let hair down {{Ex.: *assahte men-urih*. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. *assahnis makse ammani wakse*. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). *assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun!* Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain)..

assu *V* be raw, be underdone {{Ex.: *hikkumpiy miSSimpi, amSi ekwe assun, yete-k assunin!* Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! *assuSte* raw}} Words containing this: assuSte

assuSte (Inflected form of: assu, -Ste) *perfraw, underdone*

asuryan *N* sparrow [Tentative]

aSciri *N* winter *Similar: tuurisway*. [Me only]

aSit *N* revers, California jay *Verb: aSti*.

***aSSa** *V* be different, be distinct {{Ex.: *aSSahte rukka*. The house is different.}} *Similar: aTye*. Grammar: might only occur with -hte (aSSahte:

different).

aSti *V* revers. catch California jays {{Ex.: *aStina-ka*. I'm going to catch California jays.}} *Noun*: **aSit**.

at *Adv* shortly, already, just {{Ex.: *ussi-ka at naayate*. Because I only limp. *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is just pure. *hemmen at waate*. (He) is still coming shortly. *koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan*. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.

ata *N* wampum [Attested only once]

ati *V* get wheat {{Ex.: *atinyi-ka*. I'm coming to get wheat.}} [Attested only once]

atita *V* be right *Similar*: **samma**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: direction (opposite of left). [Attested only once]

atki *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: *atki-ka yuu-ka haraana*. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} *Similar*: **wacki**. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

atpe *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi*. to watch out well (to do it as it should be) *atpey!* Watch out!}} Grammar: usually used with -si, but can be used alone with similar meaning. Words containing this: **atpesi**

atpesi (Made from: **atpe**, -si) *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi*. to watch out well (to do it as it should be)}}}

atpet *Adv* hopefully {{Ex.: *atpet-ka holle*. I hope I'll be able to.}} Meaning: may be related to **atpe**(si), but unsure.

atSa, *V* be a girl {{Ex.: *atSakiSpu-k*. She (the old woman) pretends to be a girl.}} *Noun*: **atSa**. [Attested only once]

atSa, *N* girl, young woman {{Ex.: *atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS*. The girl got pregnant.}} *Verb*: **atSa**. Grammar: irregular plural *atSayikma*. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or

older. (Other Pronunc.: **atSayi** before plural suffix -kma) Words containing this: **atSakniS**

atSakniS (Made from: **atSa**, -kniS *girl, young woman*) *N* girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular *atSayikma*. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married.

atSe *V* not teach bad Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

atta *V* look out, show oneself {{Ex.: *hoTTo attay!* Go look out! *attan-ka kan mehe wak suurenis*. I'm looking out to see (if) it turned into coals. *murtey-ak attaspu*. At night he guards.}} Meaning: by itself, usually of poking one's head out the door or such to look at something or check something. Words containing this: **attaspis**, **attaspu**, **attaspumak**

attar *N* clod of dirt, mud {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro*. When I break up dirt clods, my feet hurt. *luuhuninse-me attartak?* Did you get stuck in the mud?}} *loanword*: **teron**; *Similar*: **cok**. Cultural info: has to do with making adobe. Meaning: could also be clump of sugar, but mostly of dirt.

attaspis (Made from: **atta**, -spis) *N* watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.

attaspu (Made from: **atta**, -spu) *V* guard Meaning: looking out at something repeatedly implies guarding it.

attaspumak (Made from: **atta**, -spu, -mak) *N* guards Grammar: singular guard may be **attapuSmin**, but this form is more common.

atte, *V* insult {{Ex.: *attetit!* Keep insulting me!}} [Attested only once]

atte, *V* give acorn bread {{Ex.: *ruhheimitit attetit!* Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

atte, *V* break {{Ex.: *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit* I broke one (of) my teeth. *attehne* it is broken *atten-ka paane*. I broke the bread. *attehte hismen* The sun is broken (half in the morning, half in the afternoon) = it is noon.}} *Similar*: **atse**; *Similar*: **wittu**; *Similar*: **alle**. Meaning: break bread, a tooth, a dish, the day (general break). Words containing this: **atse**

attYa, *quant* only, just {{Ex.: *attYa-ka-mes hayweyni*. I only come to see you. *Tawrana*

makke attYa. We are just going (there) to live.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Words containing this: *hiimi yetattYa*

attYa, *Command* stop talking!, be quiet! {{Ex.: *attYa men-hay!* Quiet your mouth! *attYayuT hiruhmin!* Everyone be quiet!}} Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or being irritating by making noise, often to children.

atwe *V* view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: *atwes-me kannis?* Are you watching me? *ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan* I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) *atwemitit-me kannis koc-ka totyon*. You keep correcting me when I stutter.}} Words containing this: *atwemi*

atwemi (Made from: *atwe*, -mi) *V* correct Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, may be literally 'watch out for someone' in the sense of monitoring what that person does (and correcting them). [Attested only once]

aThi *Vrevers*. vomit, throw up {{Ex.: *kan aThi yete*. I am going to throw up. *hassa-kas aThi*. I feel like throwing up. *kan aTihpu*. I vomit on myself.}} *Noun*: **aaTih**. (Other Pronunc.: **aTih** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

aTi *Adv* without, no {{Ex.: *aTi makkuhmin* widow (without a husband) *aTi ekeTsum-ak morkos*. She was born without sins.}} Words containing this: *aTi-makkuhmin*

aTi-makkuhmin (Compound composed of: *aTi*, *makkuh*) *N* widow *Opp*: **makkuhmin**; *Similar*: **wikic**. [Attested only once]

aTTa, *V* freeze, congeal, set {{Ex.: *aTTaste* = *aTTasmin*. congealed, congealed one}}

aTTa, *V* catch magpies {{Ex.: *kan yete aTTa*. I will catch magpies.}} *Noun*: **aTTaT**.

aTTaT *Nrevers*. magpie *Verb*: **aTTa**. Cultural info: they raised these birds to be tame, and clipped off the end of the tongue, and taught them to speak. Meaning: black and white spotted with a yellow bill. Sci. name: *Pica nuttallii*, Dawson p. 78.

aTwa *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *kan-was yete aTwa*. I am going to fix it. *aTwanin-ak*. It became fixed.}}

aTya *N* somebody, someone [Attested only once]

aTye *Vrevers*. be different, look different {{Ex.: *aTyenin*. (It) became different. *aTyeSte-me*. You look different. *aTyeSmin* a different one *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}} *Similar*: ***aSSa**; *Noun*: ***aaTey**. Words containing this: *aTyeSte*

aTyeSte (Inflected form of: *aTye*, -Ste) *perf* different

atse (Made from: *atte*₃, -s-s) *V* break *Similar*: **atte**. Meaning: possibly with something like an axe, maybe with repeated chopping.

awalkimnay *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

awar *N* north *Similar*: **akkas**, **yakmun**, **rammay**. [Attested only once]

awesna *N* star {{Ex.: *tollon awesna* many stars}} *Similar*: **aawe**.

awhe *V* be high, be deep, be high up {{Ex.: *nuppi awhe*. That's high (up).}}

awiS *Nrevers*. left hand, left side, left {{Ex.: *kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon*. I shot him with my left hand. *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. *awiStak to/on the left*}} *Opp*: **samma**; *Verb*: **awSi**. (Other Pronunc.: **awiiS** before a vowel in the same word)

awke *V* whistle {{Ex.: *hattena ar husken*, *awken?* Who already blew a whistle, whistled?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

***awkis** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *awkistak* Awkistak (placename)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once]

awli *V* be sour, be bitter {{Ex.: *awlimak* sour ones *akkes awli* The salt is bitter. *awliSte* sour *hummit piina awliSmin!* Give me that sour one! *awli aman*, *ekwe-ka hiwsen*. It is very sour, I don't want it.}} *Similar*: **awse**. Social use: could be used of many things including salt and meat in Ar's time, but in Asc's time it could only be used of bitter things like green apples, lemons, or vinegar.

awnicmi *V* catch turtles {{Ex.: *awnicmina makke*. We go to catch turtles.}} *Noun*: **awnicmin**. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.

awnicmin *N* turtle {{Ex.: *ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin*. Turtles aren't being caught now.}}
Verb: **awnicmi**. Sci. name: *Clemmys marmorata*.

awsayma *N* Awsayma Indian Cultural info: this tribe lived between San Juan Bautista and Watsonville, south of the road between them. Grammar: has an irregular plural Awsaymakwa or sometimes Awsaymak.

awse *V* salt {{Ex.: *kan awse tooTese*. I'm salting the meat. *awsey amSi Tummate!* Salt it so it will taste good!}} *Similar*: **awli**; *Noun*: **akkes**.

awSi *Vrevers*. be left-handed, be left {{Ex.: *kan awSiSmin*. I am left-handed. *awSiSte-k*. He is left-handed.}} *Noun*: **awSiS**. Words containing this: *awSiSmin*, *awSiSte*

awSiSmin (Made from: *awSi*, -*Smin* left-handed person) *N* left-handed person *Opp.*: **sammaSmin**.

awSiSte (Inflected form of: *awSi*, -*Ste*) *perf* left-handed

awtos *Nplace* Awtos, Aptos Cultural info: town on the road to Santa Cruz, below Soquel. [Attested only once]

awTu *V* be sweet-toothed, overeat {{Ex.: *awTuSminse-me amane?* Are you really a sweet-toothed one?}} *Similar*: **awtsi**.

awtsi *Vrevers*. be sweet {{Ex.: *hummit awtsiSmin!* Give me sweets!}} *Similar*: **awTu**; *Noun*: **aawits**.

awye *V* be awake {{Ex.: *kan awyenin* I woke up. (became awake) *awzey* Wake up! (Be awake!) *awyeSte* awake *kan-was awyempi*. I wake him up.}} *Synonym*: **akke 1**, **ooso**, ***hinnu**. Words containing this: *awyempi*, *awyen*, *awyeSte*

awyempi (Made from: *awye*, -*mpi*) *V* wake (someone) up

awyen (Made from: *awye*, -*n₃*) *V* wake up, become awake

awyeSte (Inflected form of: *awye*, -*Ste*) *perf* awake
 Meaning: has already woken up.

ay₁ *excl* oh! {{Ex.: *ay anaa, haayi!* Oh mother, come!}} [Tentative]

ay₂ *quant* every, all {{Ex.: *ay Tuuhis* every day}}
 Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time, replaced by *himah'a* and *hiruhmin*. [Ar only, very unsure]

aya *N* enemy {{Ex.: *kan-ayakma* my enemies}}
Synonym: **waayas**.

ayhuwe *V* depart, leave {{Ex.: *ayhuwespuyuT!* You all leave!}} *Similar*: **-w-**. Grammar: probably comes from an unknown verb *ayhu* plus *-we*.

aykic *Adv* possible, can, be able {{Ex.: *aykic-ka holle hooyo* It's possible, I can get it.}}
 Pronunciation: sometimes *aykici* when it's a word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be either adverb or verb.

ayma *N* right hand/side/part Meaning: this word is very unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, *samma* used instead. [Attested only once]

***aymu** *V* be pure, be completely, be only {{Ex.: *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is pure. *aymuhte tiiwismak*. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}} Grammar: only appears with *-hte*. Words containing this: *aymuhte*

aymuhte (Inflected form of: **aymu*, -*Ste*) *perf* pure, entirely

ayrac *N* water bird Meaning: large, pretty water bird, black/white spotted and very blue with a long beak, a little bigger than a pigeon, eats worms and small fish by skimming the water (Ascension/Ha). [Attested only once]

ayun 1) *Command* bring me it!, give me it!
 {{Ex.: *ayun sii!* Bring water! *ayunyuT sii!* You all bring water! *ayun niSSa urkan!* Give me this mortar!}} Meaning: this meaning more common. **2)** *V* bring, give {{Ex.: *hattena ayuna sottowe, ayun sottow!* Who goes to bring fire? Bring me fire!}}

C

caaca *V* try, do what one can {{Ex.: *caaca-k*. He does what he can.}} [Tentative]

caahi *N* barn owl *Verb*: **cahi**. Meaning: hornless.

caapuna (Made from: *cappu*) *N* prickly thing, thorn
Synonym: **cappuSmin**.

caasuna *N* an herb, hay Meaning: Ar thought it was hay, but Ascension says it has prickly points on the leaves when young and you have to cut them off, soak it, and throw away the liquid.

caawa *V* go ahead, speed up {{Ex.: *caawan-ak pireese*. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

caaya *N* open-weave washing basket Cultural info: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]

caayare *Adv* bowlegged {{Ex.: *caayare wak hinne*. He walks bowlegged.}} *Similar: cayra.*

caaye *V* praise {{Ex.: *kan caaye neppe Taarese*. I praise this man. *hiimi-me at caayepu*. You are always praising yourself, shortly.}}

cahi *V* catch barn owls *Noun: caahi.* (Other Pronunc.: **cahii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

cahki *V* squeeze/squirm through {{Ex.: *nii-ka cahki*. I squeeze through here (for ex., where a board is missing from a fence).}}

cakini *N* stringless bow [Attested only once]

cakira *N* sweet alyssum, peppergrass Meaning: *koniga maritima*, *alysium maritimum*. [Attested only once]

cakku *V* be sad {{Ex.: *cakkunin-ka*. I became sad.}} *Synonym: cakwi, *corko*. Words containing this: *cakkun*

cakkun (Made from: *cakku*, -n₃) *V* get/become sad

caklu *V* bend body, bend over {{Ex.: *cakulpuy!* Bend over! *cakluy nuk!* Bend him/her over! *wak caklu*. He bends over at the waist.}} Meaning: bend body forward at waist or hips. (Other Pronunc.: **cakkul** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

cakwi *V* be sad {{Ex.: *cakwi-me yete, ussi-me yete ekwe eTten*. You will be sad because you won't fall asleep.}} *Similar: -w-; Synonym: cakku, *corko*.

cala, *N* urine, pee, piss {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise*. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.))} *Verb: cala*. (Other Pronunc.: **callaa** before a single consonant and

then a vowel in the word)

cala, *V* urinate, pee {{Ex.: *hoTTo calaayis!* Go to urinate! *calamsa penis calaana-ka*. I go to pee. *ekwe-ka holle cala*. I can't pee.}} *Noun:*

cala. (Other Pronunc.: **calaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: *calamsa*, *caltYa*, *caltYaSmin*

calamsa (Made from: *cala*, -msa) *N* penis pt: riikeh; *Similar: piliw*.

calku *V* have a sickle, put on sickle {{Ex.: *calkuSte-k*. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)}} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

calon (Borrowed from: *chalon* Spanish) *N* place *Chalon* Cultural info: area near stream and Soledad mountain range. [Attested only once]

caltYa (Made from: *cala*, -tY-) *V* pee a lot, urinate often

caltYaSmin (Made from: *cala*, -tY-, -Smin) *N* one who pees a lot, pisser Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced *caltYaSmin*.

cancare *V* walk with shoulders hunched {{Ex.: *cancare wak hinne*. He walks around with his shoulders hunched.}} Meaning: meaning unclear.

cannariS *N* acorn meal Meaning: ground up acorns after leaching them out. [Attested only once]

cappal *N* shoulder blade {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-cappal*. My shoulder blade hurts.}} *Synonym: collo*. Meaning: upper back at shoulder blades.

cappe *V* nail {{Ex.: *kan cappe neppe tappure*. I am nailing this wood.}}

cappu *V* prick, poke {{Ex.: *kan cappunin* I got pricked. *cappuSmin raama* thorny branch *moT-me cappun kan-seepeksum?* Am I pricking you with my beard? *cappu men-seepek*. Your beard pricks. *Sakaati kannis cappumpin*. The grass pricked me.}} *Similar: citmo*. Words containing this: *caapuna*, *cappuSmin*

cappuSmin (Made from: *cappu*, -Smin) *N* prickly/thorny one *Synonym: caapuna*. Grammar: both this and *caapuna* are possible, may mean the same thing.

carak *Nrevers.* whiteness {{Ex.: *meheepuy men-carak!* Look at your whiteness!}} *Verb:* **carka** 1. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, based on comparison to carka, might be Talak.

carka *Vrevers.* 1) be white {{Ex.: *carka men-koro.* Your feet are white.}} *Noun:* **carak**. Meaning: of people or body parts or skin. 2) be clear Meaning: of the sky or weather. (Other Pronunc.: **carak** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: carkasmin

carkasmin (Made from: carka, -Smin) *N* white one, clear one Meaning: white of people or body parts, clear of the sky or weather.

carki *V* be quiet {{Ex.: *paaTe makamse carki.* The priest quiets all of you.}} [Attested only once]

carko *N* light {{Ex.: *wak-carko* his light}} [Attested only once]

carsaywa *N* kingfisher [Attested only once]

cassa *V* throw rocks {{Ex.: *cassa-ka-mes.* I'm throwing rocks at you. *cassat ireksum.* Throw rocks at me!}}

cattYa, *V* gather buckeye trees {{Ex.: *cattYana makke.* We go to gather buckeye trees.}} *Noun:* **cattYa**, 1. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*.

cattYa, *N* 1) buckeye tree *Verb:* **cattYa**, 1. Cultural info: used for making mush out of the (nut?) meal, has pear-like fruits. Meaning: California buckeye. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*. 2) hog testicles Meaning: may be a metaphoric word for the buckeye tree.

cawcila *Npersonal* Chowchilla Tribe/people

cawsayla *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

cayar *Nrevers.* bowlegs {{Ex.: *cayraSte cayarmis.* bowlegged, little bowlegged one}} *Verb:* **cayra**. Social use: this word was not known by Ascension's time, very unsure. [Attested only once]

cayci *Vrevers.* be strong {{Ex.: *ekwe cayci-ka.* I am not strong. *men-ama cayciSmin.* Your body is strong. *caycisi-ka-mes yete.* I will just be strong (strict) to you. *caycikiSpu* to pretend to be strong *ekwe-k cayci.* He's not strong. *cayicpuy!* Do it with all your might! (Use your strength!) *cayciSmin maTTer.* The tobacco is

strong.}} *Noun:* **cayic**. Meaning: usually physical strength, rarely strong flavor/smell. (Other Pronunc.: **cayic** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: cayicpu

cayic *Nrevers.* strength {{Ex.: *kan tukne men-cayicse!* I wish I had your strength!}} *Verb:* **cayci**.

cayicpu (Made from: cayci, -pu) *V* apply strength, do with all one's might Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

***caymu** *V* envy, be jealous {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese caymun yete.* I will envy this man. *cayumpu haysa yete.* They will envy each other. *caymuSmin* envious one}} *Similar:* **katYmu**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to envy), -pu (meaning same), -Smin, or -mak (jealous one/ones). (Other Pronunc.: **cayum** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: cayumpu

cayra *Vrevers.* be bowlegged {{Ex.: *cayraSmin* bowlegged person *cayraSmin wak-koro* His legs are bowlegged. *cayranin* (Someone) got bowlegged.}} *Similar:* **caayare**; *Noun:* **cayar**.

cayumpu (Made from: *caymu, -pu) *V* envy, be jealous Meaning: meaning similar to caymu without -pu. [Tentative]

ceere *V* wade {{Ex.: *ceere-k* He's wading.}} [Attested only once]

ceeyes *Nrevers.* hare, jackrabbit *Similar:* **ruumay**; *Verb:* **ceyse**. Meaning: black-tailed.

cehle *V* sing at the high part (turn) of a song {{Ex.: *cehle haysa saawen.* They sing the higher part.}} *Similar:* **cekle** 1. Cultural info: refers to a part with higher tone in a traditional song, a turn in the song, that instructs the dancers to do something, may also have been used later to refer to just the higher voice in a song, possibly in singing European music.

cehse *V* shine, glow, be bluish {{Ex.: *cehseksi wak-hin kata penyek.* His eyes shine like a cat's.}} Meaning: of the eyes.

ceken *Adv* slowly, little by little Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]

cekle *V* 1) be uneven, be lumpy {{Ex.: *cekleSte* It's lumpy. (Also: It doesn't sit flat.))} *Similar:* **cehle**. 2) be (a little) tall {{Ex.: *hanni-k cekle?* Where is it tall? *cekle wak-utih.* His pillow is

tall.}} *Similar: ceple.* Meaning: probably of household items, not people or mountains etc..

cekre *V* tear open {{Ex.: *neppe caklusi cekreSte.* This is bent over and torn open.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

cen *Adv* now, just now, for the first time {{Ex.: *cen carka.* Now it is clear. *haysa cen waate.* They are coming now.}}

***cepil** *N* place part of placename Grammar: possibly related to ceple, only appears in compound placenames. Meaning: may have to do with mountains. Words containing this: cepil siwkker, pahkala cepil

cepil siwkker (Compound composed of: *cepil, siwkker) *N* place Eagle Mountains [Attested only once]

ceple *V* be in high place, be up high {{Ex.: *histana nii ceple, kata ciles?* What is that here (that's) high up, like a bell?}} *Similar: cekle 2.*

ceris *N* shiny small fish Cultural info: lives in the San Bendito River, tastes good fried. Meaning: small, fat, shiny fish with small scales. [Attested only once]

ceyse *V* revers. hunt jackrabbits {{Ex.: *ceysena makke.* We go to hunt jackrabbits.}} *Noun: ceeyes.* Meaning: probably black-tailed jackrabbits.

***cicik** *N* revers. squirrel {{Ex.: *cicikniS* little squirrel}} *Verb: cikki.* Grammar: only occurs with -kniS. Words containing this: cicikniS

cicikniS (Made from: *cicik, -kniS small squirrel) *N* revers. small squirrel

cicki *V* revers. hunt small squirrels {{Ex.: *cickina makke.* We go to hunt small squirrels.}} *Noun: *cicik.*

cieLe *Adv* high Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may be a verb. Meaning: of voices or singing. [Attested only once]

cihre *V* paint two colors {{Ex.: *cihreSte-k.* (Someone) painted it two colors.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

ciiku *V* sit uncomfortably, hunched {{Ex.: *ciiku-ka.* I sit hunched over uncomfortably.}} Meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.

ciinu₁ (Borrowed from: cino Spanish) *N* Chinese person

ciinu₂ *V* choke {{Ex.: *kan ciinun ammanum.* I choked on (my) food.}} [Attested only once]

ciira *Adv* always, continually {{Ex.: *ciira-k haysane kuwa.* She always talks to them that way.}} *Synonym: hiimi.*

ciiri *N* horn {{Ex.: *pulkinin ciiri.* The bottom broke off the horn.}} *Verb: ciri₂.*

ciiris *N* heat {{Ex.: *ciirisway* summer}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, this word may not exist. Meaning: unclear whether meaning is exactly the same as the more common Taala, or possibly describes weather of a different part of the season. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ciiritmi *V* get larks {{Ex.: *ciiritmina-ka.* I go to get larks.}} *Noun: ciiritmin.*

ciiritmin *N* lark, meadowlark *Verb: ciiritmi.*

ciite *N* dance {{Ex.: *hatte cirpi ciitetka?* Who is shouting at the dance? *cittena-ka ciitetka.* I go to dance at the dance. *taSSuhte makke ciitese.* We have watched the dance.}} *Verb: citte.*

ciiti *V* lean {{Ex.: *kan-mes ciiti.* I am leaning you (on something).}} [Attested only once]

ciivey *N* dance *Similar: ciiveya.* Cultural info: probably a women's dance, but unsure. [Attested only once]

ciiveya *N* shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{Ex.: *kan ussi-ka ciiveya.* I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} *Similar: -ya₂; Similar: ciivey.*

ciiyas *N* cane, walking stick {{Ex.: *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum.* You enter again with your cane. *wak itmanu wak-ciiyase.* He lifts up his cane.}} *Verb: *ciya.*

cikki *V* calm down {{Ex.: *ekwes makam cikkiniti?* Don't you all calm down?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, includes not being angry.

cikri *V* reside, live {{Ex.: *waatena wak cikrin.* He goes to come (here), and lives.}} [Attested only once]

cil (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) *N* chile {{Ex.: *kaayiSmin cil.* The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). *terpeSte neppe cil.* This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **ciil** before a vowel in the same word)

cile *V* ring (a bell) {{Ex.: *cileesis-ka kampanase.* I had the bell rung. *namti-ka cile kampanase.* I

am listening to the bell ringing. *ciles* ringer of a bell (small piece that swings back and forth)}} (Other Pronunc.: **cilee** before one consonant and a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *ciles*

ciles (Made from: cile, -s₃ bell) *N* ringer on a bell

ciliska *V* catch hawks {{Ex.: *ciliskana makke*.

We go to catch hawks.}} *Noun*: **ciliskan**.

ciliskan *N* hawk *Similar*: **siwkker**; *Verb*: **ciliska**.

Cultural info: feathers used for dances. Meaning: reddish tail and black bands across wings when spread, has some white, smallish, hovers in the air watching for prey.

cilwi *V* stub, trip {{Ex.: *cilwinin-ka korotka / kan-koroose*. I stubbed my foot. *cilwinin-ka*. I tripped.}} Meaning: possible unrelated meaning about urine, very unsure.

cim salyer *N* place Jim Salyer Bridge [Attested only once]

cimmi *V* grab skin, pinch skin {{Ex.: *cimmiy* Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him!)} } Meaning: while fighting.

cimu *V* bother, disturb {{Ex.: *makse-mes cimun, caymun*. We bother you, envy you.}} [Attested only once]

cina *V* be tightly packed {{Ex.: *cinaksihte amane*. It is truly very tightly packed. *cinaksi-me amane*. Truly you are tightly packed (into your clothes?).}} *Similar*: **Tinna**. Meaning: of a person in a corset or apples in a jar, for example.

cinnin *N* paternal aunt {{Ex.: *kan-mes cinninte*. I have you as a paternal aunt.}} *Similar*: **ciri₁**. Meaning: may have meant paternal grandmother in Arroyo's time.

***cintu** *V* bump one's head, fall and bump head *Similar*: **martu**. Pronunciation: may have changed from cintu to intu. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.

cipay *N* leg *Synonym*: **koro**; *Synonym*: **kaatYul**. Pronunciation: this word is probably incorrect, and should be one of the related ones. [Me only]

cipituk *N* mallard duck [Attested only once]

cipolsi *V* be hunchbacked [Attested only once]

cippi *V* burst {{Ex.: *sarka cippiSte hin*. The burst eye is white.}}

ciri₁ *N* paternal aunt {{Ex.: *he'e ciri pina*. Yes, that's my (paternal) aunt. *cirsi* my aunt}} *Similar*: **cinnin**. Words containing this: *cirsi*

ciri₂ *V* hook with horns {{Ex.: *tooro kannis cirin*. The bull hooked me by the horns.}}

Synonym: **hicku**; *Noun*: **ciiri**. (Other Pronunc.: **cirii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

cirip *N* revers. shout {{Ex.: *namitpu wak-cirip*. His shouts are heard.}} *Verb*: **cirpi**.

cirko *V* scrape {{Ex.: *cirkoSte men-hintak* You have scraped your face. *cirkonin-ak, wak innanin, yuu-k cirkonin*. He got scraped, he fell, and he got scraped.}}

cirpi *V* revers. shout loudly {{Ex.: *ekwe-me cirpi!* Don't shout! *cirpiy nuk!* Shout at him!}} *Noun*: **cirip**.

cirse *V* cover with ashes {{Ex.: *cirseSte* covered with ashes}}

cirsi (Made from: *ciri₁*, -s₂) *N* my aunt

cirti *V* be yellow, be brown {{Ex.: *cirtinin*. (It) turned yellow.}} Meaning: of horses and of human skin color or complexion, darkish (probably not light yellow).

cisna *V* gather alder wood {{Ex.: *hinwa makke cisanana?* When will we go to gather alder wood?}} *Noun*: **cisnan**. Cultural info: people ate this a lot.

cisnan *N* alder, elder {{Ex.: *cisnanwas lullup alderwood flute cisnan wak-sire alder pith hinwa makke rutaana cisanane?* When will we go to gather alderwood?}} *Verb*: **cisna**. Cultural info: was used for food, for making flutes and cigarettes, and the tea from the flowers had a medicinal use. Meaning: tree, flower, or wood, but not the fruit.

cisre *V* be in a bad mood {{Ex.: *cisrenin*. He got in a bad mood.}}

cit excl shout {{Ex.: *cit, cit! Tawra-k kariy*. 'cit, cit!' He's outside. (Calling during hide-and-seek)}} Meaning: at a gambling or hide-and-seek game.

citmo *V* twitch, feel a twinge {{Ex.: *citmo-mes*. You're twitching. (It's twitching on you.}} *Similar*: **cappu**. Cultural info: twitches in various parts of the body had various meanings.

citte *V* dance {{Ex.: *haayi citterwuy!* Come to dance! *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *moT haysa miSSimpi citte?* Do they dance well? *cittey kata okse appahTuk!* Dance like you used to with your father! *kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte*. I can dance, I know how to dance.}} *Noun*: **ciite**. Words containing this: citemsa, cottes, cottesmak, cittetis

citemsa (Made from: citte, -msa dancing ground, dancing place) *N* dancing ground, dancing place *Similar*: **Tahi**.

cottes (Made from: citte, -s₃) *N* dancer *Similar*: **cittetis**; *Similar*: **cottesmak**.

cottesmak (Made from: citte, -smak) *N* dancer *Similar*: **cottes**; *Similar*: **cittetis**.

cittetis (Made from: citte, -ti₂, -s₃) *N* dancer *Similar*: **cottes**; *Similar*: **cottesmak**.

ciwhe *V* be cloudy, be yellow {{Ex.: *ciwheSte wak-hin*. His eyes are cloudy.}} Meaning: of eyes, as in having cataracts so that the pupil isn't black.

***ciya** *V* walk with a cane {{Ex.: *ciyaapu-k*. He walks with a cane.}} *Noun*: **ciiyas**. Grammar: might only appear with -pu (same meaning). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **ciyaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: ciyaapu

ciyaapu (Made from: *ciya, -pu) *V* walk with a cane [Attested only once]

coccon *N* witchcraft {{Ex.: *coccon iyot* witchcraft sacred stick}} [Tentative]

coceno (Borrowed from: chocheño < San Joseño Spanish) *N* personal Chochenyo (Chochenyo people)

cocheespina (Borrowed from: cuche espin(a)? < puercoespin Spanish) *N* porcupine Meaning: with quills that are gray at the top and red at the base. [Attested only once]

cohhe *V* shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. [Tentative] Words containing this: cohhes

cohhes (Made from: cohhe, -s₃) *N* shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance.

cohisi *N* pock-marked face {{Ex.: *cohisi Tammus* pockmarked cheeks}} *Similar*: **coprore 2**; *Similar*: **cokre**. [Attested only once]

cohlo *V* revers. be full of holes {{Ex.: *cohlonin*. It became full of holes. *cooholsi innutka*. It's full of holes in the road.}} *Noun*: **cohol**. (Other Pronunc.: **coohol** before -si?) Words containing this: cooholsi

coho *N* genitals *Similar*: **cohol**. Meaning: probably related to cohol 'hole,' so it has a taboo meaning too.

cohol *N* revers. hole {{Ex.: *tollon wak-cohol kan-kalsu*. My pants have a lot of holes. (Many are its holes, my pants.) *coholte-k wak-ooco*. Her ears have holes (are pierced). *hiTTew akkun coholtak*. The wind came in the holes. *tursiSte-k wak-cohoolum*. He's cold because of its holes. (in walls)}} *Similar*: **hocol**; *Similar*: **coho**; *Verb*: **cohlo**. Meaning: probably has a taboo meaning also associated with coho 'genitals'. (Other Pronunc.: **cohool** before a vowel in the word)

cok *N* clod {{Ex.: *pina cok*. There is a clod.}} *Similar*: **attar**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cokor *N* fireplace [Me only]

cokre *V* be pockmarked {{Ex.: *cokrehte* pockmarked}} *Similar*: **cohisi**; *Similar*: **coprore 2**. [Attested only once]

***cokro** *V* be deep, deep-set, sunken {{Ex.: *cokrohte men-hin*. Your eyes are deep-set.}} Grammar: only appears with -hte (deep-set, sunken). Meaning: of eyes.

colcolwa₁ *N* cricket *Similar*: **coorena**; *Similar*: **-wa**; *Verb*: **colcolwa₂**. Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: different type of cricket from coorena, but the types are unknown.

colcolwa₂ *V* catch crickets {{Ex.: *colcolwana* to go to catch crickets}} *Noun*: **colcolwa₁**.

collo *N* shoulder-blade *Synonym*: **cappal**. [Attested only once]

colyole *V* growl (stomach) {{Ex.: *colyole kannis*. (My stomach) is growling at me.}}

comle *V* squat {{Ex.: *kan comle*. I'm squatting. *hattena wak Tawra comleSte*. Who is it sitting squatted down?}}

conro *V* straighten, fix Grammar: form conro is constructed based on conorpu. Meaning: this word is extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **conor** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

cooholsi (Made from: cohlo, -si, be full of holes) *V* be full of holes *Similar: coprore 1.*

coore *V* 1) be alone {{Ex.: *cooreynin*. (Someone) came (here) to be alone. *corsenin-me*. You were alone a lot.}} 2) be a virgin Meaning: extension of being alone. (Other Pronunc.: **coree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: coore'Sa, corse

coorena *N* cricket *Similar: colcolwa*. Meaning: different type of cricket from colcolwa, but what types are unknown.

coore'Sa (Made from: coore, -Sa) *Adv* alone, by oneself {{Ex.: *men coore'Sa ricca*. You alone speak. *ameSpu-ka coore'Sa*. I am playing alone. *wak Tawra coore'Sa*. He lives alone.}}

coppo *V* carry {{Ex.: *coppoy nuk* Carry it! *copsonti-ka*. I have something to carry. (I carry something.) *tollon men-coppomak*. You have a lot of things.}} *Synonym: wattimpi*. Grammar: almost always used in copsonti, coppomak, or coppopis, rarely by itself. Social use: Asc. suggests coppo and wattimpi were from different dialects of Mutsun, copsonti is less common than wattimpi. Words containing this: coppomak, coppopisway, coppopu, copso, copson, copsonti

coppomak (Made from: coppo, -mak₃) *N* things Meaning: usually stuff lying around.

coppopisway (Made from: coppo, -spis, -way) *N* Friday *loanword: wiyernes*. Grammar: literally related to 'time of fasting,' use of suffixes somewhat unclear, coppopismak can also be used with same meaning.

coppopu (Made from: coppo, -pu) *V* fast, go without food *loanword: yunaari*; *Similar: uspu*. Meaning: use of suffix unclear, not literal meaning of -pu. Social use: yunaari replaced this and uspu as the typical word for fasting.

coprore *V* 1) be full of small holes {{Ex.: *hinTis piina coprore?* What is that thing full of holes?}} *Similar: cooholsi*. 2) be pockmarked *Similar: cohisi*; *Similar: cokre*.

copso (Made from: coppo, -s₃) *V* carry Meaning: usually of carrying a small thing (for example in one's hand), might indicate carrying multiple things or carrying repeatedly, but unsure.

copson (Made from: coppo, -s₃, -n₂) *N* little load, thing you carry

copsonti (Made from: coppo, -s₃, -n₂, -ti₁) *V* carry *native: wattimpi*. Grammar: literally 'be a thing one carries,' but used as a basic word for 'carry,' but much less common than wattimpi. Social use: possibly from a different dialect.

copyoli *V* buck {{Ex.: *kawaayu copyoli*. The horse bucks. *copyolin-ak eepen*. It passed by, bucking.}} Meaning: of a horse or other animal.

corko, *V* 1) dry, dry up {{Ex.: *tooTe corkoSmin* dried meat *corkompiy Taastes!* Dry the dishes!}} *Similar: Tonko*; *Similar: Tohpe*.

Grammar: becomes corkopu, not corokpu. 2) with, be thin {{Ex.: *ekwena-k huttu, corkoSte-k huttu*. He doesn't have a belly, his belly is flat.}} Words containing this: corkoSte

***corko**, *V* get sad, be disappointed {{Ex.: *corokpu makse koc amne*. We're sad when it rains. *kan corokpu, ussi-ka ekwe holle ricca wakTuk*. I'm sad because I can't talk with her.}} *Synonym: cakwi, cakku*. Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: 'be disappointed' is not completely sure. (Other Pronunc.: **corok** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: corokpu

corkoSte (Inflected form of: corko₁, -Ste) *perf* dry

corokpu (Made from: *corko₂, -pu be sad) *V* be sad, get sad, be disappointed

coroktes *N* mallard duck {{Ex.: *moyce coroktes waate*. Mallard ducks are coming, bunched together.}} [Tentative]

corowe *V* moisten, dampen Pronunciation: does not match normal verb forms, very unsure. [Attested only once]

corse (Made from: coore, -s₃) *V* be alone a lot

cosso *V* hurt, burn with pain {{Ex.: *cosso kannis*. It hurts me (burning pain). *cosso-ka hay*. My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis*. My wound still hurts me.}} Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth.

cotle *V* be in single file, be in a line {{Ex.: *sessepuyuT, cotlepuyuT!* Arrange yourselves

in single file, be in single file!}} [Attested only once]

cuko (Borrowed from: ciucco possibly Italian) *Adv* drunk Grammar: may have been borrowed as a single word that is not used in sentences, so part of speech is unclear. [Attested only once]

cukri *Vrevers.* have diarrhea {{Ex.: *cukrinin-ak*. He had diarrhea. *cukrimpin kannis neppe santiya*. This watermelon gave me diarrhea. *hinkahte men-cukrin?* How's your diarrhea?}}
Noun: cuukir. Grammar: usually with -ni (-n). Words containing this: *cukrin*

cukrin (Made from: *cukri*, -n₂) *N* diarrhea *Similar: cuukir*. [Attested only once]

cuktukri *V* be unripe Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal verb form. [Attested only once]

***culki**, *V* be surprised {{Ex.: *wak culkinin wak mehe*. He was surprised to see (it). *aru men culkinin*. You were surprised.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: probably of being positively surprised, may also suggest going/walking along and getting surprised by something.

culki, *V* strangle {{Ex.: *yetee-ka-mes culki*. I will strangle you.}} [Tentative]

culol *N* gray tree squirrel *Similar: Sicikna*. [Me only]

culu *V* jump, leap {{Ex.: *culun-ak-was*. He jumped over it. *culumi-k-was*. He jumps over him for him. *culun haysa sitka*. They jumped in the water.}}

cululiS *N* bean, beans *loanword: hihol*. [Attested only once]

cunki *V* spread out {{Ex.: *kan cunki men-eshene*. I'm spreading out your blanket.}} [Tentative]

cunnu *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword: toplari*. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. Words containing this: *cunwi*

cunwi (Made from: *cunnu*, -w- unfold) *V* unfold, unroll, untie, let down

cunyu (Borrowed from: *cunyuy* Solededño) *V* sing {{Ex.: *cunyuy! Sing!*}} *native: saawe*. Social use: this word may be only a Solededño word, not a Mutsun word at all.

cupakpu (Made from: *cupka*, -pu) *V* bleach, whiten Grammar: grammatical usage somewhat unclear (bleach oneself, something bleaches on its own, etc.).

cupka *V* be white {{Ex.: *cupkaSmin sinni kuutYiSmin*. The white child is small. *cupkaya / cupkamak* white ones *cupkanin* It turned white. *cupakpu kata yopok*. (Someone) is bleaching (him/herself) white like snow.}}
Similar: palka. Pronunciation: rarely used as *cupakpu* before -pu, meaning with -pu somewhat unclear. (Other Pronunc.: **cupak** before -pu (or if possible, -mu)) Words containing this: *cupakpu*

cupyu *V* puff up, blow up {{Ex.: *men-eshen cupyuhte*. Your clothes are puffed up (with the wind). *kan-was cupyu*. I blow it up.}}

curcu *V* gush {{Ex.: *men-hin curcuSte*. Your eyes gushed.}} [Attested only once]

curtu *Vrevers.* catch woodpeckers {{Ex.: *curtuna makke*. We go to catch woodpeckers.}} *Noun: curuutu*. Pronunciation: not a typical verb/noun metathesis pattern, but it is a type of metathesis. Sci. name: *Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi* and/or *Picoides villosus*.

curuutu *N* woodpecker, hairy woodpecker *Similar: paraatYu; Verb: curtu*. Meaning: smaller woodpecker with some red on its head. Sci. name: *Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi* and/or *Picoides villosus*.

cuspa *V* hide {{Ex.: *cuspan-ak keetehtak*. He hid at the backrest.}} [Attested only once]

cusura *V* uncomb {{Ex.: *cusuraSte-ka urih*. I have uncombed hair.}} [Attested only once] Words containing this: *cusuraSte*

cusuraSte (Inflected form of: *cusura*, -Ste) *perf* uncombed

cuSe *Adv* almost {{Ex.: *upkinin-ka cuSe, eeye*. I almost fell over, was about to fall over.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

cuSra *V* be brittle {{Ex.: *cuSraSte brittle*}} Meaning: possibly of hair. [Attested only once] Words containing this: *cuSraSte*

cuSraSte (Inflected form of: cuSra, -Ste) perf brittle
[Attested only once]

cuSuS *N* tobacco bag [Attested only once]

cutku *V* revers. have a fever {{Ex.: *cutkunin-ka*. I got a fever.}} *Noun*: **cuutuk₁**.

cutte *V* crawl {{Ex.: *cutte sinni*. The baby is crawling. *wak cutte kata alaaSu*. He's crawling like a baby.}} Meaning: on hands and knees like a baby.

cuttu *V* gather manzanita {{Ex.: *cuttuna makke*. We go to gather manzanita.}} *Noun*: **cuttus**. Sci. name: *Arctostaphylos*.

cuttus *N* manzanita *Verb*: **cuttu**. Cultural info: the common type of Manzanita around San Juan Bautista, used to make cider, and for a medicinal use; ground & added with sugar to cool water to bring a fever down; H gives it as a variety of *Uva ursi*. Sci. name: *Arctostaphylos*. Words containing this: *hupicuktuS*

cutwa *V* push, shake {{Ex.: *cutway, oneeya, kuutYi waate!* Push, my friend, it won't be long! (possibly during childbirth) *cutwa-ka innuse*. I push the door. *cutway!* Push it!/Shake it! (for ex. shake the bedstead)}} Meaning: may sometimes be used for pushing during childbirth, but not exclusively.

cutsu *V* be green {{Ex.: *iccon lissokwa koc cutsuSte pire*. The earthworms come out when the earth is green. *cutsun* to become green *cutsukmin, cutsumak* green one (green thing), green ones}} Grammar: irregular noun form *cutsukmin*. Words containing this: *cutsukmin*

cutsukmin (Made from: *cutsu*, -Smin) *N* green one
Grammar: irregular noun form of *cutsu*.

cuucu (Borrowed from: *chucho* Spanish) *N* dog {{Ex.: *warka cuucu*. The dog is howling. *cuucu hasseSte*. The dog is angry. *kan yete hooyo cuucuse*. I will get a dog.}} *native*: **hucekniS**. Social use: this borrowing was more common than *hucekniS* by Asc.'s time.

cuuki *V* bend, be crooked {{Ex.: *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It is bending from the wind. *kan-was cuukimpi*. I make it bend. *cuukiSte-k*. It is bent.}} *Synonym*: **mitle, iwli**. Meaning: of trees, sticks, body parts, etc. (general).

cuukir *N* revers. diarrhea {{Ex.: *men-cuukir* your diarrhea}} *Similar*: **cukrin**; *Verb*: **cukri**. [Tentative]

cuutuk₁ *N* revers. fever *Verb*: **cutku**.

cuutuk₂ *N* green color, green {{Ex.: *kan meheesi cuutukse*. I see the color green.}} [Attested only once]

cuye *V* dress, make look good {{Ex.: *cuyeepu makse*. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). *kan cuyen*. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: **cuyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: *cuyerte*

cuyerte (Made from: *cuye*, -Ste) *V* look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: *cuyerte-ka*. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

d

diyos (Borrowed from: *Dios* Spanish) *N* God {{Ex.: *aaman-ka diyoose*. I believe in God. *muySin-ka diyoose*. I love God. *miSSimpin-mes am diyos uykampin*. God has made you get

through the day (afternoon) well.}} *native*: **hoole**. Pronunciation: would be pronounced *tiyos* in *Mutsun*, but was clearly used a lot as *diyos*. (Other Pronunc.: **diyoos** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

e

ec *excl* a shout Meaning: possibly a shout during a gambling or hide-and-seek game, unsure. [Tentative]

eccer *N* iron {{Ex.: *halawe irek koc halsimpihnne eccer*. The stone strikes sparks when the iron

is made to get red-hot.}}

eenena *N* blackberry {{Ex.: *rutahte-ka eenenase*. I have gathered blackberries. *hinwa makke wattin ammana eenenase?* When will we go to eat blackberries? *amma-k eenenase, hiwsen-ak eenenase*. It eats blackberries, it likes blackberries.}} *Verb*: **ense**.

eepe *V* pass by {{Ex.: *epse mukurmakma*. The women are passing by. *Taaresmak eepen saaweti*. The men passed by singing. *eepe-ka rummese*. I'm passing by the river.}} Words containing this: **epse**

eeTe *V* be asleep, sleep {{Ex.: *kan eeTenin*. I was asleep. *yete-k eeTe*. He will be asleep. *matla-k eeTe*. He's sleeping face-down. *eeTena-k*. He's going (there) to sleep.}} *Similar*: **eTne**, **eTTe**, **eTse**; *Noun*: **eT**. Grammar: usually appears by itself (or with -Ste or past tense), only rarely with -n(i). Meaning: of the state of being asleep, sleeping, whereas eTTe has to do with going to bed or going to sleep, or a change in sleep. Words containing this: **eTse**

eeeye, *V* laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.: *hinkayi-me eeeye?* What are you laughing hard at?}} *Similar*: **maayi**. [Tentative]

eeeye, *V* was about to, almost {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak eeeye*. He almost choked (was about to choke). *makse eeeye paakayninis*. We were about to come to shell (something).}} Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

eeyo *V* swing {{Ex.: *kan-mes eeyo*. I swing you (on a swing).}} *Synonym*: **luuye**. [Tentative]

eh *N* gray ground squirrel {{Ex.: *eh issin squirrel's hole ehmak squirrels* (pl.)}} *Similar*: **Sicikna**; *Verb*: **ehse**. Pronunciation: vowel may usually be pronounced as long even in longer words like 'eehmak'. Sci. name: *Spermophilus beccheyi*.

ehLi *V* be alone {{Ex.: *hattena nuhu licye ehLiSte?* Who is standing there alone?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once] Words containing this: **ehLiSte**

ehLiSte (Inflected form of: **ehLi**, -Ste) *perf* alone [Attested only once]

ehse *V* hunt gray ground squirrels {{Ex.: *kan ehseykun*. I went to hunt ground squirrels.}} *Noun*: **eh**. Sci. name: *Spermophilus beccheyi*.

ekeT *N* revers. sins, badness, evil {{Ex.: *kan ricca ekeTse*. I am saying bad things. *aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos*. She was born without sins. *iccompiy maksense ekeTtaktum!* Take us out of our sins!}} *Verb*: **ekTe**.

ekTe *V* revers. be evil, be bad {{Ex.: *kan hiSSe ekTeSmine*. I did something evil. *ekTeste tooTe* bad meat / The meat is bad. *ekTesmin Taares*. He is a bad man. *ekTenin* He became bad. *ekTemak* bad ones, bad things}} *Similar*: **yekre**; *Noun*: **ekeT**.

ektse *V* be ugly {{Ex.: *ektseSte* ugly *ektseSmin* ugly person, ugly one}} [Tentative] Words containing this: **ektseSte**

ektseSte (Inflected form of: **ektse**, -Ste) *perf* ugly, homely

ekwe *Adv* not, no {{Ex.: *ekwe-k-was hiwsenin*. He did not like him. *ekwe-me kannis ruuse!* Don't spit on me! *hiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking about it (by accident).}} *Opp.*: **he'e**. Grammar: said by itself as answer to a question ('no'), or as part of a sentence ('not'). Words containing this: **ekwe hiimi**, **ekwe yete**, **ekwena**, **ekwe-awhe-taprey'a**, **ekwe-kas-nansin**, **ekwe pesyonum**

ekwe hiimi (Compound composed of: **ekwe**, **hiimi**) *Adv* never ever, always not Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen.

ekwe pesyonum (Saying composed of: **ekwe**, **pesyo**, -n₂, -sum) *Adv* by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

ekwe yete (Compound composed of: **ekwe**, **yete**) *Adv* never Meaning: never in the future (implying something will never happen), unlike **hapuh'a** (never in the past).

ekwe-awhe-taprey'a (Idiom composed of: **ekwe**, **taprey**, -'a) *V* be shallow [Attested only once]

ekwe-kas-nansin (Idiom composed of: **ekwe**, =kas₁, nansi, -n₂) *N* stranger [Attested only once]

ekwena (Made from: ekwe) *V* 1) not be, there isn't {{Ex.: *ekwena petsen*. There is no sugar. *nii ekwena hinTis*. There is nothing here. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}} Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun. 2) not have {{Ex.: *ekwena-k aanan*. He doesn't have a mother. *ekwena-ka suukar* I don't have any sugar.}} Grammar: with two nouns, means someone doesn't have any of something. Words containing this: *ekwena-hatte*

ekwena-hatte (Compound composed of: *ekwena*, *hatte*, nobody) *N* nobody

ele *V* raise, lift {{Ex.: *makam ele kan-tipSine*. You all raise my basket.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

eleymin *N* revers. sparrowhawk {{Ex.: *loktchte attYa*, *eleymin ilih*. It's just soft, the young of a sparrowhawk.}} *Similar: siwkker*; *Similar: ilih*; *Verb: eyle*. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail.

elko *V* be erect, be straight {{Ex.: *elkoSmin* very straight up person/thing *oySoy ellokpuy!* Straighten yourself up again!}} (Other Pronunc.: **ellok** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *elkuhte*

elkuhte (Inflected form of: *elko*, -Ste) *perf* curly {{Ex.: *elkuhte wak-urih*. His hair is curly.}} Meaning: meaning is the opposite of what it seems like it should be from the parts (straight instead of curly). [Tentative]

elme *V* go quickly {{Ex.: *elmespu* to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph *elem* is very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **elem** probably before -pu or -mu)

elwe *V* eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: *kan yete elwe*. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). *elweemit!* Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! *hoTTo elweena!* Go eat at the last meal!}} (Other Pronunc.: **elwee** before one consonant and then another vowel)

emhe *Adv* softly, quietly, barely audible {{Ex.: *hinTis pina emhe?* What is that thing that is barely visible? *emhe makse-me rakken*. You

name us softly.}} Meaning: barely able to be heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

***emme** *V* forget {{Ex.: *emmen-ak kan-riicase*. My language is being forgotten. *emmempin-ka hineeruse*. I forgot the money. *ekwe-me kannis emmen!* Don't forget me. *emmenin-ka*. I forgot. *emmeSte kannis ya*. I've forgotten too. *emmenin kannis*. I forgot. (It got forgotten by me.))} *Similar: *meene*. Grammar: the person who forgets can be either subject or object, but the latter may come from Spanish influence; only appears with -Ste (forgotten), -n(i) (get forgotten or forget something), or -mpi (forget something). Words containing this: *emmen*, *emmeSte*

emmen (Made from: *emme, -n₃) *V* get forgotten, forget Grammar: can be used with the person who forgets as subject and person/thing they forget as object (ex.: *ekwe-me kannis emmen*), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: *emmenin kannis*). (Other Pronunc.: **emmeni** before a suffix)

emmeSte (Inflected form of: *emme, -Ste) *perf* forgotten

***emre** *V* covet a woman {{Ex.: *men-kas emren*. You covet me (said by a woman).}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: possibly also for coveting and envying more generally. Words containing this: *emren*

emren (Made from: *emre, -n₃) *V* envy, covet a woman

ene *conj* and, but {{Ex.: *ene men miSte?* And are you well?}} Meaning: range of possible meanings unsure. Social use: not used by Ascension's time but somewhat common in Ar's time.

enenum *Adv* out of sight, secretly {{Ex.: *enenumse amane sukmu?* Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

enne *V* write, paint {{Ex.: *pappel ennemsa* writing paper *kommeSte-ka kan enne*. I'm tired of/from writing. *hiimi men enne*. You're always writing. *moT-me miSSimpi ennen?* Did you paint/write well? *ennehte-k kurehsum*. It is painted with red paint. *kan uuru ennese*. I give the pen (as a gift). *tuppumpi wak-ennene*. He is finishing his writing.}} *loanword: kiriwire*. Words containing this: *anSa-ennes*, *ennemsa*, *ennen*,

ennes

ennemsa (Made from: enne, -msa) *N* writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well.

ennen (Made from: enne, -n₂) *N* writing, painting

ennes (Made from: enne, -s₃) *N* pen Meaning: included a feather (plume) pen for writing, but means pens in general.

enohek *Adv* but, rather, instead {{Ex.: *ekwe waksaSte diyos, enohek harwati*. God is not stingy, rather he is generous.}} [Attested only once]

ense *V* collect blackberries {{Ex.: *ensena-ka*. I am going blackberrying / going to get blackberry bushes. *okse-ka enses*. I went blackberrying a long time ago.}} *Noun*: **eenena**. Meaning: may also include collecting whole bushes. Sci. name: *Rubus vitifolius*. Words containing this: *ensen*

ensen (Made from: ense, -n₂) *N* personal Salinas tribe Meaning: name for this tribe means 'blackberrying place' literally. [Tentative]

enuki *V* signal with the finger {{Ex.: *enuki kannis*. (Someone) signals to me with his finger.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unclear. [Attested only once]

enwe *V* worsen, aggravate, deteriorate {{Ex.: *men kannis enwe*. You are making me worse. *enwey nuk!* Make it worse!}} *Synonym*: **yiswa 1, yekre**.

epes *Adv* maybe, perhaps {{Ex.: *oySona-me makket epes lalkana*. Maybe we will go goose-hunting again.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

epse (Made from: eepe, -s₃) *V* many pass by

epSe *excl* no, don't! {{Ex.: *epSe-me mosen!* Don't tell! *epSe-me!* Don't do it!/Don't go and do what you might do! *epSe makam haslin!* Don't be afraid, you all!}}

ereeSi *V* bathe, take a bath {{Ex.: *ereeSihte-ka*. I've taken a bath. *yuu hoTTo ereeSiy!* Go take a bath! *ereeSina makke*. We're going (we're on our way) to take a bath.}} Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears to be correct (does not end in

-si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone else (for ex. a baby).

ereS *Adv* so, really, truly {{Ex.: *ereS-ka hinsu*. I really know. *moT ereS wak?* Is it really him?}}

ereSpu (Made from: *erSe, -pu) *V* brag Meaning: about oneself.

ereT *N* piece of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a ereT men yisme*. You owe one piece of money.}} *loanword*: **kickaT**; *loanword*: **riyal**; *Synonym*: **irek 2**. Social use: this word was replaced by 'riyaali' by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***erSe** *V* brag, boast {{Ex.: *hiimi-me ereSpu miSte*. You are always bragging that you're good (better than others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (meaning same). (Other Pronunc.: **ereS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *ereSpu*

eshen *N* blanket, clothes {{Ex.: *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blankets. *Taakampiy men-eshen!* Bring your blanket! *ekwena-k eshen*. He doesn't have a blanket. *hiTwiy men-eshen!* Spread out your clothes/blanket!}} *loanword*: **Taapu**; *loanword*: **saraape**; *loanword*: **roopa**; *Verb*: **esse**.

***esko** *V 1*) be sharp {{Ex.: *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan*. It is sharp like a comb, a large comb.}} Grammar: only with -hte (sharp/backwards) or -Smin (sharp one/backwards one). **2) backwards** {{Ex.: *haywey, men-eshen eskohte!* Look, your clothes are backwards!}} Meaning: this meaning very unsure. Words containing this: *eskohte, eskoSmin*

eskohte (Made from: *esko, -Ste) *perf 1*) sharp Meaning: of a knife, comb teeth, and other things. **2) backwards**

eskoSmin (Made from: *esko, -Smin) *N* sharp thing [Attested only once]

espeehu (Borrowed from: *espejo* Spanish) *N* mirror {{Ex.: *hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehutka*. We look at our faces in a mirror.}} Cultural info: they put water in a tray in the sun to use as a mirror. [Attested only once]

espiritu (Borrowed from: *espiritu* Spanish) *N* spirit {{Ex.: *aaman-ka, diyos appa, diyos innis, diyos espiritu santo*. I believe in God the

Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.}} *native: nossow*. Cultural info: used only in translating Catholic documents. Meaning: closest Mutsun word is nossow, but meaning is not the same.

esse, *Adv* just as if {{Ex.: *ekwe esse atten*. Just as if it didn't break.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

esse, *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: *essepuy* Dress yourself! *essehte eshenum*. It is covered with a blanket. *eswey nuk!* Undress/uncover him!}}
Noun: eshen. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.

essehtis (Made partly from: -Ste) *N* Christian
loanword: kristYanu. Grammar: literal meaning and parts of this word very unclear, but esse could refer to Christians wearing more clothing than in the traditional culture, and covering the body more. Meaning: may also mean Christianity.

eSSerse *Adv* it is said that {{Ex.: *eSSerse-me-was hayweykun*. It is said that you went to see him.}}

etko *V* turn over/inside out/upside-down {{Ex.: *kan eetokpu tokkohtak*. I'm turning over on my mat. *etkoy!* Turn it inside out! / Turn it over! *etkohte* inside-out / turned over}} Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself in bed), inside-out (for ex. a shirt), backwards, upside-down, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **eetok** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *etkohte*

etkohte (Inflected form of: *etko*, -Ste) *perf*
backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

***etlo** *V* have protruding lips {{Ex.: *etloSmin wak-hay*. His lips stick out. *etloSmin* a person with protruding lips}} *Similar: tuTru*. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ya (person/people with protruding lips). Words containing this: *etloSmin*

etloSmin (Made from: **etlo*) *N* person with protruding lips

ette, *N* maternal uncle {{Ex.: *kan men-ette*. I am your maternal uncle. *etse* my uncle}} *Verb: ette*, Meaning: maternal. Words containing this: *etse*

ette, *V* be an uncle {{Ex.: *kan yetee-mes ettepu*. I will be your uncle.}} *Noun: ette*, Meaning: probably maternal uncle. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **ettee** before one consonant and then a

vowel)

etteS *N* chest *Synonym: tuukay*. Meaning: of the body. [Attested only once]

eT *N* sleep, bed {{Ex.: *hassa-kas eT*. I want to sleep. (I feel like sleep.) *kan uttu kan-eTse kari'a*. I'm putting my bed outside. *Tuylyn wak-eTtak*. In the vulture's bed (nest).}} *Verb: eTTe*; *Verb: eeTe*. Meaning: primarily means 'sleep' (noun, one's sleep), can sometimes be used for 'bed,' but tokkoh is the usual word for bed.

eTina-puwatis *N* game *Similar: -s₃*; *Similar: -ti₂*. Grammar: compound, but not clear what the parts are. Meaning: children's game. [Attested only once]

eTne *V* fall asleep, be sleepy {{Ex.: *kan eTnenin*. I fell asleep. *eTneSte-ka*. I'm asleep (have fallen asleep). *kan eTnen*, *ekwe-ka holle eTten*. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep. *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise*. I'm putting this child to sleep.}} *Similar: eeTe, eTTe, eTse*. Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep. Words containing this: *eTnempi, eTneSte*

eTnempi (Made from: *eTne*, -mpi) *V* put to sleep
Meaning: usually used of putting/getting a baby to sleep.

eTneSte (Inflected form of: *eTne*, -Ste) *perf* asleep
Meaning: may also include 'sleepy,' but more likely only when sleepiness has reached the state of having fallen asleep.

eTse (Made from: *eeTe*, -s₃) *V* sleep {{Ex.: *yete murtey horpeywas eTse*. They will be sleeping at midnight (in the middle of the night). *amrenin-ak wak eTse* He still wanted to sleep.}} *Similar: eTne, eeTe, eTTe*. Grammar: probably composed of either *eeTe* or *eTTe* plus -s₃, but does not clearly include a meaning of many people sleep or someone sleeps repeatedly.

eTSe *V* offend {{Ex.: *kan-mes eTSes diyos ekeTsum*. I offended you, God, with sin.}} Cultural info: traditional cultural meaning unknown. Social use: only used in Catholic prayers, out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar only, very unsure]

eTTe *V* sleep, go to bed {{Ex.: *eTten-ka*. I'm going to sleep/to bed. *eTteniyis!* Go (to bed) to sleep! *coore'Sa-ka eTten*. I sleep alone. *haayi eTteniwuy!* Come (to bed) to sleep! *eTweyis!* Go get up/out of bed!}} *Similar: eTne, eeTe, eTse*; *Noun: eT*. Grammar: usually used with

-n(i) or with -su/-na/-yis/-wu (motion), or with -Ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually of change in sleep (going/coming to bed, getting up in the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas eeTe refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but eTTe is not as clearly of falling asleep as eTne. Words containing this: eTTen, eTTesu, eTwe

eTTen (Made from: eTTe, -n₃) *V* sleep, go to bed

Grammar: most common usage of eTTe. (Other

Pronunc.: **eTTeni** before a suffix)

eTTesu (Made from: eTTe, -su) *V* go to bed Meaning: specifically to go somewhere (usually bed) in order to sleep.

eTwe (Made from: eTTe, -w-) *V* wake up, get out of bed

etse₂ (Made from: ette₁, -s-₂) *N* my uncle Meaning: probably maternal uncle.

etse₁ *V* eat supper/dinner {{Ex.: *kan-paapa etse*. My grandfather is eating supper. *etsena makke*. We go to eat supper. *etsehte-ka*. I've eaten supper.}} Words containing this: etsen

etsen (New word made from: etse₁, -n₂) *N* dinner, supper

ewTi *V* be sweet [Attested only once]

eyle *V* revers. catch sparrowhawks {{Ex.: *eylena makke*. We go to catch sparrowhawks.}} *Noun*: **eleymin**. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

h

-h Suff. (*V* > *N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *nii-ka kan-tokkohtak*. I'm here in my bed/on my mat. *cittenuy men-hitrihmis*! Make your top dance!}} Grammar: makes a noun that means the thing that the verb gets done to, often that produces something, may only go with a few verbs (to make belt, clothes, bangs, bed, toy top), much less common than -n.

haa excl Here I am! Meaning: call in response to someone else's shout.

haahe *V* 1) run away {{Ex.: *huksi makse haahenin*. We just ran away. *hittYeyuT makke haahen*! Come on, let's flee!}} *loanword*: *uuwi. 2) make way {{Ex.: *haahey*! Make way!}} Meaning: this meaning is unsure. Words containing this: haahetka

haahetka (Made from: haahe, -tak₁) *Adv* apart, in another place {{Ex.: *haahetka roote*. S/he is somewhere else. *haahetka kan eTTen*. I sleep in another place.}}

haakan *N* snake's rattle/tail {{Ex.: *ippih wak-haakan* / *ippih haakan* rattlesnake's rattle}}

haakaT *N* ornament of conch shell, conch {{Ex.: *miSmin haakaT*, *haSSan ya* a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also}} [Ar

+ Asc. guess]

***haake** *V* have gas, be flatulent {{Ex.: *haakenin-ka*. I had gas.}} *Synonym*: **sikke**, **raaca**. Grammar: always with -n(i) (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: haaken

haaken (Made from: *haake, -n₃) *V* have gas, be flatulent

haala *V* burn {{Ex.: *hurcaSmintak makke haalahne ama*. In hell, our bodies are burned. *halawe irek koc halsimpihne eccer*. The stone strikes sparks outward when the iron is made to get red-hot.}} *Synonym*: **hutte**; *Synonym*: **yulke**. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: halawe

haale, *N* cattail {{Ex.: *welkohne haale*, *welkohne haale*. The cattails are swollen up, the cattails are swollen up.}} *Similar*: **luppe₁**, **kaamun**, **rapsana**; *Verb*: **haale₂**. Meaning: wide bulrush that grows between lakes.

haale₂ *V* gather cattails {{Ex.: *haalena makke*. We go to gather cattails.}} *Noun*: **haale₁**.

haamu *V* die out (fire) {{Ex.: *waatena haamunin*. (It) came to die out. *haamuSte* died out}} *Similar*: **maana**. Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n or -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

haani *N* pillow {{Ex.: *men-haani* your pillow}}

haasan *N* sorcerer woman Social use: this word could only be used by sorcerers, or only of sorcerers.

***haasi** *V* be afraid, fear {{Ex.: *asa'a-ka haasin*. I am truly afraid. *moT-ak haasin wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid? He is trembling. *kan haasinin*. I was afraid. *kan-was yete haasin*. I will be afraid. *haasin-ka kuwa ricca*. I am afraid of talking like this.}} *Synonym*: **hasli**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: *haasin*

haasin (Made from: *haasi, -n₃) *V* be afraid, fear

haaSum *N* shame, embarrassment {{Ex.: *akkay men-haaSum!* Put aside your shame! *haaSumum wak waate*. He comes in embarrassment/shame.}}

haaTa *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *haaTastap*. (It) was stolen. *epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase!* Don't steal things! *hummit kannis, men-haaTan!* Give me the thing you stole! *ekwe-ka tollon haaTan*. I didn't steal much. *amSi-me ekwe haaTahne*. So you don't get robbed. *haaTaspaN* thief}} *loanword*: **piyaari**; *many objects*: **hatsa**; *Synonym*: ***hacku, hottYo**. Words containing this: *haaTan, haaTaspaN, hatsa*

haaTan (Made from: *haaTa*, -n₂) *N* stolen thing, loot

haaTaspaN (Made from: *haaTa*, -s-s, -paN) *N* thief, robber

haawa *V* call {{Ex.: *hiwsen-kas haawa*. I like to call him. *kan-was haawa kan-appase*. I am calling my father. *haawahne-me*. You are being called. *hawsana-ka haysane*. I go to call them (a lot of people). *haawapismak* callers}} Words containing this: *haawapis, hawsa₂*

haawapis (Made from: *haawa*, -spis) *N* caller, shouter

haawas *N* revers, horse-bean *Verb*: **hawsa₁**.

haawi *V* wrap up {{Ex.: *haawimit!* Wrap it up for me! *haawiy sinni!* Wrap up the child! *haawihne* (It) gets wrapped up. *haawis rag doll*}} *Synonym*: **honno**. (Other Pronunc.: **haw** before -spu) Words containing this: *haawis, hawispu*

haawis (Made from: *haawi*, -s₃) *N* rag doll Meaning: a thing you wrap up with.

haayi 1) *Command* come here! {{Ex.: *haayi makam, kan-paplay!* Come here, my grandchildren! *haayiyuT!* / *haayi makam!* Come here! (more than one person) *haayi kannis-me, he'e, he'e!* You come here to me, yes, yes!}} Pronunciation: when used with -yuT to more than one person, could be pronounced either *haayiyuT* (regular form) or *haayiT* (irregular form). Grammar: common usage. Meaning: to someone nearby. 2) *V* (call to) come here {{Ex.: *haayiSte*. (She) has come here.}} Pronunciation: less common usage.

haccal *N* back {{Ex.: *kan eTTen mesTuk, amSi kan-mes muSSimpi men-haccale*. I am going to sleep with you, in order to warm up your back. *yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak*. And we carried soaproot on our backs.}} *Synonym*: **hoppoh**.

hachaci *Adv* stepping high {{Ex.: *moT-me hachaci hinne?* Are you walking high-steppingly?}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

***hacku** *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *hackuSmin-ak*. He is a thief. *hackumak haysa*. They are thieves.}} *Synonym*: **haaTa, hottYo**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -mak (robber(s)). Words containing this: *hackumak, hackuSmin*

hackumak (Made from: *hacku, -mak₃) *N* thieves, robbers

hackuSmin (Made from: *hacku, -Smin) *N* thief, robber

hacma *V* fight {{Ex.: *kan-was hacmanin*. I fought with him. *hacmanun-ak*. He put (someone) in a position to fight.}} *Similar*: **haTTamu**. [Tentative] Words containing this: *hacmanu*

hacmanu (Made from: *hacma*, -nu) *V* make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

hacwe *V* scrape, scratch {{Ex.: *kan hacwe*. I scrape/scratch. *hacwenin*. (He) scraped/scratched.}} Grammar: may contain the -w- opening infix and mean scrape upward/outward, but unclear.

hahme *V* have sex with a sleeping woman {{Ex.: *hahmen-ak*. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. *hahmestap*. (She) was slept with in her sleep.}} Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not

consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. Social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).

hakaca *V* be slow *Similar: heeleSi*. Pronunciation: not a normal verb form, pronunciation is probably wrong. [Attested only once]

hakkaw *Nrevers*. mussel, clam {{Ex.: *hakkawe wak horkon*. He swallowed the black clam.}} *Verb: hakwa*. Meaning: black saltwater mussel is most reliable meaning, may also be black clam, and sometimes extends to mollusks and abalones.

***hakki** *V* diaper {{Ex.: *uttuy wak-hakkis!* Put on his/her diaper!}} Grammar: normally only appears with -s or -spis (noun: diaper). Meaning: to wrap a diaper around a baby. Words containing this: *hakkis, hakkispis*

hakkis (Made from: *hakki, -s₃) *N* diaper *Similar: hakkispis*. Meaning: probably same as *hakkispismak*.

hakkispis (Made from: *hakki, -spis) *N* diaper *Similar: hakkis*. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably same as *hakkis*.

hakkus *N* jaw

hakwa *Vrevers*. get mussels/clams {{Ex.: *inyus-ak hakwaykus*. He went along the road to get mussels. *hakwana-ka*. I'm going to get clams.}} *Noun: hakkaw*. Meaning: see *hakkaw* for types of shellfish.

halak *Nrevers*. blind person {{Ex.: *neppe halak ekwe-k nuuyati wak-riccan*. This blind man does not stop his talking.}} *Verb: *halka*.

halaspu (Made from: *halsa₂, -pu) *V* tell lies

halawe (Made from: haala, -w-) *V* strike sparks outward Pronunciation: -w- attaches to end as -we on this word. [Attested only once]

halesna (Borrowed from: alezna Spanish) *N* awl *Similar: siprek*. Meaning: of iron.

***halka** *Vrevers*. have one eye, be blind {{Ex.: *halkaSte-ka*. I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) *halkanin-ak*. He became blind *halkaSmin* one-eyed person / blind person}} *Noun: halak*. Grammar: appears with -n(i) (become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person). Words containing this: *halkan, halkaSmin, halkaSte*

halkan (Made from: *halka, -n₃) *V* become blind

halkaSmin (Made from: *halka, -Smin) *N* one-eyed one

halkaSte (Inflected form of: *halka, -Ste) *perf* blind

halki *V* stretch, lift, push over {{Ex.: *halkiy kan-tokkoh!* Stretch out my mat! *halki tokkoh*. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).}} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things.

hallale *V* go in single file Pronunciation: word and pronunciation extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

halle *V* play a game {{Ex.: *halleti makke*. We're playing hide and seek (or another game).}} Grammar: almost always appears with -ti, Ascension said it had to be with -ti, but one time she used it without. Meaning: could be for playing a game peon, hide-and-seek, or other games.

halsa, (Borrowed from: alzar Spanish) *V* lift, raise {{Ex.: *taprey halsay* Lift it up! *kan-was halsan taprey rukkatka, taprey-kas yete halsan*. I lifted (it) up on the house, I will lift it up.}} Meaning: general lift meaning. Social use: not sure it comes from Spanish, could be native.

***halsa**, *V* lie {{Ex.: *halaspun haysa kannis* They lied to me. *men tiiru halsaSmin*. You are really a liar. *kocne kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes*. If you lie to me, I (will) slap you.}} *Synonym: *lokSo*. Grammar: appears only with -pu (same meaning) or -Smin (liar). (Other Pronunc.: **halas** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *halaspu, halsaSmin*

halsaSmin (Made from: *halsa₂, -Smin) *N* liar *Similar: lokSoSmin*.

***halsi** *V* be red-hot {{Ex.: *kan halsimpi irekse*. I made the stone red-hot. *halsiSte* red-hot}} Grammar: appears with -mpi (make red-hot), -n(i) (get red rot), or -Ste (red-hot). Words containing this: *halsimpi, halsin, halsiSte*

halsimpi (Made from: *halsi, -mpi) *V* make red-hot

halsin (Made from: *halsi, -n₃) *V* get red-hot (Other Pronunc.: **halsini** before a suffix)

halsiSte (Inflected form of: *halsi, -Ste) *perf* red-hot

haltiya (Borrowed from: faldilla Spanish) *N* underskirt, petticoat, slip *native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas*.

halu *N* canyon [Attested only once]

hamaama (Compound composed of: hamna, ama₁) *N* dumb/crazy person {{Ex.: *kata makam*

hamaama. As if you all were crazy.

hamaamakiSpuy! Pretend to be dumb! (Act dumb!)} } *Similar: hotYes*. Meaning: mostly dumb/simple-minded, but can also mean crazy.

hamatay *N* California goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only once]

hamci *V* get dark { {Ex.: *hamciSte-k*. It is dark (has gotten dark).} } Meaning: for example after a fire goes out. [Attested only once]

***hamma** *V* try { {Ex.: *hummit-ka hammapu!* Give me some to try! *hapuh'a-ka hammapu roroSpu*. I never try to play.} } Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: usually try some of something, but also try to do something. Words containing this: hammapu

hammapu (Made from: *hamma, -pu) *V* try Meaning: usually try some of something (often food), but can be try to do something.

hamna *V* be crazy/foolish { {Ex.: *mukurma kannis hamnampin*. The woman drove me crazy. *hamnaSmin* crazy person} } *Similar: mamha*. Words containing this: hamaama

hamoon (Borrowed from: jamon Spanish) *N* ham { {Ex.: *kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone*. I am smoking this ham.} } [Attested only once]

hampi 1) *Q* which, who { {Ex.: *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *hampi paaTe ennen neppese?* Which priest wrote this?} } Grammar: can function as a verb, taking verb suffixes. Meaning: who is it, which one. **2)** *V* to be who, to be which { {Ex.: *hampiYuT?* Who are you all? *hampinse-me oySon?* Which thing are you doing again?} } Grammar: rarely used as a verb in Ar's time only, usage unsure.

hampu *V* eat again { {Ex.: *tina makse hampu*. There we eat again.} } [Tentative]

hamwa *V* erase { {Ex.: *hamwaSte* erased *kan-was hamwa*. I erase it.} } *Similar: suuma*.

hanni *Q* where? { {Ex.: *hanni sii?* Where is the water? *hanni wak?* Where is he? *hanni-me waraanin?* Where did you get cut? *hannitum-me Taakan?* Where do you come from? *hanni-me hinneykun?* Where did you go for a walk?} } Pronunciation: in Ar's time, there was often a t in the word (most likely hannit or hanta), but in Asc.'s

time this was not used at all.

hanyi *V* want { {Ex.: *hinTise-me hanyi?* What do you want?} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

hapaapaT *N* nephew, grandson { {Ex.: *kan-mes hapaapaT* I am your nephew. *kannis-me hapaapaT*. You are my grandson.} } Meaning: usually means nephew, only use as grandson is from Arroyo, who used it for both, it may mean generally any boy in the family who isn't your own son, or may specifically mean one's sister's or brother's son, but it is less general than meeres.

happet *N* evers. wild sweet potato *loanword: paapas*; *Similar: hoowos*; *Verb: hapte*. Meaning: wild sweet potato, different type from hoowos, called camote bronco in Spanish. [Attested only once]

hapre *V* shake off { {Ex.: *haprepuy kaayise!* Shake off your pain!} } [Tentative]

hapte *V* evers. gather sweet potatoes { {Ex.: *haptena makke* We are going to gather sweet potatoes.} } *Similar: howso*; *Noun: happet*. Meaning: called camote bronco in Spanish. [Attested only once]

***hapu** *V* clean, wash { {Ex.: *hapuksiy nuk!* Clean it!} } Grammar: only appears with -ksi (possibly meaning clean strongly), Ascension said it couldn't be used by itself. [Tentative] Words containing this: hapuksi

hapuh'a (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* never, until now { {Ex.: *hapuh'a-ka namman kurkahse*. I never tried roasted corn. *hapuh'a-k niipapun*. He never taught.} } Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

hapuksi (Made from: *hapu, -ksi) *V* (really) clean Meaning: may mean to really clean something hard or to keep on cleaning, but not clear.

hapwe *V* shoo away { {Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one!} }

hara *V* give { {Ex.: *haray men-issu!* Give (him) your hand! *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *harahne hinTis?* What was given? *kan haraapuykun*. I went to give myself up (to the authorities). *ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me*. You are an offerer, you are generous (literally: having given outward). *kan harsa*. I give

(repeatedly). *haraamit kannis!* Give it to me!
kan-was haraayis. He goes to give (it) to
 him.}} (Other Pronunc.: **haraa** before a single
 consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words
 containing this: haraapu, harwaSte

haraapu (Made from: hara, -pu) *V* give oneself up,
turn oneself in Meaning: to the authorities, can also
 be used just as 'give oneself,' not literal use of -pu.

harawu, *N* band-tailed pigeon *Verb*: **harawu**.
 Cultural info: a type that came down out of the
 mountains in the fall, and ate acorns; people ate them
 but they were bitter because of the acorns. Sci. name:
 Colomba fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

harawu, *V* catch band-tailed pigeons {{Ex.:
harawuna-ka. I'm going to catch band-tailed
 pigeons.}} *Noun*: **harawu**. Sci. name: Colomba
 fasciata and/or Chloroenas fasciata fasciata.

harhare *V* be big, swell {{Ex.: *harhare-mes.* It's
 swelling you up.}} Pronunciation: not typical verb
 pattern. Meaning: may mean that something swells up,
 and it is going badly with someone because of this
 (referring to a medical condition), but the meaning is
 unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hari *V* begin, start {{Ex.: *harihte haysa.* They've
 begun.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.
 [Tentative]

harikpu (Made from: harki, -pu) *V* knock oneself
over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only
 be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also
 mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

hariya (Borrowed from: jarilla Spanish) *N* type of
willow *native*: **paysu**. Cultural info: used for making
 walihin and saway baskets. Meaning: this could be the
 willow ragwort shrub (Senecio salignus), not a type of
 willow tree, Spanish jarilla was used at least sometimes
 for the willow ragwort. Social use: unclear whether this
 was used in Mutsun sentences as a word borrowed into
 Mutsun from Spanish, or was just a Spanish word.
 [Attested only once]

***harke** *V* increase {{Ex.: *harkenin por kan-*
tokkohtak. The fleas have increased in my
 bed.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) (same
 meaning). Words containing this: harken

harken (Made from: *harke, -n₃) *V* increase *Similar*:
hawhi. (Other Pronunc.: **harkeni** before a suffix)

harki *V* knock over/down {{Ex.: *kan harki.* I
 knock (it) over. *harikpu wak, wakSa liikipun.*

She knocked herself over, she killed herself
 alone.}} *Synonym*: **upki**. Meaning: with -pu, knock
 oneself over might also refer to suicide, when applied
 to objects can mean scoop into piles also. (Other
 Pronunc.: **harik** before -pu (and -mu if possible))
 Words containing this: harikpu

harpa *V* sink, go far away {{Ex.: *harpanin wak,*
harpaSte wak. He sank, he has sunk.}}
 Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but
 unclear.

***harsu** *V* lack, miss {{Ex.: *harsuhte kannis.* I'm
 missing (something, a little piece, possibly
 teeth). *harsuSte-k.* He is lacking something
 (possibly teeth).}} Grammar: only with -hte/-Ste
 (unclear which) (lacking, missing), not clear whether
 the person lacking something is object or subject.
 Meaning: possible that there are two similar-sounding
 words, one meaning to lack teeth and the other to lack
 things in general, but not clear. Words containing this:
 harsuhte

harsuhte (Inflected form of: *harsu, -Ste) *perf*
lacking, missing Meaning: possibly of teeth,
 possibly general.

harto (Borrowed from: harto Spanish) *V* have a full
stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only
 once]

harwaSte (Inflected form of: hara, -w-, -Ste) *perf*
generous Meaning: literally means having given
 outward.

haryan *Npersonal* Santa Cruz Indians [Attested
 only once]

has *N* anger {{Ex.: *ekwe-kas akkapu has.* Anger
 won't leave me. *kan-has* my anger}} *Verb*:
hasse.

haska *V* be golden/dark/black-skinned {{Ex.:
mukyukniS haskaSmin golden-skinned old
 woman *haskaSte* black}} Grammar: may only
 appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure.
 Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just
 skin, but unclear. Words containing this: haskaSmin

haskaSmin (Made from: haska) *N* black one
 Meaning: may only refer to dark-skinned
 people/animals/things, not black items in general.

hasku, *V* tickle, itch, scratch {{Ex.: *haskutiy!*
 Tickle him! *hasku-ka ama.* My body itches.
ekwes-mes hasku? Doesn't this tickle you?}}
Synonym: **Sukru**.

hasku, *V* be sharp {{Ex.: *hasku men-Tippe*. Your knife is sharp. *okse-k haskus*. It used to be sharp a long time ago. *haskuSte-k*. It's sharp.}}
loanword: mulaari.

hasli *V* fear, be afraid, be scared {{Ex.: *haslinis-ka okse*. I was afraid a long time ago. *koc Tura, haslin ekTemak*. When it thunders, bad people are afraid. *hasli-ka amane*. I am truly afraid. *hasliSmin* fearful one *ekwe makam piNi haslin paaTese?* Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre?}} *Synonym: *haasi*. Grammar: almost always followed by -ni/-n with similar meaning, but not always.

hassa, *V* feel like ...ing, want to ... {{Ex.: *hassahte* craving *hassa-kas amman / eT / aaTih / aThi*. I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) *hassa kannis warak/citte*. I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) *hassa-kas ukkisina siise*. I want to go drink water.}} Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like *amman*, *eT*, *aaTih*) or a verb (like *aThi*, *citte*) Approved NW9/10.

hassa, *V* scratch {{Ex.: *haskay nuk wak-moohel!* Scratch his head! *haayi hassat!* Come here and scratch me! *hassas* scratcher (tool for scratching) *hassapu-ka*. I scratch myself.}}
 Cultural info: the scratching tool was a sort of stick made with corncobs. Pronunciation: the variant *haSwa* could be a correct separate word with the same meaning, but Ascension used *hassa* more often, and no difference in meaning is clear.

hasse *V* be angry {{Ex.: *kan-was hassenis*. I got angry with him. *kan yete hassen*. I'll get angry later. *hassempi-k wak-aanane*. He makes his mother angry. *hasseSmin* an angry person (or animal) *hasseSte-k*. He's angry.}} *Noun: has*. Grammar: probably means 'be angry' by itself and 'get angry' with -ni/-n. Words containing this: *hassen*, *hasseSmin*, *hasseSte*

hassen (Made from: *hasse*, -n₃) *V* get angry, become angry (Other Pronunc.: **hasseni** before another suffix)

hasseSmin (Made from: *hasse*, -Smin angry one) *N* angry one

hasseSte (Inflected form of: *hasse*, -Ste) *perf* angry

haSa *V* be an enemy, hate {{Ex.: *kan haSamu*. I am enemies (with you).}} *Similar: haSmu*.
 [Attested only once]

***haSar** *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *haSartak* placename *haSartak*}} Grammar: only appears with -tak (forming a placename). [Attested only once] Words containing this: *haSartak*

haSartak (Made from: **haSar*, -tak₂) *N* place placename [Attested only once]

haSmu *V* be ashamed, embarrassed {{Ex.: *haSmun-ka*. I am ashamed. *ekwe-k haSmunin*. He wasn't ashamed. *haSmuSte* ashamed *haSmuSmin* ashamed person/shameful person *haSmun-ka hiTyaSte hay*. I'm ashamed as if my mouth were sewn shut.}} *Similar: haSa*. Grammar: usually with -ni/-n with similar meaning, but sometimes with -Ste, -Smin, or -mak.

haSna *V* get abalone {{Ex.: *haSnana* to go to get abalone}} *Noun: haSSan*.

haSpu *V* play {{Ex.: *ekwe-me haSpu*. Don't play!}} *Similar: ameSpu*. Meaning: of children, not adults. [Attested only once]

haSSan *N* abalone shell {{Ex.: *haSSante-k kan-kuTrah*. My belt has abalone shells.}}
Verb: haSna. Meaning: red and maybe also black abalone shells.

haSSowwen *N* Place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived Meaning: possibly near Salinas.

hathatsi *V* be clean {{Ex.: *moT nuhu hathatsi pire?* Is the land clean there?}} Pronunciation: does not fit typical verb patterns, probably a reduplication. [Ar only, very unsure]

hatki *V* remove, separate {{Ex.: *hatkipuy!* Remove yourself (for example from their presence). *hatkinin haysa Tammantak*. They separated from each other on the hill (took different ways).}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: remove oneself from others' presence, part ways with someone else, split up, go the other way from someone.

hatlu *V* make mush {{Ex.: *murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi*. Because I will make acorn mush at night. *ney'a-ka hatlun, okse-ka hatlus*. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.}} *Noun: hatul*. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

hatSa *V wear hair up in front* {{Ex.: *hatSanin*. (He) wore his hair up in a bun on the front.}} Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n. Meaning: probably refers to wearing the hair up in a bun on the front. [Tentative]

hatta, *N palm, sole* Meaning: of hand or foot. [Attested only once]

hatta, *V rake, sweep, clean* {{Ex.: *kan-was hatta*. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. *hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis*. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing (on it). *hattaSte* swept, clean, raked *hattaSmin* raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)}} *Similar: wareeri*. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors. Words containing this: hattasmak

hattasmak (Made from: *hatta*, -smak) *N raker, grader* Meaning: for ex. someone who rakes the fields to grade them correctly so the irrigation will work.

hatte, 1) *Q who?* {{Ex.: *hattesTuk makam riica?* With whom do you all speak? *hatte neppe irek?* Whose is this rock? *hattekma pina waate?* Who are they, coming here? *hattekma Tawra nahan?* Who all live there? *hattekin anhelmak?* Who are the angels? *hattekin citte rammay?* Who are (those people) dancing inside?}} Grammar: may have used *hattekin* as plural in Ar's time, shifted to regular *hattekma* by Asc.'s time. 2) *Pro anyone, someone, no one* {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}} Words containing this: *ekwena-hatte, hattekin*

hatte, *V crack, split* {{Ex.: *kan-was hatte pire*. I will crack it (of earth, dirt). *hatteSte pire*. The earth is cracked/split. *hattenin*. (It) cracked.}} *Similar: wacki*. Meaning: of ground, earth, dirt.

hattekin (Inflected form of: *hatte*, -kin) *Q who (plural)?* Grammar: irregular plural of *hatte*, possibly out of use by Asc.'s time.

hattena *Q whose?, who?* {{Ex.: *hattena-k?* Who is he? *hattena hiwaanin?* Who arrived? *hattena neppe hinTo?* Whose is this thing?}} Grammar: usually used for the same meaning as *hatte* ('who'), but rarely also used for 'whose' (possession).

hattYu *V break (a bone)* {{Ex.: *hattYuSmin wak-koro*. His leg is broken.}} Meaning: for example a leg. [Tentative]

hatu *V roll over, gather* {{Ex.: *hatuhte por*. The fleas have gathered. *hatuhte* rolled (gathered up?) *hatuupu-ka*. I am rolling (myself) over.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, roll could be like gather up, meaning may have changed between Arroyo's and Ascension's time. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hatuu** before one consonant and then a vowel)

hatul (Borrowed from: atol Spanish) *Nrevers. mush* {{Ex.: *woppehte hatul*. The atole has boiled. *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *hatuule-k letko*. He eats the mush with his hands. *moT-me ampihte tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum*. Have you roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush?}} *Similar: Taywen*; *Similar: poknis*; *Verb: hatlu*. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick mush, thick enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: **hatuul** before another vowel)

***haTku** *V die suddenly* {{Ex.: *haTkunin-ak*. He died suddenly. *hiruhmin makse semson, haTkun*. We will all die, die suddenly.}} *Similar: *haTTi, *semmo*. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: means to die suddenly, not just to do something in general suddenly, but can also be used together with a word for to die (*semmo*). Words containing this: *haTkun*

haTkun (Made from: **haTku*, -n) *V die suddenly* (Other Pronunc.: **haTkuni** before another suffix)

haTri *V gust (wind), blow hard (wind)* {{Ex.: *haTrinin men-rukkatka*. It gusted in your house. *haTri-k yete*. It will gust later.}} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form *haTirpu* is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: **haTir** before -pu or -mu if possible)

haTTa *V hit, strike, beat* {{Ex.: *haTTapuy tayitmin!* Hit (beat) yourself eight times! *haTTay nuk!* Strike him! *kan-was haTTan*. I struck him. *haTTastap-ka*. I was hit with a stick. *hiimi haysa haTTamu*. They're always fighting each other.}} *Similar: notto*. Meaning: usually with a stick. Words containing this: *haTTamu*

haTTamu (Made from: haTTa, -mu) *V* fight {{Ex.: *haTTamuyis!* Come fight! *hiimi-k haTTamu.* He's always fighting.}} *Similar: hacma.* Meaning: not literal use of -mu, really means fight, not just hit each other, can be used for just one person as well.

***haTTi**, *V* die of {{Ex.: *haTTinin wak suunesum.* He died suddenly of hunger. *haTTin-ka kan-maayitsum.* I'm dying of my laughter (laughing myself to death).}} *Similar: *haTku, *semmo.* Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: die of hunger, thirst, laughing, missing someone, etc.. Words containing this: haTTin₁

***haTTi**, *V* laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka.* I am laughing hard. *yu haTTiniy!* And laugh hard!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: haTTin₂

haTTin₁ (Made from: *haTTi₁, -n₃) *V* die of (Other Pronunc.: **haTTini** before another suffix)

haTTin₂ (Made from: *haTTi₂, -n₃) *V* laugh hard, guffaw (Other Pronunc.: **haTTini** before another suffix)

haTwele *V* hang and sway {{Ex.: *haTwele wak, tiye wak.* He hangs and sways, he complains.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

hatsa (Made from: haaTa, -s-s) *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *ekwe-me hatsa!* Don't go around stealing! *kan-mes yete hatsa.* I am going to rob you.}} *loanword: piyaari; one object: haaTa.* Pronunciation: would expect haTsa, but it seems to be most often hatsa. Meaning: probably taking many things, or stealing often.

hawhayi *Adv* at first glance {{Ex.: *hawhayi-k aman.* It's completely at first glance.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

hawhi *V* increase *Similar: *uhSi; Similar: harken.* [Attested only once]

hawi, *V* still

hawi, *V* enclose {{Ex.: *ekwe uuni kawaayu hawihne.* (Someone) does not want the horse to be enclosed.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

hawispu (Made from: haawi, -spu) *V* make rag dolls

hawna *V* look for/have a wife {{Ex.: *uTTasi kan-hawnane.* I am waiting for my wife. *kan hawnaksi.* I am looking (hard) for a wife. *hawnaSte* has a wife *hawnaksa semmonis.* My

wife/mistress died. *hawnanmin-me, men hawnante.* You are a married man (one characterized by a wife), you have a wife.}}

Words containing this: hawnaksa, hawnan, hawnanmin

hawnaksa (Made from: hawna, -ksa) *N* my wife, my mistress Meaning: usually means one's wife, but can clearly mean a married man's mistress as well.

hawnan (Made from: hawna, -n₂) *N* wife

hawnanmin (Made from: hawna, -n₂, -min) *N* married man

hawne *V* get, bring Meaning: could mean pulling water up from somewhere or bringing water, but meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]

hawni *V* ignore Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

hawsa, *V* revers. gather horse-beans {{Ex.: *hawsana* to go to gather horse-beans}} *Noun: haawas.*

hawsa₂ (Made from: haawa, -s-s) *V* call (more than one, many)

hawsu *V* yawn {{Ex.: *hawsu-ka.* I'm yawning.}}

hawun (Borrowed from: jabon Spanish) *N* soap [Attested only once]

hay *N* mouth {{Ex.: *cosso-ka hay.* My mouth hurts (burns). *kan-haytak kannis iccon pattYan.* I bled in (from) my mouth. *piTTey wak-hay!* Tie up its (the sack's) mouth! *sacarpuy men-haaye!* Open your mouth! *ussi-me ekwe ricca haayum?* Why don't you speak with your mouth?}} *loanword: wos.* Meaning: can imply 'voice' as well, especially as 'close your mouth/stop your voice,' but primarily means the physical mouth. (Other Pronunc.: **haay** before a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: haytYeSmin

hayatmin *Adv* wherever, all over {{Ex.: *he'e, hayatmin kan hinne.* Yes, I walk all over the place.}}

***haye** *V* feel {{Ex.: *hayeepe kan-was.* I feel it.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hayee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hayeepe

hayeepe (Made from: *haye, -pu) *V* feel Meaning: not literal use of -pu. [Tentative]

hayki *V* open legs {{Ex.: *haykiSte wak-koro.* His/her legs are open. *haykiy!* Open your

legs!}} *Synonym: saTla.* [Tentative]

haypire *Pro some, sometime* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi haypirese*. I'm looking at some (people). *haypire pina pahcaSmin*. Some knowledgeable ones are here.}} Meaning: usually means some person, rarely some time.

haypu (Made from: haywe, -pu) *V be visible, see oneself* {{Ex.: *ekwe-me haypu*. You don't see yourself. *harpaSte wak, ekwe haypu*. It has sunk, it is not visible. *neppe haypu takke*. This one's ribs are visible.}} Pronunciation: irregular -pu form of haywe. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.

haysa₁ *Pro they* {{Ex.: *haysa amma yuukise*. They eat acorns. *moT haysa wattiSte?* Have they left? *citte haysa moologye*. They are dancing the moology. *ekwena haysa*. They're not here. *himmen haysa*. They mix together.}} *Similar: haysa₂*. Grammar: subject 3rd person plural. Words containing this: haysane

haysa₂ *Pro their* {{Ex.: *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the south. *haysa monsen*. their story}} *Similar: haysa₁*. Grammar: possessive of haysa 'they' (3rd pl. poss.).

haysahuyus *num third* Pronunciation: this word is probably incorrect, may contain the word haysa 'they'. [Attested only once]

haysane (Inflected form of: haysa₁, -se) *Pro them* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka haysane hiwsen*. I don't like them. *riccasu-ka haysane*. I'm going to speak to them.}} Grammar: irregular object form of haysa. Meaning: 3rd pl. obj. pronoun.

haytYeSmin (Made from: hay, -Smin big-mouthed one) *N big-mouthed one* Social use: Ascension changed her mind about whether this was used, or meyloSmin instead. [Attested only once]

haywe *V see* {{Ex.: *kan-mes hayweynin*. I have come to see you. *meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne*. It has sunk, it is not seen. *haywespuYT!* Watch out (take care) for yourselves! *ekwe-k haywepu*. It's not in sight/can't be seen. *haywemun makke*. We saw each other.}} *Synonym: mehe*. Words containing this: haypu, haywepu

haywepu (Made from: haywe, -pu) *V be visible, be in sight* Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, but can sometimes also mean just 'see oneself' (literal).

heelesi *V do slowly* {{Ex.: *heelesi-me kannis riicat!* Speak to me slowly! *kan hinne heelesi*. I'm walking slowly. *heelesiy waate!* Come slowly!}} *Similar: -si₁*; *Similar: hakaca*. Pronunciation: could contain a suffix -si, otherwise doesn't match typical verb forms, but unsure.

heenti (Borrowed from: gente Spanish) *N people* {{Ex.: *yuu wak-appa yu wak-aanan icconis haysa, yu aNNis heenti hiwaanin*. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. *heenti akkun hileeSatka*. The people entered the church. *ekwena nii heentikma okse*. There were no people here long ago.}} Pronunciation: more often pronounced heente, but heenti is the more Mutsunized pronunciation. Meaning: means people either with or without -kma.

heerenmi *V finish* {{Ex.: *heerenmiSte-me, Tummate-mes piNi*. You finished (your food), maybe you liked it.}} *Similar: -mi*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heeresi (Made partly from: -si₁) *Adv low-pitched* Grammar: probably contains -si, unknown what heere by itself means. Meaning: of a singing voice. [Attested only once]

heeru (Borrowed from: hierro Spanish) *N iron* Meaning: the metal substance.

heesen₁ *Nrevers. nest* {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak*. the chicken hawk's nest. *muuSek heesen*. a bird's nest.}} *Verb: hesne*.

***heesen₂** *Adv behind* {{Ex.: *heesentak behind* (in back of) *maayay naani hattena pina heesentak hinneykun*. Look and see who went walking behind there!}} Grammar: only appears with -tak (same meaning). Words containing this: heesentak

heesentak (Made from: *heesen₂, -tak₁) *Adv behind, in back of* Pronunciation: 'behind' and 'in the nest' sound the same. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heeTole *V hang, sway* {{Ex.: *hinTisna nuhu heeTole?* What is that which is swaying there?}} Meaning: like swaying in the wind. [Ar +

Asc. guess]

heeweh *N* shadow, shade {{Ex.: *icconin kan-heeweh*. My shadow came out. *heewehmak* shadows *heewehtak* in the shade}} *Similar*: **hewhe**; *Similar*: **heweepa**; *Similar*: **heweepas**. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word.

heeyes *N* revers. beard, facial hair {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-heeyese*. I'm looking at your beard.}} *Synonym*: **seepek**; *Verb*: **heyse**. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks.

hekoSpu (Made from: hekSo, -pu) *V* pretend {{Ex.: *hekoSpu-k*. He/she is pretending. (For ex., if she is working and then gets distracted, and keeps pretending to be working.)) *Similar*: **-kiSpu**. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu. [Attested only once]

hekse *V* catch quail {{Ex.: *heksena makke*. We go to catch quail.}} *Noun*: **heksen**. Sci. name: *Lophortyx californica californica*.

heksen *N* Valley quail {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen*. Your pet is a quail. *wak-hawnan, heksen hawnan* his wife, the quail's wife (female quail)}} *Verb*: **hekse**. Sci. name: *Lophortyx californica californica*.

hekoS *V* be ashamed {{Ex.: *hekospu* to be ashamed of oneself}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **hekos** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

hekoS *V* satisfy, entertain {{Ex.: *hekSosi-kames*. I am entertaining you. *yeela-kas hekSoksi*. Let me keep entertaining (him)! *hekSot!* Entertain me!}} Grammar: Ascension preferred it to appear with -ksi or -si, but sometimes used it without. Meaning: can also mean something like distracting someone from doing something bad, mostly means entertain, also see hekoSpu. (Other Pronunc.: **hekoS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hekoSpu

***helhel** *N* floatingness {{Ex.: *sitka helhelti tappur*. The log is floating on the water. *helhelte taprey sitka*. (It) is floating on top of the water.}} Grammar: only appears with -ti or -te (to float, be floating), very unsure, but may be a noun meaning flotation. [Tentative] Words containing this: helhelte, helhelti

helhelte (Made from: *helhel, -te) *V* float Grammar: see notes on helhel.

helhelti (Made from: *helhel, -ti) *V* float Grammar: see helhel. [Tentative]

helipe (Borrowed from: Felipe Spanish) *N* personal Felipe [Attested only once]

helle (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) *V* move, go, go away {{Ex.: *yeela haysa helsepu!* Let them go! *hellepu makke aNNistak*. We are moving to somewhere else. *helleSte-k rammay*. He's gone inside. *hellempiy nuk!* Carry it!}} *native*: **watti**. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was Awsayma, not Mutsun, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in Mutsun too. Words containing this: helleksi, hellempi, hellepu

helleksi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -ksi) *V* move little things around Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -ksi, so there is no native equivalent.

hellemon *N* cloth, rag {{Ex.: *tina hellemon laakihte*. The rag is hanging right there.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hellempi (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -mpi) *V* carry, bring *native*: **wattimpi**.

hellepu (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: helle, -pu) *V* go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent.

helSo *V* be soft {{Ex.: *helSo pire*. The ground is soft. *helSo pan*. The bread is soft. *kan-was helSOMPI*. I make it soft.}} *Synonym*: **peLmo**. Meaning: of the ground, bread, meat, cannot apply to a bed.

helwe *V* strip off bark {{Ex.: *helwesi haysa, helwemitit, helwesitit!* They are stripping the bark off, keep stripping the bark off for me, just keep stripping the bark off (for) me!}} *Similar*: **helyen**; *Similar*: **-w-**. Grammar: might contain -w- (remove), but unsure. Meaning: not clear whether it could have been used for stripping other things off (paint, wallpaper, vegetable/fruit peel, clothes?) as well, might include -w- 'open, remove' but not sure. [Tentative]

helyen *N* skin {{Ex.: *liskonin-ka helyentak*. I slipped on the skin.}} *Similar: helwe; Synonym: Suuhe.* [Ar + Asc. guess]

heLekpu (Made from: heLke, -pu) *V* be happy
Grammar: meaning very similar to heLke by itself.

heLke *V* be happy, be glad {{Ex.: *heLken haysa*. They are happy. *kan heLke*. I am happy. *heLekpu kan-sire*. My heart is happy. *heLekpu-ka. / heLkeSte-ka*. I am happy. (Second one implies I'm already in the state of being happy.))} (Other Pronunc.: **heLek** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: heLekpu, heLkeSte

heLkeSte (Inflected form of: heLke, -Ste) *perf* happy, glad

hemce *V* revers. do once, be once {{Ex.: *hemcesi haysa waate* They come one by one. *hemecpu* one time (to be once?)} } *Noun: hemec'a*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu or -si, unsure, might be an alternate form of hemec'a instead. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hemec** before -pu, -mu) Words containing this: hemecpu, hemec'a

hemecpu (Made from: hemce, -pu) *num* first time, once, one time *Similar: hemec'a*. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu.

hemec'a (Made from: hemce, -'a) *num* one, a {{Ex.: *hemec'a yowen*. One is left (remains). *hooyon-ak hemec'ase*. He took one. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one/a kiss *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit*. I broke one (of) my teeth (a tooth). *hemec'a toroowis* one/a soaproot *hemec'atka haysa hummen*. They gather in one place. *hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese*. The woman gave birth to one boy.}} *Similar: hemecpu; Verb: hemce*. Grammar: can be marked with -se or -tka like a noun, and possibly with -si like a verb, and can be used either with numerical 'one' meaning or article meaning 'a'. Words containing this: hemec'awas

hemec'awas (Inflected form of: hemec'a, -was₃) *num* first Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

hemko *V* set {{Ex.: *hemkoSte hismen*. The sun has set.}} *Similar: hotpo, akku*. Grammar: may only have appeared with -Ste, but unsure. Meaning: of the sun.

***hemme** *V* still be, still have, be anymore {{Ex.: *hemmen tollon*. There is still much. *hemmen-ak miTTen*. He's still growing. *hemmen tursi*. It's still cold. *hemmen-ak waate*. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: hemmen

hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -n₃) *V* still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: **hemmeni** before a suffix)

hemtso *V* be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: *hemtso pire*. The earth is silent. *hemtsoSmin* quiet one}} *Similar: henkoTTe*.

hene *V* be unequal {{Ex.: *henehte warsahne*. (It) is being unequally cut.}} [Ar only, very unsure] Words containing this: henehte

henehte (Inflected form of: hene, -Ste) *perf* unequal [Ar only, very unsure]

henkoTTe (Made partly from: -Te) *Adv* silently {{Ex.: *hiimi wak henkoTTe hinne*. He always walks silently.}} *Similar: hemtso*. Grammar: probably a variant of hemtso plus -Te. [Attested only once]

henno *V* stop, stay, remain {{Ex.: *hiTTew hennonin*. The wind stopped.}} [Tentative]

***hense** *V* be quiet, be still {{Ex.: *henseksiyuT makam riccapu!* Quiet your talking, you all! *henseksiy, Tawray!* Keep quiet, sit down! *hinka ekwe halak henseksi?* Why won't the blind person be quiet?}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi (same meaning, somewhat emphasized). Words containing this: henseksi

henseksi (Made from: *hense, -ksi) *V* keep/be quiet, keep/be still

hentil (Borrowed from: Gentil Spanish) *N* pagan {{Ex.: *makam ney'a ekwe hentilmak kata okse*. You (pl) are not pagans now as you were before.}}

hep excl shout Cultural info: voice in the game of hide and seek that ends the other way around where signaled. Meaning: a shout during a game of hide-and-seek or possibly a gambling game.

hepeS *Adv* let's see {{Ex.: *hepeS-ka holle hiSSe*. Let me see if I can do it. *hista wak hepeS ricca?* Let's see, what is he saying?}}

heseelu *Nrevers.* small lizard *Verb:* **hesle**. Meaning: small lizard you find running around in the house, probably brown.

heser *Nrevers.* birth-mark, freckle, mole *Verb:* **hesre**. [Attested only once]

heskohte *perf* many of a bird species come {{Ex.: *tollon haysa waate heskohte*. They come, many of a species of bird (possibly sandpipers). *heskohte* many of this species of bird come}} *Similar:* **-Ste**. Grammar: appears to be a verb with *-hte*, but the meaning and grammar are unclear (Ascension said there is no word *hesko*, and it is not clear why this means that a large number of these birds come). Meaning: a particular species of bird, possibly a type of sandpiper. [Tentative]

heskopa (Borrowed from: *escoba* Spanish) *N* broom {{Ex.: *hanni men-heskopa?* Where is your broom?}} *native:* **tuywa**; *native:* **sakkin**.

hesle *Vrevers.* catch small lizards {{Ex.: *heslena makke*. We go to catch small lizards.}} *Noun:* **heseelu**.

heslen *Npersonal* Esselen tribe [Me. + Asc. guess]

hesne *Vrevers.* make a nest {{Ex.: *hesenpu-k*. He is making himself a nest.}} *Noun:* **heesen**₁. Pronunciation: *hesen* may be pronounced as *hesem* before *-pu*. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **hesen** before *-pu* (or *-mu* if possible))

hesre *Vrevers.* be freckled {{Ex.: *hesreSte* freckled}} *Noun:* **heser**. Meaning: may also include having a mole or birthmark, like the noun form.

hesso *V* hate, be disgusted {{Ex.: *kan-was hesson, hesson-ka-mes*. I am disgusted by him, I am disgusted by you. *hesson-ka neppes ammane, wattimpiy iTyan*. I am disgusted by this food, take it back! *hessoSmin* hater *hessoSte-ka*. I am disgusted.}} Grammar: object from is what one is disgusted by, this almost always appears with *-ni*, but does not have to. Words containing this: *hesson*, *hessoSte*

hesson (Made from: *hesso*, *-n₃*) *V* hate, be disgusted (Other Pronunc.: **hessoni** before a suffix)

hessoSte (Inflected form of: *hesso*, *-Ste*) *perf* disgusted

heste (Borrowed from: *fiesta* Spanish) *N* holiday {{Ex.: *huuyin tawah heste* the holiday when work begins}} Meaning: may be used for a day in

general, rather than a holiday. Social use: rare, may only have been used in Mission times. [Ar only, very unsure]

hesu (Borrowed from: *Jesus* Spanish) *N* Jesus {{Ex.: *neppe muruTse horpeywas, ereS hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristusse*. In the middle of this night, Holy Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} [Attested only once]

heSSem'a (Made partly from: *-a*) *Adv* quickly {{Ex.: *haysa eTTen heSSem'a*. They fall asleep quickly.}}

hette *V* trap {{Ex.: *ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin*. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. *hetweyis!* Go untrap it! (free it, or remove what was caught from the trap to keep it) *moT-ak hetteSte?* Is it trapped? *hettes* a rope trap}} *Similar:* **tuuyu**. Grammar: usually used with *-n(i)* meaning 'to get trapped' or *-Ste* 'got trapped, trapped,' or *-mpi* 'to trap something'. Words containing this: *hetten*, *hettes*, *hetteSte*, *hetwe*

hetten (Made from: *hette*, *-n₃*) *V* get trapped (Other Pronunc.: **hetteni** before a suffix)

hettes (Made from: *hette*, *-s₃*) *N* rope trap *Similar:* **tuuyus**. Grammar: thing you use to trap something.

hetteSte (Made from: *hette*, *-Ste*) *perf* trapped

hetwe (Made from: *hette*, *-w-*) *V* free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

heTee *V* tell secrets {{Ex.: *ekwe heTeepu-k ricca*. He/she doesn't tell secrets.}} Grammar: may only appear with *-pu*, but unsure. [Attested only once]

heThe *V* be leafless, be pointy, be sharp {{Ex.: *heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa*. I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing. (may have a taboo or sexual meaning) *heTheSte tappur*. The tree is leafless.}} Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with *rippa*.

heTre *V* to have one's dress dragging {{Ex.: *heTre hinne* to walk with one's dress dragging}} [Tentative]

hewce *Nplace* placename [Attested only once]

hewceyi *V* be content {{Ex.: *kan hewceyi, ussi-ka hiS'ate*. I am content, because I have (my)

things.}} Pronunciation: not one of the typical verb shapes.

heweepa *N* devil {{Ex.: *hiSSentukne heweepa*. It's as if it is becoming a devil. *haywe-k heweepase*. He sees a devil.}} *Similar*: **heweepas**; *Similar*: **heeweh**. Meaning: any devil, but not a sorceror.

heweepas *N* shadow, ghost {{Ex.: *kan-neppe heweepas*. This is my shadow.}} *Similar*: **heweepa**; *Similar*: **hewespis**; *Similar*: **heeweh**. Meaning: shadow of a person (not a tree, etc.).

hewespis (Made from: hewhe, -spis) *N* reflection, shadow {{Ex.: *kanse neppe hewespis*? Is this my reflection/shadow?}} *Similar*: **heweepas**. Meaning: literal reflection or shadow of something, not ghost.

hewespu (Made from: hewhe, -spu) *V* look at one's reflection {{Ex.: *yeela makke hewespu uThinya*. Let's look at ourselves in the mirror twice!}} Pronunciation: possibly an irregular form of hewhe. Meaning: in a mirror or in water, meaning is related to hewhe (to shade something or make shade), but not directly.

hewhe *Vrevers*. shade, make shade {{Ex.: *hewhemit!* Give me some shade! *hewhen-ak kannis*. He shaded me. *hewhena-ka yuu-ka yete eTTen naha*. I go to make shade, and later I will sleep there.}} *Similar*: **heeweh**. Grammar: irregular form hewhe before some suffixes. Meaning: means both to cast one's own shadow, and to set something up to make shade, possibly a shelter. (Other Pronunc.: **hewe** before -spis and -spu) Words containing this: hewespis, hewespu

hewLe *V* hide {{Ex.: *moT tina sinni, tina hewLeSte rammay*? Is there a child there, hidden inside there?}} Pronunciation: Ascension thought it was hewle, but her family didn't use this word. Social use: either out of use by Ascension's time or a different dialect. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heyespis (Made from: heyse, -spis) *N* shaving kit

heyheye *V* shake, tremble {{Ex.: *heyheye, heyheye iime pire*. Shake, shake, the earth trembles.}} Pronunciation: not one of the usual verb patterns, probably reduplication. Meaning: may only be used for the earth shaking in an earthquake, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heyse *Vrevers*. shave, have a beard {{Ex.: *kan heysepu*. I shave myself. *heysey nuk!* Shave him! *heyseSmin* bearded person *hiske kan-mes heysepu*. Let me shave you! *heyespus* shaving kit}} *Similar*: **womo**; *Noun*: **heeyes**. Cultural info: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: **heyes** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: heyespis, heyseSmin

heyseSmin (Made from: heyse, -Smin) *N* bearded one Meaning: seems to mean a bearded person, not a shaved person, despite two meanings of heyse.

he'e *Adv* yes {{Ex.: *he'e, kan wattin meesehTuk*. Yes, I'm going with you. *haayi kannis-me, he'e, he'e!* Come to me, yes, yes!}} *Opp.*: **ekwe**. Cultural info: used in translations of Christian texts to express "amen," but this is not a native Mutsun meaning. Pronunciation: Ascension said that eh'e was Mutsun pronunciation and he'e was Awsayma, but she used he'e most of the time.

hica *N* tattoo {{Ex.: *hicate-k*. He has tattoos.}} [Me only]

hiccu *V* beg {{Ex.: *kan-was hiccu*. I beg him. *ekwe-me hiccupu!* Don't beg! (from anyone)}} Grammar: if used just as hiccu, then one includes both the person who begs and the person they beg from (subject and object), if used as hiccupu (not literal use of -pu), then one includes only the person who is begging (subject only), but it means 'to beg' either with or without -pu, it does not mean 'to beg oneself'. Words containing this: hiccupu

hiccupu (Made from: hiccu, -pu) *V* beg Grammar: meaning same as hiccu by itself, but does not seem to need the person you beg from listed, not literal use of -pu (not begging oneself).

hichic *N* split willow Cultural info: used at least in basket-making. [Attested only once]

***hicke** *V* be happy {{Ex.: *moT-me hicken?* Are you happy? *ene men hinTisse hicken?* And what are you happy about? *ussi men hickeSte?* Why are you happy?}} Grammar: can have an object (what one is happy about), only appears with -n(i) (same meaning) or rarely -Ste (happy). Words containing this: hicken, hickeSte

hicken (Made from: *hicke, -n₃) *V* be happy (Other Pronunc.: **hickeni** before another suffix)

hickeSte (Inflected form of: *hicke, -Ste) *perf* happy

hicku *V* hook with horns {{Ex.: *hickun-kas waaka*. The cow jabbed me with its horns. *hickuy nuk!* Hook it with your horns! (said to a cow)}} *Synonym*: **ciri**₂.

hicla *V* have a flat belly {{Ex.: *hiclahte, TonkoSte huttu*. flat-bellied, flat belly.}} Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative] Words containing this: *hiclahte*

hiclahte (Made from: *hicla*, -Ste) *perf* flat-bellied

hihaata (Borrowed from: *ahijada* Spanish) *N* goddaughter {{Ex.: *hihaatakma* goddaughters}}

hihaatu (Borrowed from: *ahijado* Spanish) *N* godson {{Ex.: *kan-was yete hihaatute*. I will have him as my godson.}}

hihke *V* whistle {{Ex.: *hihkey!* Whistle!}} [Tentative]

hihol (Borrowed from: *frijol* Spanish) *N* bean, beans {{Ex.: *ayun hihol, makke poslo!* Give me beans, let's make posole! *lalley hihoole!* Thresh the beans! *poslo-ka hihoole*. I'm making the beans into posole.}} *native*: **cululiS**. Pronunciation: was sometimes pronounced with more Spanish pronunciation, but this is the more Musun pronunciation that was used. (Other Pronunc.: **hihool** before a vowel)

hihon *N* meat carrier {{Ex.: *hihon-ak waate*. The meat carrier comes.}} [Attested only once]

***hihro** *V* slip {{Ex.: *hihronin-ka*. I slipped. *hihrompi* to make someone slip}} Grammar: only used with either -n(i) (something slips on its own) or -mpi (make something slip). Meaning: for example on the road. Words containing this: *hihron*

hihron (Made from: *hihro, -n₃) *V* slip (Other Pronunc.: **hihroni** before a suffix)

hihu *V* gather cutgrass roots {{Ex.: *hihuna* to go to gather cutgrass roots}} *Noun*: **huyhuy**. Cultural info: roots were used in basketweaving. [Attested only once]

hiica'mis (Made partly from: -mis) *N* 1) toy {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hiica'mis*. They don't have a toy.}} 2) beast, pet, domestic animal {{Ex.: *men-*

hiica'mis heksen. Your pet is a quail.}}

Grammar: could be used as *hiicaSmin* instead, possibly as *hiica* (with no suffix), but *hiica'mis* is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

hiikoT *N* 1) pine 2) root Social use: meaning was pine in Ar's time, root (any type, not specifically a pine root) in Asc's time.

hiilu (Borrowed from: *hilo* Spanish) *N* string {{Ex.: *hiilu ruukahne*. The string is being twisted. (twisted to make a fine thread)}} *native*: **hikis**; *Verb*: **hiiwu**. [Tentative]

hiimi *Adv* always {{Ex.: *hiimi-me Tawra*. You're always sitting. *hiimi-k waate*. He always comes.}} *Synonym*: **ciira**. Words containing this: *ekwe hiimi, hiimi yetattYa*

hiimi yetattYa (Compound composed of: *hiimi, yete, attYa*) *Adv* ever after, forever

hiinis *N* wormwood {{Ex.: *hiinistak* At the wormwood (name of a village)}} *Similar*: **hiisen**. Words containing this: *hiinistak*

hiinistak (Made from: *hiinis*, -tak₂) *N* place At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

hiipur *N* wooden digging stick {{Ex.: *hiipur kata humren roc*. A digging stick like a digging stick (or) cattle prod.}} *Similar*: **humren**.

hiiri *V* make jerky {{Ex.: *hiiri haysa tooTese*. They are making the meat into jerky. *hummi kannis neppe tooTe hiirihmin*. to give me this meat jerky *hiiriy tooTe!* Make the meat into jerky! *hiiri piNi haysa*. Maybe they are making jerky.}} Grammar: can include or leave out the word *tooTe*. Meaning: means both cutting or slicing and drying the meat, to make jerky.

hiis (Made from: *hiiyi*, -yis) *Command* go bring fire! *Similar*: **hiiyi**. Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of *hiiyiyis*, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of *hiiyi* plus -yis.

hiise *V* gather wormwood {{Ex.: *hissena makke*. We go to gather wormwood.}} *Noun*: **hiisen**.

hiisen *N* wormwood *Similar*: **hiinis**; *Verb*: **hiise**. Meaning: common large wormwood species, probably a different type than *hiinis*.

hiiwes *Nrevers.* beloved {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwes* my beloved}} *Verb:* **hiwse** 1. [Attested only once]

hiiwihpu (Made from: *hiwhi, -pu) *V* force oneself
Meaning: probably means force oneself to do something for one's own good, may be used only of forcing oneself to do the Confession.

hiiwis *N* god-father/mother/parent {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak* my godparents (godmother and godfather) *hiiwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you.}} *loanword:* **kumaTe**; *loanword:* **kumpaTe**; *Verb:* **hiwsi**. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

hiwo *V* scold, criticize {{Ex.: *haysa kannis hiiwon*. They scolded me. *hiwohnis-ka*. I was scolded. *hiwopaN-ak amane*. He is truly a scolder (one who scolds too much).}} Words containing this: *hiwopaN*

hiwopaN (Made from: *hiwo*, -paN) *N* scolder
Meaning: someone who scolds others too much.

hiwu *V* string, thread {{Ex.: *hiwuy men-mas!* String your beads!}} *Noun:* **hiilu**. Meaning: to string something onto a thread with a needle, for example beads. [Attested only once]

hiye *V* take a trip, go on a trip {{Ex.: *hiye makke, horpena nuppi paaranise*. We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.}}

hiyi *V* light/bring fire {{Ex.: *hiyiSte sottow*. The fire is lit. *hiysiSte* They are lit. *hiyiy!* Light a fire! *hiyiyis!* (sometimes pronounced *hiis* or *hiyis*) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! *hiyis* a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) *hiyinin-ak*. It got lit.}} *Similar:* **hiis**; *Similar:* **hiyis**. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like *hiyiyis*. Grammar: often used with -yis to tell someone to go light it, or with -s- possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time). Words containing this: *hiis*, *hiyis*

hiyis (Made from: *hiyi*, -s₃) *N* fire stick *Similar:* -s₃; *Similar:* **hiyi**. Meaning: a stick one lights in order to start a fire.

hikaritas (Borrowed from: *jicaritas* Spanish) *N* calabash Cultural info: the same as what were called

guajes or gourds, with a long, thin neck, had one side cut off and they were made into drinking cups/ladles. [Attested only once]

hiki *V* hang, tie {{Ex.: *hikiy!* / *hiksiy!* Hang it! / Hang it (often)! *pina hikihte Taapu*. A washcloth is hung there. *hikihte-k tappurtak*. It's hung in the tree. *hikiinin*. It got hung up (on its own). *yetee-ka-mes culki, hikii-ka-mes, amSi-ka-mes liiki*. I will strangle you, I (will) hang you, so that I will kill you. *hikiipu-ka*. I hang myself. *hikis* a thread, a string *kan meheesi hikise*. I just see the string. *hikispuy!* Hang yourself!}} *loanword:* **orkari**. Meaning: can mean either to hang a cloth or household item up, or to kill a person by hanging. (Other Pronunc.: **hikii** before one consonant and then another vowel (like *hikiinin*)) Words containing this: *hikihte*, *hikiipu*, *hikis*, *hiksi*

hikihte (Made from: *hiki*, -Ste) *perf* hung, hanging

hikiipu (Made from: *hiki*, -pu) *V* hang oneself

hikis (Made from: *hiki*, -s₃) *N* string, thread *loanword:* **hiilu**. Grammar: literally thing one uses to hang something.

hikiT *Nrevers.* scar {{Ex.: *wak hikiTte*. He has a scar.}} *Verb:* ***hikTi**. Pronunciation: Ascension thought it might be *hiTik* instead, but decided on this, and *hikiT* is more likely. [Tentative]

hikkani *Nrevers.* tar *Verb:* **hikna**.

hikku *V* 1) be ripe {{Ex.: *hikkunin mansana*. The apples got ripe. *hikkuSte* ripe (has ripened)}} 2) cook {{Ex.: *miSSimpi hikkumpiy!* Cook it well! *hikkuSte* cooked}} Words containing this: *hikkun*, *hikkuSte*

hikkun (Made from: *hikku*, -n₃) *V* ripen Meaning: might also be able to mean 'it cooks' (it's boiling there, not that someone cooks something). (Other Pronunc.: **hikkuni** before another suffix)

hikkuSte (Inflected form of: *hikku*, -Ste) *perf* cooked, ripe

hikna *Vrevers.* tar, put tar on {{Ex.: *hiknaSte-k innu*. The road is tarred. *kan-was hiknampin*. I tarred it.}} *Noun:* **hikkani**.

hiksa *V* be filthy {{Ex.: *hiksaSte men-issu*. Your hands are filthy. *hiksanin*. (It) got filthy.}}

hiksi (Made from: *hiki*, -s₃) *V* hang more than one thing

hikTe *V* hiccup {{Ex.: *hikTenin-ka*. I got the hiccups. *kan yete hikTe*. I will hiccup.}} Words containing this: hikTen

hikTen (Made from: hikTe, -n₃) *V* get the hiccups (Other Pronunc.: **hikTeni** before another suffix)

***hikTi** *V* revers. have a scar {{Ex.: *hikTihte wak-horkostak*. He is scarred on his throat. *hikTihte horkos*. a scarred throat *hikTiSmin* a scarred person}} *Noun*: **hikiT**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin (scarred one) and -hte (scarred). Words containing this: hikTihte, hikTiSmin

hikTihte (Made from: *hikTi, -Ste) *perf* scarred

hikTiSmin (Made from: *hikTi, -Smin) *N* scarred one, scarred person

hikwe *V* mix, stir (liquids with flours) {{Ex.: *hikwey!* Mix the liquid and flour/meal together!}} *Similar*: **kiTra**. Meaning: only used for mixing flour or meal with liquid when you first put the dry ingredients into the wet or the other way around, when cooking or baking, probably for mixing things into cold liquid, not stirring the boiling mush over the fire. [Attested only once]

hile *V* pity, feel sorry for {{Ex.: *ekwes-me hilepu?* Don't you pity yourself?}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

hileeSa (Borrowed from: iglesia Spanish) *N* church {{Ex.: *tukkahte hileeSa*. The church (bell) has rung. *heenti akkun hileeSatka*. The people entered the church.}}

hiliT *N* hide, skin Meaning: of an animal. [Attested only once]

hilli *V* wrap head, put headband on {{Ex.: *uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy!* Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! *hillipuy!* Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) *hilwiy!* Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) *hillipuhthe-k*. He's got his head wrapped. *hillis* headband}} Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head. Words containing this: hillis, hilwi₁, ilwi

hillis (Made from: hilli, -s₃) *N* headband Pronunciation: could also use hilli (possibly hillih) for the same meaning, with -h instead of -s nominalizer.

hilok *N* algae, moss Meaning: includes green scum on water.

hils *V* beg, ask for {{Ex.: *hilsimit!* Beg for me! *hilsiy nuk!* Ask for it!}}

hilwi₁ (Made from: hilli, -w-) *V* unwrap head Meaning: to take a headband or shawl off one's head.

hilwi, *V* lessen, stop, let up {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative]

himah'a (Made partly from: -a) *quant* all, every, everything {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. He is full of sores all over his body. *kan meheesi himah'ase*. I'm looking at all of them. *himah'a iinate*. All are sick. *himah'a piina*. That's all. *himah'a miste*. Everything is pretty. / All is pretty. *himah'a Tuuhis* every day / all days}} *Similar*: **himyu**; *Synonym*: **hiruhmin**.

himma *V* search, look for {{Ex.: *himmat maksene!* Look for us! *kan-was himmana*. I go to look for it. *himmatkun-ka ekwe halsaSmin*. If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) *himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara*. If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. *himma-k wak-hawnane*. He's looking for his wife.}} Meaning: can mean try in the sense of seek to do something, seek not to do something, usually means more simply look for.

himme *V* mix, join {{Ex.: *himmey nuk!* Mix it! *haysa himmenin*. They mixed/joined together. *koc-ka himmemu kan-koroose*. When I join my feet together. *himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu mukurmakma himmeSte*. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together! *himmentak* together (literally 'at the joining')}} *loanword*: **huntari**. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own. Words containing this: himmemu, himmentak

himmemu (Made from: himme, -mu) *V* join together Grammar: two or more things join together, or one mixes two things together.

himmentak (Made from: himme, -n₂, -tak₁) *Adv* together, jointly {{Ex.: *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go

together!}} Grammar: non-literal use of -tak.

***himmu** *V* be dizzy, be tipsy {{Ex.: *himmun kan-moohel*. My head is dizzy. *koc iime pire himmun makke*. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy. *himmunin haysa*. They got tipsy (drunk). *yuu men himmuSte*. And you are tipsy. *kan-was himmumpin*. I made him get dizzy. *himsunin-ak*. He was staggering.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (be/get dizzy), -Ste (dizzy), or -mpi (make dizzy), Ascension said one could not use it by itself. Meaning: for either being dizzy from any reason, or tipsy from being drunk. Words containing this: himmumpi, himmun, himsu, himmuSte

himmumpi (Made from: *himmu, -mpi) *V* make dizzy, make tipsy, get someone tipsy [Attested only once]

himmun (Made from: *himmu, -n₃) *V* get dizzy, get tipsy (Other Pronunc.: **himmuni** before another suffix)

himmuSte (Inflected form of: *himmu, -Ste) *perf* dizzy, tipsy

himpe *V* signal *Noun*: **himpes**. Meaning: to signal something, for ex. by making the sign of the cross. [Attested only once]

himpes *N* sign, signal {{Ex.: *hemec'a-k himpes, kuwa-ka*. He's the one with a sign, I said.}} *Verb*: **himpe**. Grammar: final -s could be suffix. [Ar + Asc. guess]

himsu (Made from: *himmu, -s-s) *V* stagger Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste.

himyu quant all {{Ex.: *kan meheesi himyuse*. I see them all.}} *Similar*: **himah'a**. Meaning: may only refer to people, but unsure. Social use: uncommon, mostly out of use by Ascension's time.

hin *N* eye, face {{Ex.: *iccompihniss wak-hin*. His eye was taken out. *Tuppunin kan-hin*. I got pricked in my eye. *kan mehen kan-hiinum*. I saw with my eyes. *kan ucwin kan-hiine*. I opened my eyes. *TuyruSte-k wak-hin*. His face is wrinkled. *humirpuy-me hin!* Wash your face! *amne kannis kan-hintak*. It's raining on/in my face. *hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehtuka*. We're looking at our faces in the mirror.}} (Other Pronunc.: **hiin** before a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: saapah hin

hine excl look! {{Ex.: *wetre aamane, hine!* It is truly large, look!}} [Tentative]

hineeru (Borrowed from: dinero Spanish) *N* money {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *ekwena-ka hineeru*. I don't have any money.}} *native*: irek 2.

hinhan *Q* how much/many? {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate?* How many days have you been sick? *hinhan-ak parki?* How heavy is it? *hinhan-me hooyon?* How many did you take? *kan iTkan hinhane?* How much did I pay?}} Grammar: object form hinhane is only rarely marked.

hinka *V* do what?, why {{Ex.: *hinka-me?* What are you doing? *hinka-me-was?* What are you doing to him? *hinkanin-ka?* What did I do? *hinkasmin?* what kind of?}} Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinkahte has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -ta suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -ta was not used by Ascension's time. Words containing this: hinkahte, hinkan, hinkasi

hinkahte (Made from: hinka, -Ste) *Q* how be? {{Ex.: *hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum?* How would it be if it were written with this? *hinkahte-m?* How are you?}} Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from hinkasi 'how (do you) do (something)'.

hinkan (Made from: hinka, -n₃) *V* become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: **hinkani** before another suffix)

hinkasi (Made from: hinka, -si₁) *Q* how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: *hinkasi-ka yete hiSSe?* How will I do it? *hinkasi-me hiwsen piinase?* How do you want that? / What do you want that for? *yuu-me hinkasi taahe?* And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from hinkahte 'how are (you)'.

hinkay *Q* with what? {{Ex.: *hinkay-me men hitwipu?* With what you going to wash yourself?}} Meaning: could also mean 'how,' but much less common than hinkasi. [Tentative]

hinkayi *Q say what?* {{Ex.: *hinkayi wak-raakat?* What is his name? *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What are you saying to me? *hinkayihnes-me?* What were you told?}} Grammar: can be used as a verb (with verb suffixes) rarely. Words containing this: hinkayitista

hinkayitista (Compound composed of: hinkayi, hista) *Q be of what?* {{Ex.: *hinkayitista-ka-mes?* What relationship am I to you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: used to ask things like 'what group/family/parents do you belong to?'. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative]

hinne *V walk, move, go* {{Ex.: *kommeSte-ka kan hinne*. I am tired from walking. *hintYeSmin, hinseSmin* wanderer *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa*. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. *ekwe-me hinne!* Don't go! *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *ekwe-k hinne sire*. His heart doesn't go. *hinne-k amaaya*. He goes around naked. *miSmin wak-hinnen*. His walking is good. *hinney miSSimpi!* Go well! (Goodbye!) *hinnenuy!* Carry (it)! (Literally: put in a position to go) *ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huytsuhte*. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.}} Similar: **watti**; Similar: **inyu**. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. Words containing this: hinnepuSmin, hinnenu, hinse, hinseSmin, hintYe, hintYeSmin

hinnenu (Made from: hinne, -nu) *V carry* Similar: **wattimpi**. Meaning: literally 'to put in a position to go'.

hinnepuSmin (New word made from: hinne, -pu, -Smin) *N car, automobile*

***hinnu** *V wake up* {{Ex.: *hinnunin-ka*. I woke up. *hinnuSte-k*. He's woken up. *hinnumpiy nuk!* Wake him up!}} Similar: **akke 1, itma**; Synonym: **awye, akke 1, ooso**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (wake up on one's own), -mpi (wake someone up), or -Ste (awake, woken up). Words containing this: hinnumpi, hinnun, hinnuSte

hinnumpi (Made from: *hinnu, -mpi) *V wake someone up*

hinnun (Made from: *hinnu, -n₃) *V wake up* (Other Pronunc.: **hinnuni** before another suffix)

hinnus *Nrevers. knowledge, memory, wisdom* {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-hinnus*. His knowledge

is great.}} *Verb: hinsu*.

hinnuSte (Made from: *hinnu, -Ste) *perf woken up, awake*

hinse (Made from: hinne, -s₃) *V wander*

hinseSmin (Made from: hinne, -s₃, -Smin) *N wanderer* Similar: **hintYeSmin**.

hinsu *Vrevers. know* {{Ex.: *kan hinsu himah'ase*. I know everything. *ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakatse*. I don't know his name. *ekwe-ka hinsu*. I don't know. *ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu*. I don't know how to smoke. *hinsu haysa innuse*. They know the road. *hinsuSmin citte*. someone who knows a lot about dancing *kan tukne pinaase hinsu*. If only I knew that.}} *Noun: hinnus*. Meaning: includes knowing how to do something, knowing information, and knowing a person. (Other Pronunc.: **hinus** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hinsuti, hinuspu

hinsuti (Made from: hinsu, -ti₂) *V know what one is doing*

hinte *V do* {{Ex.: *hiske-ka hinte!* Let me do it! *hintey!* Do (it)!}} Similar: **hiSSe**. Social use: Ascension was very unsure of this word, hiSSe is the typical word for this. [Tentative]

hintel *N saltgrass* {{Ex.: *akkes hintelwas* salt from saltgrass}} [Attested only once]

hinTis 1) Q what?, why? {{Ex.: *piina hinTis?* What is that? *hinTise piNi wak hippu?* What is he maybe carrying on his back? *hinTise-me hiSSe?* What are you doing?/What are you making? *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse?* With what do you clean your teeth?}} Pronunciation: object form can be either hinTise or hinTis. **2) Pro anything nothing** {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hinTise riccan*. They didn't say anything. *moT-me hinTise liikin?* Did you kill anything?}} Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually ekwe) or question moT. Words containing this: hinTispe, hinTise-me waate meese?

hinTise-me waate meese? (Idiom composed of: hinTis, -se, =me₁, waate, meese) *excl What does it matter to you?, What do you care?*

hinTisna *Q what/where is it that...?* {{Ex.: *hinTisna pina hikihte?* What is that which is hung there? *hinTisna rootes neppe?* What was

this that there was?}} Grammar: meaning related to numan, but not used with numan.

hinTispe (Made from: hinTis, -pe) *Q* who knows what it is? [Tentative]

hinTo *Pro* that, what's that? {{Ex.: *kan hinTo*. That's mine. *men hinTo*. That's yours. *wak hinTo*. That's his/hers/its. *haysa hinTo*. That's theirs. *makse hinTo*. That's ours. *wak hinTo hucekniS*. That's his/her dog. *hattena neppe hinTo*? Whose is that? *hinTo*? What's that?}} Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not.

hintYe (Made from: hinne) *V* walk a lot, wander

hintYeSmin (Made from: hinne, -tY-, -Smin) *N* wanderer *Similar: hinseSmin*.

hinuspu (Made from: hinsu, -pu feel) *V* feel, realize Meaning: not literal use of -pu (does not mean 'to know oneself'), usually means 'feel' but may also mean 'realize'.

hinwa *Q* when? {{Ex.: *hinwa-me heyespu*? When do you shave yourself? *hinwa-me Taakan*? When are you coming? *hinwa kan-mes haras hineeruse*? When did I give you money?}} Pronunciation: in Ar's time, usually had a final t (hinwat), but does not in Asc.'s time.

hinwi *V* remember, observe {{Ex.: *wak-was hinwimi*. He remembers him. *hinwi miSSimpi!* Remember well!}} Meaning: primarily means 'to remember,' may also mean 'to think'. Words containing this: hinwimi

hinwimi (Made from: hinwi, -mi) *V* remember a person, remember for someone Meaning: usually remembering a person, but sometimes means remembering a thing for someone.

hiNa'a *Adv* shortly, soon {{Ex.: *kan hiSSe hiNa'a*. I will do it shortly. *sarpapuy hiNa'a*. Put it on over your head soon! *hiNa'a makkes iccon urih*. Our hair will come out (grow) soon.}} Meaning: immediate future.

hipor₁ *N* bone awl Cultural info: used in basket making. [Me only]

hipor₂ *N* fishing spear Meaning: type of spear somewhat unsure, could be more general than for fish. [Attested only once]

hippu *V* carry {{Ex.: *hippuy tappur!* Carry the wood on your back! *hippun / hippus* a load *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrush. *hinTise piNi wak hippu*? What might he be carrying? *hippuhnis mas*. Beads were carried.}} *Similar: huccu*. Grammar: meaning similar whether with or without -n(i). Meaning: only for carrying on the back, not in the arms, possibly more likely to be used for a man carrying something than a woman. Words containing this: hippun, hippus

hippun (Made from: hippu, -n₂ load) *N* load *Similar: hippus*. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms.

hippur *N* wickedness, badness [Attested only once]

hippus (Made from: hippu, -s₃) *N* load *Similar: hippun*. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms.

hipre *V* stir, mix {{Ex.: *himah'a hipreSte*. It's all stirred. *hiprey pina!* Stir that!}} [Tentative]

hipSun *Adv* a little while {{Ex.: *eTTeniy hipSun!* Sleep a little while!}}

hiracpu (Made from: *hirca, -pu) *V* scold Meaning: not literal use of -pu, does not mean to scold oneself, just means to scold someone.

***hirca** *V* scold {{Ex.: *okse-me kannis hiracpus*. A long time ago you scolded me. *hiracpaN amane* truly a scolder *hiracpuhne-m*. You are being scolded.}} Grammar: usually only occurs with -pu (same meaning), but may be possible with -paN (a scold) also. Social use: form hircapaN 'scolder' was out of use by Ascension's time, and only hiracpu 'to scold' was used. (Other Pronunc.: **hirac** before -pu) Words containing this: hiracpu

hireeni *N* pine *Similar: sak*. Cultural info: variously noted as growing in San Juan, all around Monterrey, or as not growing in those areas and growing only in the Sierras or in the area of the San Joaquin Indians. Meaning: probably refers to the pinecones and pinenuts of the tree as well as to the tree, but the pinenuts of this species are not edible, probably the smaller species (tree, cones, and nuts smaller than the sak species), but somewhat unclear.

hireh *N* revers. woodrat {{Ex.: *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your whiskers (beard) are like a rat's. *hireh, hirehmak* woodrat, woodrats}} *Verb: hirhe*.

hirhe *V*revers. hunt woodrats {{Ex.: *hirhena* to go to hunt woodrats}} *Noun*: **hireh**.

hirke *V* stop, calm {{Ex.: *hirkeSte ammani*. The rain has stopped.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, but not clear. Meaning: of the wind or rain.

hirne *V* gather pine {{Ex.: *hirnena makke*. We go to gather large pine (wood/branches).}} Cultural info: may have grown in San Juan and Monterrey, or may only have grown further away, in the Sierras and the area of the San Joaquin Indians. Meaning: to gather the wood or branches or any part of the tree, possibly pinenuts as well, probably of a smaller pine variety (smaller than sak), but somewhat unclear.

hirs *V* be refreshed {{Ex.: *hirsinin-ka*. I got refreshed.}} Meaning: may refer both to cooling off or warming up, but seems to indicate a change of temperature. [Attested only once]

hirsu *V* be up {{Ex.: *hirsu taprey wak-tiiraS*. He has his buttocks up above.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

hirSe *V* weave {{Ex.: *kan hirSe kan-tipSine*. I weave my large basket.}} Meaning: weave baskets (not cloth). [Attested only once]

***hiruh** *N* all Grammar: only used before -min (more often) or -sum (rare). [Tentative] Words containing this: *hiruhmin*, *hiruhsun*

hiruhmin (Made from: **hiruh*, -min) quant all, everyone {{Ex.: *hiruhmin makse semson haTkun*. All of us will die, die suddenly. *hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They all dance, children, women, and also men. *kaatYi hiruhmin*. Everyone is like this.}} *Synonym*: **himah'a**.

hiruhsun (Made from: **hiruh*, -sum) quant by all Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure, could end with -sum. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably less common than *hiruhmin* even in Ar's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hisa *N* clothes {{Ex.: *kussay men-hisa!* Wash your clothes!}} *loanword*: **roopa**. [Tentative]

hisiw *N*revers. one who recently gave birth {{Ex.: *pina-k waate mukurma hisiw*. Here comes the woman who recently gave birth. *pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku*. Here comes a ewe (sheep) that recently gave birth, the ewe recently gave birth. *kan*

meheesi hisiwe. I'm looking at the woman who just gave birth.}} *Verb*: **hiswi**. Meaning: can also mean a woman who is giving birth. (Other Pronunc.: **hisiw** before a vowel)

hiskan *excl* poor thing! {{Ex.: *hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin*. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. *hiskan piina Taares, ekwena-k hineeru*. That poor man, he has no money. *hiskan kan!* Poor me!}} Pronunciation: *hiskane* is also a very common pronunciation.

hiske 1) *Command* let me!, wait! {{Ex.: *hiske-ka kucru kan-sukuume*. Let me roll my cigarette. Wait a minute, I got the hiccups! *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me get to know you. *hiske, hiske, kan ya mehe!* Wait, wait, I'm looking too!}} Grammar: usually a Command by itself, but rarely used with verb suffixes. 2) *V* let, wait {{Ex.: *hiskenin, hikTenin-ka!* Wait a minute, I got the hiccups!}} Grammar: rarely takes verb suffixes, but meaning still conveys a command.

hiskena *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *hiskena?* What is that?}} [Tentative]

hisli *V* have a toothache [Ar + Asc. guess]

hisme *V* get sun, be a day {{Ex.: *hismenin*. (Someone) spent time in the sun.}} *Noun*: **hismen**. Grammar: not used often by itself, usually used in *hismesis* (clock). Meaning: to bask in the sun, spend time in the sun. [Tentative] Words containing this: *hismesi*, *hismesis*

hismen *N* sun {{Ex.: *uykan hismen*. The sun is getting later in the day. *waatena lakkenin hismen*. The sun is about to rise. *kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu*. I am eating watermelon in the last days of August (as the suns of August end). *hismen akkuhte rammay*. The sun has gone inside (the house of the sun, in the sea). *hismen akkuSte*. The sun has set. *hismen-mes ruuse, koc-me eeTe, itmay looho!* The sun spits on you when you sleep, get up, lazy! *attehte hismen*. It is noon. (Literally: the sun is broken.) *iccon hismen*. The sun is coming out. (Probably risen, not come out from behind a cloud.) *TuhyiSte hismen*. The sun has gotten high in the sky.}} *Verb*: **hisme**. Cultural info: the sun setting is called the sun entering,

or entering inside, because the sun's house was considered to be in the sea, where it sets. Grammar: used usually with *akku* and rarely with *hemko* or *hotpo* for setting, with *icco* or rarely *lakke* for rising, with *Tuhyi* for being high in the sky, with *atte* for noon, and with *uyka* for afternoon. Meaning: can also mean day when referring to the days of a month. Words containing this: *akkuya-hisemen*, *iccoSte-hisemen*

hismesi (Made from: *hisme*, -si₁) *V* be in the sun, get a tan [Attested only once]

hismesis (Made from: *hisme*, -si₁, -s₃) *N* clock
Meaning: literally 'thing one uses to be/make a day'.

hisse *V* choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: *hissey laalak!* Choose a goose! *hissena-ka sitluhminse*. I'm going to separate the small ones. *sawremak hissestap*. The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} *loanword: skohe*.

hista *Q* what?, why?, where? {{Ex.: *hista piNi haysa Taakampin?* What might they have brought? *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the Padre make you do? *hista-me huysi taahe?* Why are you in a hurry to ask? *hista-me-was haayi?* Why are you calling him to come here? *hista-me wattin?* Where are you going?}} Meaning: question word of general meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun. Words containing this: *hinkayitista*

hiswa₂ *V* be newborn {{Ex.: *hiswaSmin kuutYiSmin, sitti*. The newborn one is small, a small one.}} *Similar: hiswi*. [Attested only once]
Words containing this: *hiswaSmin*

***hiswa₁** *V* get worse {{Ex.: *kan yete hiswanin*. I got worse later. *hiswanin*. (Someone) got worse.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Words containing this: *hiswan*

hiswan (Made from: **hiswa₁*, -n₃) *V* get worse (Other
Pronunc.: **hiswani** before another suffix)

hiswaSmin (Made from: *hiswa₂*, -Smin) *N* baby, newborn [Attested only once]

hiswe₁ *V* rest {{Ex.: *hiswen haysa*. They are resting.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste. [Tentative] Words containing this: *hiswen₂*

***hiswe₂** *V* go {{Ex.: *hiswen-ka kan-rukkatka*. I am going home. *hisweSte haysa rukkatka*.

They've gone home.}} Grammar: only appears with either -n(i) (same meaning) or -Ste (gone). Words containing this: *hiswen₁*

hiswe₃ *V* clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: *hiswey!* Clean (the grain)! *hiswehte-k*. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain.

hiswe₄ *V* breathe {{Ex.: *hiswey! Breathe!*}}
Similar: noswe. [Tentative]

hiswen₁ (Made from: **hiswe₂*, -n₃) *V* go (Other
Pronunc.: **hisweni** before another suffix)

hiswen₂ (Made from: *hiswe₁*, -n₃) *V* rest (Other
Pronunc.: **hisweni** before another suffix)

hiswi *V* revers. give birth {{Ex.: *hiswin-ak*. She gave birth. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. my first childbirth *hiswiSte-k*. She has given birth. *hiswin-ak Taarese / mukurmase*. She gave birth to a boy/girl. *hiswin penyek*. The cat gave birth. *hinTise wak-hiswin?* What (sex) did she give birth to? (i.e. Is it a boy or a girl?))} *Similar: hiswa₂*; *Noun: hisiw*. Meaning: can be used of both humans and animals.

hiSSe *V* make, do {{Ex.: *kan yete hiSSe kurkahse* I will make pinole. *hiSSemi-k tutiyyase wak-makkuhse*. She is making tortillas for her husband. *kan-was hiSSesi*. I make him do (something). *hiSSehte-ka*. I've made (it). *ekwe-ka hiSSe hinTise*. I don't do anything. *hiSSenin attar*. (It) turned into dirt clods. *sikar hiSSenin yookon*. The cigar turned to ashes. *nuuyatiy men-hiSSen!* Stop what you're doing! *niSSasum kan hiSSente*. Because of this I have work. *miSte men-hiSSen*. Your business (work) is good. *hiSSepun-ak oreese*. He made himself into a bear. *kan hiSSepu tiwyene*. I make myself into an antelope. *hiSSepuy!* Do (it) for yourself! *hiSSemsa kahuune box factory}}* *Similar: hinte*; *Similar: puuasi*. Words containing this: *hiSSemsa*, *hiSSente*, *hiSSeni₁*, *hiSSeni₂*, *hiSSepu₁*, *hiSSepu₂*

hiSSemsa (Made from: *hiSSe*, -msa) *N* factory
Meaning: literally place where one makes something.

hiSSen₁ (Made from: *hiSSe*, -n₂) *N* work, business
loanword: tawah.

hiSSen₂ (Made from: hiSSe, -n₃) V become, turn into
(Other Pronunc.: **hiSSeni** before another suffix)

hiSSente (Made from: hiSSe, -n₂, -te) V be busy, have work

hiSSepu₁ (Made from: hiSSe, -pu) V turn oneself into Meaning: usually of turning oneself into an animal by magic.

hiSSepu₂ (Made from: hiSSe, -pu) V do for oneself
Meaning: usually of cooking for oneself (for example the men doing their own cooking).

hiS'a (Made partly from: -'a) N thing, something, anything {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin hiS'a?* Did something fall? *taahet kannis hiS'a!* Ask me something! *katatkun kan-hiS'a.* As if it were my thing. *epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase!* Don't steal things! *akkapuykun-ak wak-hiS'ase.* He went to take off his things (clothes). *ekwena hiS'a piretka.* There isn't anything on the ground. *hatte hiS'a?* Whose thing (is it)?}} Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything' when used with a negative, irregular plural coopoma.

hitko V clean, wipe {{Ex.: *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean your behind! *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper *ara hinTisum-me hittokpu?* Then what did you clean yourself with?}}
Pronunciation: Ascension may have been confusing this with hiTTa, so the sounds are somewhat unclear. Grammar: usually used with -pu since one does this to oneself. Meaning: probably only for wiping one's buttocks after defecating, not for cleaning in general. (Other Pronunc.: **hittok** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hitkos

hitkos (Made from: hitko, -s₃) N toilet paper, bottom-wiper {{Ex.: *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper}} Cultural info: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

hitna V gather elderberries {{Ex.: *hitnana makse.* We go to gather elderberries.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

hitri V spin a top {{Ex.: *hitrin.* It is spinning. *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance! *hitriy!* Spin (a top)!}} Words containing this: hitrihmis

hitrihmis (Made from: hitri, -h, -mis) N top Meaning: a toy top, for spinning. [Tentative]

hitte V rub on, smear with {{Ex.: *hittepuy!* Rub/smear (it) on yourself! *kan-was hitwin.* I erased it.}} Meaning: probably for rubbing lotion or ointment onto skin. Words containing this: hitwi, hitwis

hitti V rest {{Ex.: *hittipun wak.* He rested himself.}} Social use: this word is very unsure, not clear whether it was still in use by Ascension's time, and it was rare even in Ar's time. [Tentative]

hittu₁ V catch, get caught {{Ex.: *hittunin-ka kan-koro.* I got my foot caught.}} Similar: **hiTTi**. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'get caught,' but unsure. Meaning: get one's hand, foot, or possibly other body part caught in something, for example in a door. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hittu₂ V mix {{Ex.: *hittuhte* mixed}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

hittYani₁ N tuna {{Ex.: *hittYanikma tunas}}
Verb: **hittYani₂**. Meaning: meaning unsure.*

hittYani₂ V get tuna {{Ex.: *hittYanina makke.* We go to get tuna.}} Noun: **hittYani₁**. [Attested only once]

hittYe 1) Command come on!, let's go! {{Ex.: *hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go to see the hot springs! *hittYe makke paytana!* Let's go hunting! *hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne!* Let's go home so you don't get rained on!}} Grammar: most common usage. **2)** Command go! {{Ex.: *hittYeyuT!* You all go!}} **3)** V go Grammar: this usage is unsure, and only appears in a few unclear sentences.

hittYu V undress, endure, survive {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle hittYu.* I can't undress. (meaning unsure) *hittYuSmin* undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) *ekwe-ka holle hittYu.* I can't endure.}} Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear.

hitwe V turn, crank {{Ex.: *hitwena-ka.* I'm going to crank it. *hitwey!* Crank it!}} Meaning: turn something in a circular motion, like turning a crank, may be used for looping yarn in weaving.

hitwi (Made from: hitte, -w-) V clean, erase, correct {{Ex.: *moT-mes hitwihte?* Have you cleaned it? *hitwis* washcloth, cleaning rag *hitwinin.* (It) got clean. *hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise?* What do you clean your teeth with? *hitwiSte-k.* (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}} Similar:

suuma. Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.

hitwis (Made from: hitte, -w-, -s₃ washcloth towel) *N* washcloth, towel {{Ex.: *ekwena men hitwis*. You don't have your towel.}} *Similar:* **hiTTakpun.**

hiTe₂ *V* poke, prick, jab {{Ex.: *hiTey nuk tappurum!* Prick it with a stick! *kan-was hiTe*. I'm poking him.}} Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples.

***hiTe₁** *V* do loudly, make loud {{Ex.: *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly. *hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte*. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu*. Don't talk loudly!}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: **hiTee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hiTeepu

hiTeepu (Made from: *hiTe₁, -pu) *V* do loudly, make loud

hiTku *V* doubt [Ar + Asc. guess]

hiTro *V* pull, drag, stretch {{Ex.: *hiTro wak-oocose*. They pull his ear. *hiTroksi-me kannis*. You keep pulling me. *hiTroy!* Pull! / Drag (it)! *hiTroSte*. (It's) pulled/dragged. *hiTronin*. (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). *hiTorpuy men-kuTrah!* Pull your belt (tight)! *hiTron-ak-was kariy*. He pulled it out.}} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be hiiTo or hiTro, but hiTro seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **hiTor** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hiTroSmin

hiTroSmin (New word made from: hiTro, -Smin) *N* train

hiTso *V* leave, depart {{Ex.: *hiTsoSte haysa*. They've left.}} *Similar:* **akka 1**; *Similar:* **iTso**. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hiTTa *V* wash {{Ex.: *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse?* With what do you clean your teeth? *hiTTay!* Wash! *hiTTapuy, tare!* Wash yourself, sister! (Possibly hands)}} Meaning: wash hands, wash grain, fairly general word for washing. Words containing this: hiTTakpun

hiTTakpun (Made from: hiTTa, -pu, -n₂ towel) *N* towel *Similar:* **hitwis**. Pronunciation: k in this word is unsure, and the whole word is also unsure. Meaning: cloth for washing or drying oneself with. Social use: Ha crossed the sentences containing this word out and noted them as incorrect, so this word may not exist at all.

hiTTew *Nrevers.* 1) wind {{Ex.: *pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum*. Her skirt puffs up from the wind. *hiTTew wattimpi roopase*. The wind is carrying the clothes away. *amne hiTTewum*. It is raining with wind. *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It is bending because of the wind. *hiTTew hennonin / pettonin*. The wind stopped/calmed. *hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum*. The wind comes from the West. *hiTTew kaakuntakwas*. a south wind}} *Verb:* **hiTwe.** 2) breath, blowing {{Ex.: *pookon kan-hiTTewum*. It swells up with my breath. (a paper bag when one blows into it)}} Meaning: this meaning is rare.

hiTTi *V* crush, smash {{Ex.: *hiTTinin-ka kan-issu*. I smashed my hand. *hiTTinin-ka*. I got crushed. (for ex. one's hand)}} *Similar:* **hittu₁**; *Similar:* **hiTwi 1**.

hiTwa (Made from: hiTya, -w- unsew) *V* unsew

hiTwe *Vrevers.* blow (wind) {{Ex.: *hiTwe ney'a*. The wind is blowing now. *hiTwe tollon*. The wind is blowing a lot. *hiTwe makkes*. The wind is blowing on us. *ekwe hiTwe*. It's not blowing (there's no wind).}} *Noun:* **hiTTew 1**. Grammar: may be used with petto for 'the wind stops' but unclear. Meaning: of the wind blowing.

hiTwi *V* 1) spread, spread out, hang {{Ex.: *kariy hiTwi men-saraape!* Hang your sarape outside! *hiTwi men-eshen!* Spread out your blanket! *ekwe-me hiTwin tiriikuse*. You didn't spread out the wheat. *hiTwi hne Taalatka*. (It)

is spread out in the sun.}} *Similar: hiTTi.*
Grammar: may be composed of hiTTi 'crush' and -w- 'outward,' but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry. 2) tenderize {{Ex.: *kan yete corkompi tooTese, kaan yete hiTwi amSi wak corkon.* I will dry the meat, I will tenderize it so that it will dry.}} Meaning: this meaning is rare, of meat, may refer to thinning the meat out so that it can dry, similar to the main meaning of spreading out.

hiTya *V sew* {{Ex.: *hiTyay nuk!* Sew it! *hiTway nuk!* Unsew it! *kan-was yete hiTya.* I will sew it. *haSmun-ka kata hiTyahte hay.* I'm embarrassed, as if my mouth were sewn shut.}} Words containing this: hiTwa

hitsu *V be boring, be dull* {{Ex.: *hitsuSminse-me?* Are you a boring/dull person?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Tentative]

hiwa *V arrive* {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hiwaSte wuuTa.* The relatives haven't arrived. *he'e, kan hiwaanin.* Yes, I arrived. *ekwe kannis hiwan raakat.* The name doesn't come to me (I can't think of the word). *hiwaSte men.* You've arrived. *kan meheesi hiwaSmine.* I see the one who arrived (the arriver). *yakSun hiwampis hoowose.* The Tularenos brought sweet potatoes. *hiwampihnis tollon pappel.* A lot of paper was brought. *hattekma hiwaanin tina?* Who (pl.) arrived there?}} (Other Pronunc.: **hiwaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: hiwampi, hiwasmin

hiwampi (Made from: hiwa, -mpi) *V bring*

hiwasmin (Made from: hiwa, -Smin) *N arriver*

***hiwhi** *V force* {{Ex.: *hiiwihpu-ka Samalpu.* I force myself to confess.}} Grammar: cannot be used without -pu (force oneself). Meaning: see hiiwihpu. (Other Pronunc.: ***hiiwih** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: hiiwihpu

hiwho *V be old* {{Ex.: *hiwhokiSpu-k.* He is acting old. *hiwhoSikma / hiwhoyikma / hiwhomak* old ones *hiwhoSte-k.* He's old. *hiwhonin-ka.* I got old. *hiwhoSmin* old person (old one) *hiwhokniS* a little old person}} Grammar: most often forms irregular plural noun hiwhoSikma, can take -yikma, can also take regular -mak. Meaning: might refer to old men and not women, but can probably be used as a general word. (Other

Pronunc.: hiwhoSi before -kma, hiwhoyi before plural -kma when acting as a noun;) Words containing this: hiwhon, hiwhos, hiwhoSikma, hiwhoSte

hiwhokniS *N (little) old person, old one, elder*

Similar: inTisTe. Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhoSikma or regular hiwhomak.

hiwhon (Made from: hiwho, -n₃) *V get old, become old* (Other Pronunc.: **hiwhoni** before another suffix)

hiwhos (Made from: hiwho, -s₃) *N an older person* {{Ex.: *kan hiwhos.* I am an older person.}} Grammar: relation to hiwho and -s instead of an unknown huyus not completely sure.

hiwhoSikma (Made from: hiwho, -mak₃) *N old ones, old people* Grammar: irregular plural of nominalized hiwho, but hiwhomak can also be used.

hiwhoSte (Inflected form of: hiwho, -Ste old) *perf old* Meaning: of a person or possibly an animal, not of clothing or inanimate objects.

hiwka *V shout* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

hiwse *V 1) want, wish* {{Ex.: *hinTis-me hiwsenin?* What did you want? *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina.* My mother doesn't want me to go play. *ekwe makam hiwsen namti.* You all don't want to understand.}} *Noun: hiiwes.* Grammar: what you want can be either a thing (a noun) or that someone does something (a sentence), usually used with -n(i), but not always. 2) love, like {{Ex.: *hiwsen amma tooTese.* (S/he) likes to eat meat. *ekwe-ka-mes hiwsen.* I don't like you. *haysa hiwsen neppese.* They like this. *moT-me hiwsen yuukise?* Do you like acorns? *hiwesmu haysa.* They like each other.}} Grammar: what you like can be a thing (noun) or to do something (a verb), usually used with -n(i) but not always. (Other Pronunc.: **hiwes** before -mu (or -pu if possible)) Words containing this: hiwsen

hiwsen (Made from: hiwse, -n₃) *V want, like, love* (Other Pronunc.: **hiwseni** before another suffix)

hiwsi *V be a godparent/father/mother* {{Ex.: *hiwsi kan-mes, humri.* I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.}} *Noun: hiiwis.* [Attested only once]

hiwtun *N drop, droplet* {{Ex.: *kaphan hiwtun sii* three water drops}} [Attested only once]

hiyse *V* be defiant {{Ex.: *hiyesmu* to be defiant toward each other}} [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hiyes** before -mu (or -pu if possible))

-hne *Suff. (V)* passive {{Ex.: *makse wattimpihne*. We are being carried. *riccahne-me yete*. You will be spoken to. *Takki warahne*. The fruit tree is being cut. *ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne*. It's not easy for her to be hugged. (She's not easy to hug.) *hinwa riTTehne?* When will it be woven?}} *Similar: -hnis*; *Similar: -stap*. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "be ____-ed", past tense is -hnis or -stap.

-hnis *Suff. (V)* passive (past) {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka* I was seized. *uyka-me nottohnis*. Yesterday you were hit. *hiwampihnis tollon pappel*. A lot of paper was brought. *hiswihnis alaaSu* The baby was born. *moT-me Sumekpuhnis?* Did you get kissed?}} *Similar: -hne*. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ____-ed", present tense is -hne, similar to -stap and -stapse. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear.

-hnit *Suff. (V)* before (something) happens, may (it) not, lest {{Ex.: *kan-mes tamTahnit*. Lest I slap you/before I slap you/May I not slap you. *hooyohnit*. Lest you take (something)/May you not take (something).}} Grammar: add to a verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen (related to a type of subjunctive and may also be historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so that that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is more common for that. Social use: almost completely out of use in Asc's time.

hoclo *Vrevers. a hole forms* {{Ex.: *sii-was hoclompin, hoclonin*. Water made a hole form, a hole formed.}} *Similar: hocorsi*; *Noun: hocol*.

hocol *Nrevers. well* *Similar: cohol*; *Verb: hoclo*. Meaning: a well for water. [Attested only once]

hocorsi *V* have potholes *Similar: hoclo*. [Attested only once]

hohe (Borrowed from: unsure may be a Pahsin word, not Musun) *V* be late {{Ex.: *hohen wak*. He's late.}} *native: *momme*. [Attested only once]

hokke *V* send, release, let go {{Ex.: *hokkehte-ka mukurmase*. I have sent a woman. *hokkeniyuT karta!* Send the letters! *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa*. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.))} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person.

hokko *Adv* really? {{Ex.: *ciirine hokko?* It's really this horn, isn't it?}} [Attested only once]

hokyo *Vrevers. have sores* {{Ex.: *hokyoSmin / hokyomak* person / people with sores *men hokyoSte*. You have sores.}} *loanword: kranuhiento*; *Noun: hookoy*.

holle *V* 1) can, be able to {{Ex.: *piina riicase ekwe-ka holle ricca*. I can't speak those words/that language. *moT-me holle?* Can you do it? *ekwe-ka holle assapu*. I can't part my hair. *kan yete hiSSe numan-ka holle hiSSe*. I will do what I can do. *kan holle citte, kan hinsu citte*. I can dance, I know how to dance.}} Grammar: use with another verb to mean 'can ____'. 2) grab, catch {{Ex.: *holsey!* Grab them! *ekwe-ka holle sallik*. I don't grab the splitstick. *ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin*. Turtles aren't caught now. *holletin-ka-was*. I kept grabbing it.}} Meaning: includes catching animals when hunting. Words containing this: holse

hollo *V* be a cap of a shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell cap. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: hollopis

hollopis (Made from: hollo, -spis) *N* shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell, possibly other kinds as well. [Tentative]

holse (Made from: holle, -s-s) *V* get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

holSe *V* be soft [Tentative]

holwe *V* peel, shell {{Ex.: *holwemit!* Peel it for me! *holwey yuukis!* Shell the acorns!}} *Similar: -w-*. Grammar: likely contains -w- to mean 'unpeel, remove the peel outward,' but it is not clear what the -w- is added to. Meaning: to remove the peel of fruit or the shell of acorns.

homhole *V* be light Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might end in a suffix -le. Meaning: refers to weight, not color or brightness. [Ar + Asc. guess]

homoya *N* magpie [Attested only once]

homro *V* get big strainer baskets {{Ex.: *homro-ka*. I gather big strainer baskets. *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole is washed in the strainer basket.}} Cultural info: the basket is a large strainer used for washing hominy, or washing stuff off of posole, open-work basket made of twigs and shaped like a dishpan, also refers to a basket more than 1 foot in diameter used to fan the fire. Words containing this: homron

homron (Made from: homro, -n₂) *N* big strainer basket Cultural info: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.

honaS *N* lungs [Attested only once]

honce *V* be empty {{Ex.: *honceSte sirak*. The hazelnuts are empty. *kaares rammayas honcempi nossowe*. Smoke from inside makes the soul empty.}} [Tentative]

honhonce *V* be crestfallen, be disappointed Meaning: relates to walking along looking down because one is sad. Social use: this word is very unsure (menaing, pronunciation, whether it exists), completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

honhoNe *V* lift feet {{Ex.: *honhoNee-ka waate*. I come lifting my feet. *honhoNes eepe*. (Someone) lifted his feet (to) pass by.}} Pronunciation: does not fit normal verb forms (may be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **honhoNee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

honno *V* wrap {{Ex.: *honnomit!* Wrap it for me! *honnohte maTTer*. The tobacco is wrapped up. *honnoy nuk!* Wrap it!}} *Synonym*: **haawi**. Meaning: wrap tobacco into a bundle, wrap a bow, general word for wrapping. Words containing this: honnohte

honnohte (Inflected form of: honno, -Ste) *perf* wrapped up

honoT *N* balls, testicles {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover yourself, so your balls won't be seen!}} [Attested only once]

hoNwe *V* carry {{Ex.: *hoNwetit kannis!* Keep carrying me! *hoNwey nuk!* Carry it!}} *Similar*: **wattimpi**. [Ar only, very unsure]

hoohoT *N* basket with handle Meaning: probably small. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hookoy *N* revers. sore *Verb*: **hokyo**. Meaning: a sore from illness, possibly also a wound from injury.

hoole *N* God {{Ex.: *naha Tawra hoole, ekwe neppe numan makke mehe, aNNis Tarah numan Tawra hoole*. God lives there, not this one (place) which we see, it is another sky where God lives. *naha Tawra hoole*. God lives there. *holle kannis annan*. God forgives me.}} *loanword*: **diyos**.

hoolister (Borrowed from: Hollister English) *N* personal Hollister (name) Meaning: name of a rancher in the area. [Attested only once]

hoolo *V* eat silently {{Ex.: *hoolomina* to go to eat silently for someone}} Meaning: may mean 'to come to dinner without being called'. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hoomo *V* skin {{Ex.: *hoomohne weeren*. The rabbit is being skinned. *hoomoSte-k*. It is skinned. *kan hoomo neppe weerene*. I am skinning this rabbit.}} Meaning: usually to skin something like a rabbit.

hooonoS *N* spleen [Attested only once]

hoope *V* gather redwood {{Ex.: *hoopena makke*. We go to gather redwoods.}} *Noun*: **hop**.

hoowe *V* return a favor {{Ex.: *hoowet kannis!* Return a favor to me!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hoowo *excl* shout {{Ex.: *kan hoowo*. I should 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance. *hoowo haysa cittesmak*. They, the dancers, shout 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance.}} Grammar: sometimes acts as a verb, sometimes possibly as a noun. Meaning: used at the end of a dance.

hoowos, *N* revers. sweet potato {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose*. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes.}} *loanword*: **paapas**; *Similar*: **happet**; *Verb*: **howso**. Cultural info: Ha reports "They dug the roots --- they dig all around the root to then plunge digging sticks into the ground and rock them & then pry it up & get a whole bunch of roots, up to 25 pounds," ate them hot or cold, and French people ate them with milk. Meaning: called yerbanís in Spanish, root about one foot long, as thick as a thumb, with

odorous leaves, taste good, easy to peel by rubbing the skin off, grow only in the San Juan or Hollister mountains; Ar gives meaning as a small fruit or a seed.

hoowos, *Nrevers*. servant, messenger *Verb*: **howso**.

hooyo *V* get, grab, take {{Ex.: *hooyon-ak-was*. S/he grabbed him. *hooyohte-k*. It has been grabbed. *hooyomu*. They hold each other. *kan hooyona kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: *hooyoyni* 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to *hooyni*. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. Words containing this: *hooyona*

hooyona (Made from: *hooyo*, -na₁) *V* take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab,' but this, *hooyoyku*, and *hooyoyni* are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere.

hop *N* redwood tree *Verb*: **hoope**. Sci. name: *Sequoia sempervirens*.

hope *V* climb, mount {{Ex.: *hopey tina tappurtak*! Climb up in that tree! *hopey kawaayus*! Mount the horse! *hope hismen taprey*. The sun is climbing up. *hopee-ka*. I'm climbing. *hoptYesmin* a climber *hopsena* to go to climb over and over (or many people climb)}} (Other Pronunc.: **hopee** before one consonant and then another vowel) Words containing this: *paarani-hopeSmin*

hoppo *V* give water {{Ex.: *hoppot kannis*! Give me water! *hoppotityuT*! You all give me water! *hoppoyis*! Go give (someone) water!}} Grammar: often used in commands (*hoppoy*, *hoppoyis*, *hoppot*, etc.), but does not have to be.

hoppoh *N* back {{Ex.: *hoppohtak* on one's back}} *Synonym*: **haccal**. Meaning: the whole of the back.

horko₁ (Borrowed from: *horcó* Spanish) *V* hang, strangle {{Ex.: *horkonin-ak*. He hanged himself. *hemec'a tappurtak wak horkonin*. He hanged himself in a tree. *horkot kannis*! Strangle me!}} *Similar*: **arca**. Pronunciation: borrowed from Spanish, similarity to Mutsun *horko* 'swallow' seems to be coincidence. Meaning: either with a rope or with the hands, around the neck.

horko₂ *V* swallow, gulp {{Ex.: *hakkawe wak horkon*. He swallowed the black clam. *horkoy, terpe neppe*! Swallow (it), this is spicy! *ucwin pire, pire-was horkon*. The earth opened up, the earth swallowed him. *horkohte-ka*. I've swallowed (it). *horkonin-ak*. He swallowed. *kihTiksi kan-horkos*. I really have pain in my throat.}} *Similar*: **Tikka**, **muyku**. Words containing this: *horkos*

horkos (Made from: *horko*₂, -s₃) *N* throat Meaning: may include the whole neck.

horpe *V* be between, be in the middle {{Ex.: *horpenin*. (It) got to be in the middle. *horpeSte* (Something) is in the middle. *kan-was horpempi*. I put it in the middle (caused it to be in the middle). *hiie makke horpena nuppi paaranise*. We are taking a trip, to go be in the middle of that hill.}} *Noun*: **horpey**. Words containing this: *horpen-Tuuhis*

horpen-Tuuhis (Compound composed of: *horpe*, -n₃, *Tuuhis*) *N* noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

horpey *N* between, in the middle {{Ex.: *yete murtey horpeywas eTse*. They will be sleeping in the middle of the night. *wackihne horpey sippos*. The feather is split in the middle. *horpeytum-ka waate*. I come from the middle. *horpeywas muruT* the middle of the night (midnight)}} *Verb*: **horpe**. Grammar: sometimes like an adverb, but can appear with -was or -tum like a noun; inherent locative (can mean 'in the middle of' without -tak, can appear with -tum without -tak).

hos *N* snail Cultural info: small, shiny, marine snails, shells used to make bead money, necklaces, and decorations. Sci. name: *Olivella*.

hose (Borrowed from: Jose Spanish) *Npersonal* **Jose**

hosefa (Borrowed from: Josefa Spanish) *Npersonal* **Josefa** {{Ex.: *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa*. Josefa (I) sends you good thoughts. (Opening of a letter.)}}

hostYo *V* be very light [Tentative] Words containing this: *hostYohte*

hostYohte (Inflected form of: *hostYo*, -Ste) *perflight* [Tentative]

hotho *V*revers. put on shoes {{Ex.: *kan-was hotho*. I'm putting shoes on him. *hottohpu* to put one's shoes on}} *Noun*: **hottoh**. (Other Pronunc.: **hottoh** before -pu (or -mu))

hotokros *N* cocoon rattle Cultural info: a rattle for making music, with three or four pods on a stick.

hotpe *V* be hollow {{Ex.: *hotpeSte* hollow}} Meaning: possibly of a hollow tree, but unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] Words containing this: *hotpeSte*

hotpeSte (Inflected form of: *hotpe*, -Ste) *perf* hollow [Ar only, very unsure]

hotpo *V* set {{Ex.: *hotpoSte* hismen. The sun has set.}} *Similar*: **hemko**, **akku**. Meaning: of the sun, but Ascension was very unsure of this word, and the other words for the sun setting are more sure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hotro *V* put fingers in vagina {{Ex.: *hotron-ka-was*. I put my fingers in her vagina. *hotrostap* to have fingers put in one's vagina}} Meaning: not clear whether this is medical or sexual.

hottoh *N*revers. shoe {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out.}} *loanword*: **sapaatu**; *Verb*: **hotho**.

hottYo *V* steal {{Ex.: *kan-was hottYo*. I steal it. *hanni hottYohnis*? Where was (it) stolen? *hottYon-ak yuu-k uttupun wolsatka*. He stole (it) and put (it) in the bag.}} *Synonym*: **haaTa**, ***hacku**.

hotyo *V* tie {{Ex.: *kan-was hotyon*. I tied it. *hotyohte* tied *hanni hotyokniS*? Where is the bag?}} Meaning: of a bag, tied up (puckered together) at the top. [Tentative] Words containing this: *hotyokniS*

hotyokniS (Made from: *hotyo*, -kniS) *N* little bag *loanword*: **sakiitu**. [Attested only once]

hoTnu *V* be deep-set {{Ex.: *hoTnuhte hin* deep-set eyes}} Meaning: for example of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hoTTo 1) *Command* go!, shoo!, get out of here! {{Ex.: *hoTTo Tokkeniy!* Run away! *hoTTONiy!* Get out of here! *hoTTo kariy!* Go outside. *hoTTo taaheniy!* Go ask! *hoTTo eTTesuy!* Go, go sleep! *hoTTo men-appame!* Go by your father! *hoTTo mukurmahTuk!* Go with the woman! *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (said when fighting)}} Grammar: this is the common

usage, as a command verb without -y added (inherent imperative). Meaning: can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults. 2) *V* go, go away {{Ex.: *hoTTON makke*. We are going.}} Grammar: rare usage, just a verb 'to go,' not a command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin.

hoTwe *V* serve {{Ex.: *hanni-me hoTwe*? Where are you going to serve it? (on what?) *hoTwey amman!* Serve the meal! *hoTwemit!* Serve me!}}

hotYes *N* foolish person, fool {{Ex.: *pina waate hotYes*. Here comes the foolish person.}} *Similar*: **hamaama**. [Attested only once]

howso, *V*revers. order, command {{Ex.: *makkesse howsoksi*. He commands us. *howsohne-me*. You are ordered. *wak hiSSe himah'ase wak howsohne*. He does everything he's ordered to. *hinTise-ka-mes howson*? What did I order you to do? *howsomsa* commandments *amSi makke hiSSe hoowospu*. So that we do the shouting (convey (God's) message).}} *Noun*: **hoowos**₁. Meaning: with -pu, may have a metaphorical meaning of spreading God's word, evangelizing. (Other Pronunc.: **hoowos** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *howsomsa*

howso₂, *V*revers. gather sweet potatoes {{Ex.: *howsona makke*. Let's go to gather sweet potatoes.}} *Similar*: **hapte**; *Noun*: **hoowos**₂. [Attested only once]

howsomsa (Made from: *howso*₁, -msa) *N* commandments [Attested only once]

hoya *N*personal part of a tribe name {{Ex.: *hoyakma* (possibly *hoyayma*) the Hoyakma Tribe, a San Joaquin Valley tribe}} Grammar: might have an irregular plural *hoyayma*. [Attested only once]

hoye *V* loosen {{Ex.: *hemmen hoyehte*. It's still loosened. *kan hoye*. I loosen (something). *hoyeepu* meaning unsure, possibly to loosen oneself, of a thing}} (Other Pronunc.: **hoyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

hoyloy *N* watering hole {{Ex.: *nuhu taprey hoyloytak* up there at the watering hole}} [Attested only once]

huccu *V* carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: *huccuy!* Carry (him) on your back! *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child on her back. *huccuSte-k*. She has carried (someone) on her back. *huccut kannis!* Carry me on your back!}} *Similar: hippu*. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men.

***hucek** *N* revers. dog {{Ex.: *hucekniS-me yete kasse meese*. The little dog will bite you. *haysa hucekniS* their dog *hucekniSmak* dogs}} *Verb: hucke*. Grammar: only appears with -kniS (small dog or any dog). Words containing this: *hucekniS*

hucekniS (Made from: *hucek, -kniS) *N* dog
loanword: cuucu. Meaning: not literally a small dog or puppy, can be used for any dog.

hucke *V* revers. gather dogs, hunt dogs {{Ex.: *huckena neppe Taares*. This man goes to gather dogs. *kan ya yete hucke*. I will gather dogs too.}} *Noun: *hucek*.

hukaari (Borrowed from: jugar Spanish) *V* play
{{Ex.: *anaa, kan wattin kan hukaarina*. Mom, I'm going to go play. *kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina*. My mother doesn't want me to go to play. *kan hukaari roroomiSum*. I'm playing with the toy.}}
*native: *amSe; native: rorSo*.

hukka *V* change, move {{Ex.: *hukkan-ka saawe*. I changed the song. *hukkapuy!* Move yourself! (for ex. out of the way) *hukkay!* Move (it)! *hukkanin*. (It) changed.}} Grammar: by itself, means to change or move something, including changing where something is by moving it, with -n(i), means something changes or moves on its own. Words containing this: *hukkan*

hukkan (Made from: hukka, -n₃) *V* change, move
Grammar: something changes or moves on its own.
(Other Pronunc.: **hukkani** before another suffix)

huksi *V* just, spontaneously {{Ex.: *huksi-ka hiSSen*. I just did it. *iccon kannis kan-in huksi*. My tears just came out of me. *huksin wak ricca*. He just speaks. *huksi insan laalak*. The geese just fell.}} Grammar: part of speech not clear, but it may be a verb, otherwise an adverb. Meaning: something just happens spontaneously with no particular reason.

hukyin *N* pestle Meaning: the part of the grinder you use with your hand, made of stone.

hulla *V* stab in the throat {{Ex.: *hullay nuk!* Stab him in the throat!}} [Attested only once]

***hulle** *V* worry {{Ex.: *hullepu makke ciitese*. They are worried about the dance.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu, meaning is for *hullepu*. Meaning: of being sad and thoughtful, for example about a loved one far away. Words containing this: *hullepu*

hullepu (Made from: *hulle, -pu) *V* worry

hulyaana (Borrowed from: Juliana or Julyana Spanish)
N personal Juliana {{Ex.: *hulyaana wak-mennen, hulyaana mennen* Juliana's grandmother, Juliana's grandmother}}

humeSpu (Made from: *humSe, -pu) *V* play, joke around

humirpu (Made from: humri, -pu) *V* wash oneself
Meaning: only of literally washing oneself when dirty, often used for washing one's face, does not seem to be related to baptism meaning of *humri*.

humlu *V* be black Meaning: possibly including being dirty. [Ar + Asc. guess]

humme *V* pile, stack, gather up {{Ex.: *haysa hummenin*. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) *hummenin-ak tappur siisum*. The wood piled up (because of) the water. *hummeSte-k*. It's piled up. *hummey men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan*. Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}} Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it means piled up in a pile. Words containing this: *hummen, huumes*

hummen (Made from: humme, -n₃) *V* pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: **hummeni** before another suffix)

hummi *V* give {{Ex.: *hummiy nuk men-ammane amSi sinnikma amma!* Offer your food so the children will eat! *hummit sukum!* Give me a cigarette! *yetee-ka-mes hummiti*. I will treat you. *hummit kannis men-haaTan!* Give me your stolen thing! *hummitiy nuk tooTe!* Offer him/treat him to meat!}} Words containing this: *hummiti*

hummiti (Made from: hummi, -ti₂) *V* treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

***hummu** *V* fly {{Ex.: *hummunin laalak.* / *humsunin laalak.* The geese flew. *kan meheesi neppe hummumpise.* I see this airplane. *wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun.* The buzzard came out (was born) to fly. *humsuSte.* (They) have flown. *nuhu waate laalak humsun.* There come geese, flying. *hinTisna numan humsun?* What are those that are flying around?}} *Similar: humuunya; Similar: hummus.* Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste, Ascension says it could not be used alone. Words containing this: hummumpis, hummun, humsu₂

hummumpis (Made from: *hummu, -mpi, -s₃ airplane) *N* airplane Grammar: literally thing you use to cause (someone/something) to fly. Meaning: flying machine (Ascension's translation).

hummun (Made from: *hummu, -n₃) *V* fly (Other Pronunc.: **hummuni** before another suffix)

humren *N* digging stick {{Ex.: *kata humren* like a digging stick}} *Similar: hiipur.* Cultural info: made of iron or green wood, women used them for digging wild onions, sharpened point of wooden ones in the fire.

humri *V* 1) baptize {{Ex.: *humriSte haysa.* They are baptized. *humrihte-k.* He is baptized. *humriinin.* (He) became baptized. *humriina-ka neppese.* I go to baptize this one. *humrihmin* / *humriimak* baptized person / baptized people *humriSmin* baptizer *humrimsa* baptismal font *hemec'a humrismak* one baptizer (someone who baptizes often)}} 2) wash {{Ex.: *humirpuy men-hin.* Wash your face!}} (Other Pronunc.: *humrii* before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, *humir* before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: *humirpu*, *humrihmin*, *humriimak*, *humrimsa*, *humrismak*, *humriSmin*

humrihmin (Made from: humri, -Smin) *N* baptized person *Similar: humriSmin.* Grammar: plural is *humriimak*. Meaning: unusual distinction between -hmin (person it's been done to) and -Smin (person who does it).

humriimak (Made from: humri, -mak₃) *N* baptized people Grammar: plural of *humrihmin*, not *humriSmin*.

humrimsa (Made from: humri, -msa) *N* baptismal font

humrismak (Made from: humri, -smak) *N* baptizer *Similar: humriSmin.* Meaning: someone who baptizes often, or habitually.

humriSmin (Made from: humri, -Smin baptizer) *N* baptizer *Similar: humrismak; Similar: humrihmin.* Grammar: plural unknown. Meaning: unusual distinction between -Smin (person who does it) and -hmin (person it's done to).

humsi *V* catch great horned owls {{Ex.: *humsina makke.* We go to catch great horned owls.}} *Noun: hummis.* Sci. name: *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin.

humsu₂ (Made from: *hummu, -s-s) *V* (many) fly Grammar: of many things flying.

humsu₁ *Vrevers.* catch birds {{Ex.: *humsuna-ka.* I go to catch birds.}} *Noun: hummus.* Grammar: not the same as *humsu* 'many fly,' which comes from *hummu*, this one is related to *humus* 'bird' instead. Meaning: general, any bird.

***humSe** *V* play, joke around {{Ex.: *pinaa-me humeSpu.* You are joking around there.}} Grammar: probably appears only with -pu and does not have a clear meaning by itself. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **humeS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *humeSpu*

humuunya *Nrevers.* hummingbird {{Ex.: *humuunya moTteh wak-wetter kata tiriiku.* The size of the hummingbird's egg is like (a grain of) wheat.}} *Similar: *hummu; Similar: hummus; Verb: humyu.*

humyu *Vrevers.* catch hummingbirds {{Ex.: *humyuna makke.* We go to catch hummingbirds.}} *Noun: humuunya.*

hunce *V* gnaw, chew {{Ex.: *kata kareS huncempi puhuT.* Like the worm makes the bread get chewed.}} Meaning: probably only for insect or animal pests chewing, not for humans eating their food. [Attested only once]

hunhu *Vrevers.* 1) blow one's nose {{Ex.: *hunnuhpuy men-hus!* / *hunnuhpuy!* Blow your nose! *kan-was yete hunhu.* I will blow his nose. *men-hunnuhpumsa* your handkerchief}}

Noun: **hunnuh**. 2) have mucus, be snotty {{Ex.: *hunhuSmin* snotty one *hunhuSte* snotty}}
(Other Pronunc.: **hunnuh** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *hunhuSte*, *hunnuhpumsa*

hunhuSte (Made from: *hunhu*, -Ste) *perf* snotty

huni₁ *N* grass [Attested only once]

huni₂ *V* finish life Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

hunni *V* mix, stir {{Ex.: *hunni-ka suukare*. I'm mixing the sugar.}} Social use: Ascension was unsure of this word.

hunnuh *Nrevers*. mucus, snot {{Ex.: *iccon-was hustak wak-hunnuh*. His snot is coming out of his nose.}} *Verb:* **hunhu** 1.

hunnuhpumsa (Made from: *hunhu*, -pu, -msa) *N* handkerchief, tissue, kleenex *Similar:* **Suupis**. Grammar: literally the thing you use to blow your nose with.

hunsu *V* quiet {{Ex.: *kan-was hunsimpina*. I go to quiet him. *hunsimpiy nuk!* Make him be quiet! *kan-was hunsu*. I quiet him.}}
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure or variable. Grammar: meaning similar with -mpi or alone, to quiet someone, make someone be quiet.

huntari (Borrowed from: *juntar* Spanish) *V* join, unite, come together {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese huntari / huntari-ka neppe Taarese*. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this man.}}
native: **himme**. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone.

hunuunu *N* mourning dove *Verb:* **hunyu**. Sci. name: *Zenaidura macroura*.

hunwi *V* lay eggs {{Ex.: *hunwi-k kayiina*. The hen is laying eggs.}} [Tentative]

hunyu *V* catch mourning doves {{Ex.: *kan yete hunyu*. I will catch mourning doves.}} *Noun:* **hunuunu**. Social use: Ascension kept them as pets in a cage, released them to the wild later. Sci. name: *Zenaidura macroura*.

huNoS *N* arm [Attested only once]

hupicuktuS (Compound composed of: *cuttus*) *N* manzanita cider Grammar: unclear what *hupi* means. [Attested only once]

hupka *Vrevers*. smear {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka huppaksum*. I smear him with white clay.}}

Noun: **huppak**. Meaning: probably only to smear with this type of white clay.

huppak *Nrevers*. white clay {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka huppaksum*. I smear him with white clay.}} *Verb:* **hupka**. Cultural info: very fine, starch-like clay that develops in balls under the ground, was used for washing hair and possibly clothing, made suds, was kept moist for use in washing, washed very well. Meaning: may sometimes include a black type of clay as well, but that may be a confusion.

huppe *V* smooth, smooth out/down {{Ex.: *huppey men-urih!* Smooth your hair! *ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse*. You don't smooth your hair. *huppeste-k wak-urih*. His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) *huppehte sippas*. The feathers are smooth. *hupsenin, huppenin* (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own)}} Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers. Words containing this: *huppen*, *hupse*, *huppeSte*

huppen (Made from: *huppe*, -n₃) *V* smooth, become smooth Grammar: to smooth out on its own, to become smooth, not to smoothe something out, can be used with -s- as *hupsen(i)* for many hairs or feathers. (Other Pronunc.: **huppeni** before another suffix)

huppeSte (Inflected form of: *huppe*, -Ste) *perf* smoothed, smooth Meaning: usually of hair or feathers.

hupru *Vrevers*. have boils {{Ex.: *hupruSte* having boils, with boils}} *Synonym:* **huupurte**; *Noun:* **huupur**. [Attested only once]

hupse (Made from: *huppe*, -s-s) *V* smooth (many) Meaning: usually used of many hairs or many feathers, the whole bunch gets smoothed down.

hur *N* seed Meaning: unknown what kind. [Tentative]

hura *V* dig, fill up with dirt {{Ex.: *huraasi-ka*. I'm making someone dig. *huraana-ka*. I go to dig (a hole). *huraanin*. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). *hurasmak* gravediggers}} *Noun:* **huurani** 2. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: **huraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: *hurasmak*

huraacu (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) *N* revers. drinker, drunk {{Ex.: *huraacu-k*. He is a drinker/a drunk.}} *Verb*: **hurca**.

hurasmak (Made from: hura, -smak gravediggers) *N* gravedigger Meaning: may have to refer to more than one gravedigger, but unsure.

hurca (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) *V* revers. be drunk, be high {{Ex.: *hurcan-ak yete*. He will get drunk. *hurcaSte-ka*. I'm drunk. *hurcaSmintak* in/to Hell (literally: at the place of the drunk ones) *heSSem'a haysa hurcan maTTerum*. They get high quickly from tobacco.}} *Noun*: **huraacu**. Meaning: on alcohol or tobacco. Words containing this: hurcan, hurcaSmin

hurcan (Made from: hurca, -n₃) *V* get/become drunk (Other Pronunc.: **hurcani** before another suffix)

hurcaSmin (Made from: hurca, -Smin) *N* 1) hell 2) drunk person Meaning: literal meaning.

hurek *N* nerve, sinew, ligament {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hurekwas ruk!* Bring me the cord made of sinew!}} *Verb*: **hurke**.

***huris** *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *huristak* the huristak grant, near Gilroy}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] Words containing this: huristak

huristak (Made from: *huris, -tak₂) *N* place **huristak Rancheria**

hurka *V* revers. fish for salmon {{Ex.: *hurkana makke*. We go salmon fishing.}} *Noun*: **huuraka**. Cultural info: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

hurke *V* be sinewy *Noun*: **hurek**. Words containing this: hurkeSmin

hurkeSmin (Made from: hurke, -Smin) *N* sinewy one Meaning: probably something tough, long, and stringy, like a sinew a bowstring could be made of. [Tentative]

hurpuh *N* bead {{Ex.: *hurpuhmak* beads}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

hursi *V* be straight {{Ex.: *hursiSmin* straight one}} [Attested only once] Words containing this: hursiSmin

hursiSmin (Made from: hursi, -Smin) *N* straight one [Attested only once]

huru *V* fall {{Ex.: *huruunin tappur*. The tree fell. *huruunin-ak*. It (a tree) fell.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), to mean something falls (not something fells something). Meaning: only of trees, not people. (Other Pronunc.: **huruu** before another suffix)

hus *N* nose, nostrils {{Ex.: *satlahte / satlaSmin wak-hus*. His nose is flat. *hunnuhpuy men-hus!* Blow your nose! *haysa wak-riccan huusum*. Their speech is through their nostrils.}} *Similar*: **uuse**. Pronunciation: sounds slightly long, not as long as huus. (Other Pronunc.: **huus** before a vowel in the word)

***hushi** *V* miss {{Ex.: *hushin makke-mes*. We miss you. *kan-mes hushinin*. I missed you.}} *Noun*: **huusih**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: be sad for someone who is not there. Words containing this: hushin

hushin (Made from: *hushi, -n₃) *V* miss (Other Pronunc.: **hushini** before another suffix)

huska *V* suck out an illness {{Ex.: *huska-ka*. I suck out an illness. *huskaSmin* healer *utenmak husakpu*. Doctors suck out the illness (from oneself).}} Meaning: a traditional medical practice. (Other Pronunc.: **husak** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: huskaSmin

huskaSmin (Made from: huska, -Smin) *N* healer

huske *V* blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: *huske-k*. He's playing the flute. *huskey!* Blow the whistle!}} *Noun*: **hussek**. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and husken and huske seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

huslu *V* sip, slurp {{Ex.: *huslu-k leecise*. He sips the milk. *husluhne kaltu*. The broth is sipped.}} Meaning: sipping/slurping a drink or soup with a slurping noise.

husse *V* smell {{Ex.: *kan-was hussen*. I smelled it. *haayiT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase!* Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon!}} Grammar: usually "to smell something/someone," not "it smells", usually not used with -n(i), uuse is used instead.

hussek *N* whistle, flute {{Ex.: *Salkinin hussek wak-haayum*. He split the whistle with his

mouth.}} *Verb*: **huske**.

hussu *V* bury and roast {{Ex.: *hussu toroowe*. (Someone) buried and roasted soaproot. *hussuna-ka*. I go to bury and roast (something). *kan-was yete huswi toroowe*. I will unbury (dig up) the soaproot (from the roasting pit).}} Cultural info: people would dig a roasting pit in the ground, fill with dry wood and particular types of grass, bury soaproot or meat in it, cover it over, and roast it in an underground closed pit, and the soaproot was very good this way. Words containing this: *huswi*

hustu *V* make noise with lips [Attested only once]

huswi (Made from: *hussu*, -w-) *V* dig up, unbury from a roasting pit Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

***huSu** *V* move farther away, retreat {{Ex.: *huSumpiy!* Move it further away! *kan wattin huSun*. I go and retreat. / I go further away.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Words containing this: *huSun*

huSun (Made from: **huSu*, -n₂) *Adv* further on Grammar: acts like an adverb, but probably contains -n nominalizer. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

huteepa *N* bonfire, large fire {{Ex.: *kuunile huteepa*. The large fire is smoking.}} [Tentative]

hutna *V* grind {{Ex.: *urkantak wak hutnahne*. It is being ground up in the mortar. *amSi makke hutna*. So that we (can) grind. *hutnana makke*. We go to grind (something).}} Meaning: with a mortar or metate. Words containing this: *hutnahte*

hutnahte (Made from: *hutna*, -Ste) *perf* ground (up)

hutte *V* light/stoke a fire {{Ex.: *wak hutten*. He made a fire. *hummit tuSir*, *kan hutte*. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. *huttehne seemo*. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). *huttemit sottow!* Light the fire for me! *huttey!* Light a fire! *hutte-ka*, *kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese*. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}} *Synonym*: **haala**. Words containing this: *huttepu*

huttepu (Made from: *hutte*, -pu) *V* catch fire Meaning: for a fire or wood to light itself on fire, a fire starts itself.

huttu *N* belly, stomach {{Ex.: *wak-huttu wetreSmin*. His belly is big. *kan-huttu pookoSte*. My belly is swollen. *tuyrure kan-huttu*. My stomach is growling. *kaayi-ka huttu*. My stomach hurts.}} *Similar*: **waateh**.

huttYa *N* mountain {{Ex.: *huttYatka-k tonnenin*. He got lost on the mountain. *tollon-ak huttYa*. It has many mountains. *minmuy*, *minmuy huttYatka*, *rammay huttYatka*. Below, below the mountain, inside the mountain.}} *Similar*: **paarani**.

huttYuy 1) *Adv* ahead, before, in front of {{Ex.: *huttYuy rukkatka*. In front of the house. *makke huttYuy wattin*. We go in front.}} *Similar*: **huuyu**. 2) *Command* go ahead! {{Ex.: *huttYuy!* Go ahead!}} Grammar: this usage is uncommon.

hutwe *V* grimace, make a face {{Ex.: *hutweSte wak*. He has grimaced.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.

hutya *N* brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

huT *N* hiding game *Verb*: **huuTi**. Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

huTel *N* revers. earring {{Ex.: *haypu-me huTel*. Your earrings are visible. *wak-huTel* his/her earrings (could be either) *huTeele* earrings (object form)}} *Similar*: **aaTin**; *Verb*: **huTle**. Cultural info: round ring earring worn by everyone (men and women) (Ascension) or feather earring made of a little bunch of bird feathers and beaks (Arroyo). Meaning: round ring or feather earring. (Other Pronunc.: **huTeel** before a vowel)

huTki *V* seize [Ar only, very unsure]

huTle *V* revers. put on earrings {{Ex.: *huTlen-ak*. He put on feather earrings.}} *Noun*: **huTel**. Social use: feather earrings (Ar) or round ring earrings (Asc.).

huTTa *V* put in a bag/box {{Ex.: *huTTahte paapas huTTastak*. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are in the bag. *huTTa-ka*. I put (it) in a bag/box.}} Words containing this: *huTTas*

huTTas (Made from: *huTTa*, -s₃) *N* sack, bag *loanword*: **saaku**; *loanword*: **sakiitu**. Meaning: literally

thing you use to put something into a bag.

huTukus *N* place tribe name or placename
[Attested only once]

huule *V* change {{Ex.: *huulempin kan-raakatse*. (Someone) caused my name to change. *kan yete huule*. I will change it.}} Grammar: to change something, not to change on its own, meaning seems to be similar with or without -mpi.

huumes (Made from: humme, -s₃) *N* hay, haystack {{Ex.: *metteSte tooTe hummestak*. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of humme and -s, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced hummes, as one would expect for that.

huumis *Nrevers*. great horned owl *Verb*: **humsi**. Cultural info: if it flew by one's house and stopped, it was considered a sign, and these and barn owls were considered bad animals, and were not eaten. Sci. name: *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin.

huumun *N* west, west wind {{Ex.: *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak). *huumuntak* in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak}} *Similar*: **rammay**₂. Words containing this: huumuntwas

huumuntwas (Inflected form of: huumun, -tak₂, -was₃) *Npersonal* Humuntwas Tribe/people *Similar*: **-was**₃. Cultural info: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

huumus *V* bird {{Ex.: *tollon huumus* many birds}} *Similar*: **humuunya**; *Similar*: ***hummu**; *Verb*: **humsu**₁. Meaning: of any type, general word.

huumuT *N* skull [Ar + Asc. guess]

huuna *V* cure, heal {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me huunapu men-sitse?* What do you cure your teeth with? *Taakampiy huunasmak!* Bring the healer! *hittYe makke-was huunana!* Let's go cure him! *huunay!* / *huunapuy!* Cure (someone)! / Cure yourself!}} Words containing this: huunapu, huunas, huunasmak

huunapu (Made from: huuna, -pu) *V* cure oneself
Pronunciation: pronunciation sometimes shortened to hunpu.

huunas (Made from: huuna medicine, remedy) *N* medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

huunasmak (Made from: huuna, -smak) *N* healer, doctor *loanword*: **totoor**.

huunuSmin *N* wild oats *Similar*: **-Smin**. Grammar: something followed by -Smin, but it is not clear what.

huupama *N* pus {{Ex.: *wak hitwipu wak-huupama*. He's cleaning himself of his pus. *iccon-mes huupama*. Pus is coming out of you. *tollon wak-huupama*. He has a lot of pus.}}

huupi *V* hide behind foliage {{Ex.: *huupipun*. Someone hid himself behind foliage. *huupihite* hidden behind foliage}} Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

huupu *V* buy {{Ex.: *hatte-mes huupuynin men-ampine?* Who came to buy your roast (meat) from you? *koc-me huupuna men-ammene*. When you go to buy your food. *huupuy!* Buy (it)! *huupuspuy!* Sell (it)! *huupumsatka* at the market}} *loanword*: **wenteri**. Grammar: by itself means buy, with -spu means sell. Words containing this: huupumsa, huupuspu

huupumsa (Made from: huupu, -msa market, buying-place) *N* market, buying place, store Grammar: can use huupuspumsa (selling place) instead, but huupumsa is more common.

huupur *Nrevers*. boil, carbuncle {{Ex.: *huupurte-k*. He has boils. *huupurmin* someone characterized by boils (someone who has boils)}} *Similar*: **rona**; *Verb*: **hupru**. Meaning: a type of sore that grows, buried under the skin, in the legs, that one can press on and remove a large quantity of pus from. Words containing this: huupurte

huupurte (Made from: huupur, -te have boils) *V* have boils *Synonym*: **hupru**.

huupuspu (Made from: huupu, -spu sell) *V* sell
Meaning: non-literal use of -spu.

huuraka *Nrevers*. salmon *Verb*: **hurka**. Cultural info: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

huurani *N* grave {{Ex.: *pina huurani*. There is a grave.}} Meaning: grave for burying a human after

death. 2) hole *Verb*: **hura**. Meaning: any hole in the ground, possibly like a hole an animal might live in, but unclear.

huusa *V* be callused, have calluses {{Ex.: *huusanin makke*. We got calluses.}} Meaning: hardened places on hands from work, for example. [Ar + Asc. guess]

huusih *N* missing, longing {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka huusihsum*. I'm dying from missing (someone).}} *Verb*: ***hushi**. Meaning: usually missing a person.

huusu *N* lamprey, eel Meaning: possibly freshwater eel, not clear exactly what animals are meant.

huuTi *V* play a game {{Ex.: *huuTi makke*. We're playing hide and seek.}} *Noun*: **huT**. Meaning: includes playing a game called peon in Spanish (pawn), which may be a game involving hiding something and gambling, may also include playing hide-and-seek, and possibly playing games in general.

***huuTu** *V* run out, be gone {{Ex.: *huuTun yete iThine*. It will run out again.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: there's no more left of something. Words containing this: *huuTun*

huuTun (Made from: ***huuTu**, -n₃) *V* run out, be gone (Other Pronunc.: **huuTuni** before another suffix)

huuwas (Borrowed from: uvas Spanish) *Nrevers*. grape *Verb*: **huwsa**.

huuye *V* flee, run away {{Ex.: *huuyeSte-k*. He/she has run away.}} [Attested only once]

huuyi, *N* fish {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak*. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones. *ampihmin huuyi* roasted fish *huuyi wak-TattYi* fishbones *huuyi mohleSmin* swordfish}} *Verb*: **huyni**. Meaning: general, any type of fish. Words containing this: *huuyi mohleSmin*

huuyi, *V* be first, begin, start {{Ex.: *yete-k huuyi*. He will begin later. *makse huuyi tawhari*. We begin to work. *wak huuyi sukmu*. He smokes first. *huuyin pisanmin*. It started drizzling. *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has started to flower. *misnisway, huuyis noviempre*. Sunday, the 1st of November. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. My first birth.}} Meaning: with another verb, means either 'start ___ing' or 'do ___ first',

more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is *hemec'awas*. Words containing this: *huuyin tawah*, *huuyis*, *huuyiSte*

huuyi mohleSmin (Borrowed from: *pescado cabezon* translation of Spanish) (Compound composed of: *huuyi*, *mohle*, -*Smin*) *N* swordfish *native*: **mookoT**. Meaning: literally big-headed fish.

huuyin tawah (Compound composed of: *huuyi*₂, -n₃, *tawah*) *N* Monday *loanword*: **luunis**.

huuyis (Made from: *huuyi*₂, -s₃) *N* first Grammar: the first (a noun meaning the first thing).

huuyiSte (Inflected form of: *huuyi*₂, -*Ste*) *perf* first, started

huuyu *V* go ahead {{Ex.: *huuyuy-was!* Go ahead of him! *huuyuT!* You all go ahead!}} *Similar*: **huttYuy** 1. [Tentative] Words containing this: *huuyuT*

huuyuT (Made from: *huuyu*, -*yuT*) *Command* you all go ahead! Grammar: irregular plural command form of *huuyu*, shortened from *huuyuyuT*.

huwi *V* put diapers on {{Ex.: *huwiy sinni!* Put a diaper on the baby!}} *Synonym*: **uttu hakkis**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different dialect, use 'uttu hakkis' instead. [Attested only once]

huwsa (Borrowed from: *uvas* Spanish) *Vrevers*. pick grapes {{Ex.: *huwsana* to go to pick grapes}} *Noun*: **huuwas**. Grammar: formed from *huuwas* by changing order of final sounds even though this word is borrowed from Spanish.

huya *V* illuminate, light {{Ex.: *huya-ka kan-sottowe*. I light my fire. *huyay nuk!* Light/illuminate it! *kan meheesi huyase*. I see the light. *huttey amSi-me huyan!* Stoke the fire so that you will light up (be illuminated). *huyay!* Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) *huyay weela!* Light the candle!}} Meaning: can be used to mean 'to turn on a lamp' May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure.. Words containing this: *huyatak sii*, *huyas*

huyas (Made from: *huya*, -s₃) *N* light Meaning: may also mean a lamp (thing you use to light something).

huyatak sii (Compound composed of: *huya*, -*tak*₂, *sii*) *Nplace* Agua Caliente *Similar*: **Setak sii**. Meaning: literally water at the place of light. [Attested only once]

huyhu *V* gather cutgrass {{Ex.: *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}} *Noun*:

huyhuy. Cultural info: grass used for making baskets.

huyhuy *N* cutgrass, bunchgrass *Verb*: **huyhu**; *Verb*: **hihu**. Cultural info: plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basketweaving. Sci. name: *Carex barbarae* Dewey.

***huyma** *V* be weak, be lazy {{Ex.: *huyman-ak*. He is lazy/weak. *ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman*. I will not go to gather wood because I am weak/lazy.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, -ksi, or -n. Words containing this: huymaksi, huymani, huymani₂, huymaSmin

huymaksi (Made from: *huyma, -ksi) *V* be very lazy/weak

huymani₁ (Made from: *huyma, -n₃) *V* be weak, be lazy (Other Pronunc.: **huymani** before another suffix)

huymani₂ (Made from: *huyma, -n₂) *N* laziness, weakness Meaning: can definitely mean laziness, probably also means weakness.

huymaSmin (Made from: *huyma, -Smin) *N* lazy/weak person

huymuk *N* wing {{Ex.: *huymuktak, wak-sippostak wak roote wak otSohmis*. In his wing, in his feathers (wing) is where he was hit.}} *Similar*: **wimmah**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

huyni *V* fish {{Ex.: *huynina-ka kalletka*. I'm going fishing in the sea. *huyni makke piiroyum*. We are fishing with a net. *huynimit kannis!* Fish for me (for my sake)! *huynina makke!* Let's go fishing! *kan huynina paysare*. I'm going fishing for whitefish.}} *Noun*: **huuyi**₁.

Cultural info: for fishing in the river, the water had to be clear, and only 2-3 people could fish together, and they had to be very quiet. Words containing this: huynina, huynismak

huynina (Made from: huyni, -na₁) *V* go fishing, go to fish

huynismak (Made from: huyni, -smak fishers) *N* fishers

huysi₁ *V* hurry {{Ex.: *huysi-ka*. I am in a hurry. *huysi-me taahe*. You are in a hurry to ask. *huysi-ka hiSSe ammane*. I hurry to make the food.}} **2) go ahead, be first** {{Ex.: *hoTTo-me, huysiy!* You go, go ahead!}}

huysi₂ *V* need {{Ex.: *kan-was huysi haawa*. I need to call him.}} Meaning: may be the same as huysi 'to hurry, go ahead' but sometimes seems to mean clearly 'need'.

***huytsu** *V* be narrow, be wrinkled {{Ex.: *huytsuhte innu*. The road is narrow. *wak-timmah huytsuhte*. His forehead is narrow/wrinkled.}} Grammar: only appears with -hte. Meaning: of forehead, mouth, road, or other things. Words containing this: huytsuhte

huytsuhte (Made from: *huytsu, -Ste) *perf* narrow, wrinkled

huywe *V* accompany, go with {{Ex.: *kan-mes huywe*. I'm accompanying you. *huywetit!* Accompany me!}} *Similar*: **onye, yaaTi**.

hwan (Borrowed from: Juan Spanish) *N* personal Juan {{Ex.: *kan-raakat hwan*. My name is Juan.}} Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun.

hwiskihil (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) *N* place Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

i

-ic *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) person characterized by {{Ex.: *men waraakic*. You're a person who cries a lot (a crybaby). *irookicmak* ones who shit a lot

(said of babies or small children) *yuuk tiiru iinac, wak yirahnis*. And she is very sick, she was kicked.}} Pronunciation: the pronunciation as

just -c after vowels is very unsure. Grammar: attaches to a noun, makes a noun meaning person who does the action the noun is associated with a lot. (Other Pronunc.: -c after a vowel)

***ican** *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *icantak* place called Icantak}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once]

icci *V* bite {{Ex.: *iccistap wak*. He was bitten. *ippih-was iccin*. The snake bit him. *men-cuucu icci*. Your dog bites.}} *Synonym*: **kasse**. Meaning: of snakes, dogs, people, etc..

icco *V* come out {{Ex.: *iccon kannis pattYan*. I am bleeding. (Blood is coming out of me.) *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *wak-poloc iccoSte*. His navel is stuck out (he has an outie bellybutton). *iccompiy!* Take it out! *iccompina-ka aNNise*. I go to bring something else out. *icconin haysa*. They came out. *hoTTo, iccoy niitum!* Go, come out of there! *iccon aawe*. The morning star came out.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means something comes out on its own (often something inanimate like blood, but can be a person), with -mpi means one brings/takes something out, with neither means come out on its own, but possibly indicates a person chooses to go out. Words containing this: iccoSte-hisemen, iccompi, iccon

iccompi (Made from: icco, -mpi) *V* take out Grammar: take or bring something out.

iccon (Made from: icco, -n₃) *V* come out Grammar: to come out on its own, often of blood, water, saliva, stars, or other inanimate object. (Other Pronunc.: **iconi** before a suffix)

iccoSte-hisemen (Compound composed of: icco, -Ste, hisemen) *N* sunrise, dawn *Opp.*: **akkuya-hisemen**.

ice *excl* it's nothing! {{Ex.: *kata ice* as if it were nothing *ice!* That's nothing! (I'm not afraid of it.))} Social use: an expression to use to say you're not afraid of something, to dismiss something.

icik *N* genitals Meaning: not clear whether it's a general term for all genitals, or whether the specific meaning was not recorded.

icle *V* revers. envy {{Ex.: *iclen-ka*. I envy (someone).}} *Noun*: **icel**. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. [Tentative] Words containing this: iclen

iclen (Made from: icle, -n₃) *V* envy (Other Pronunc.: **icleni** before another suffix)

icra *V* 1) be unwilling, do unwillingly {{Ex.: *icran haysa Taakan*. They're arriving unwillingly.}} 2) be sorry, regret {{Ex.: *icarpu / icra* to be sorry (either form)}} (Other Pronunc.: **icar** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

ihke *V* tease someone with the nostrils {{Ex.: *ekwes makam uyka ihken?* Didn't you all tease (someone) with your nostrils yesterday?}} Meaning: it's clear that it's a way to tease someone, but details are not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ihwi *V* go {{Ex.: *ihwiyuT!* You all go!}} Meaning: meaning not clear. Social use: rare, not in use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

icel *N* revers. envy *Verb*: **icle**. [Attested only once]

ilih *N* goshawk young *Similar*: **eleymin**. Meaning: young of the eleymin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

iime *V* tremble, shake {{Ex.: *koc iime pire, himmun makke*. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy.}}

iina *N* 1) disease, sickness {{Ex.: *iinate-ka*. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) *ekwe, ekwe-k iinate, miSte-k*. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). *iinate-k paaTare*. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) *iinate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.))} *Verb*: ***inha**. 2) sick one {{Ex.: *kan-mes monseyyni iinakmasum*. I come to tell you about the sick people. *ekwe-k TiiTin iina*. The sick one is not getting better.}} Words containing this: iinate, iinati

iinate (Made from: iina, -te be sick) *V* be sick *Synonym*: **iinati**. Meaning: literally to have an illness.

iinati (Made from: iina, -ti₁) *V* be sick *Synonym*: **iinate**. Meaning: literally to be a sick person.

iisir *N* dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: *men-moohel tollon-ak iisir*. Your head is full of dandruff. *iisirte-k mooheltak*. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} *Similar*: **issir**; *Verb*: **isri**. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

iiwus (Borrowed from: higo? Spanish) *N* fig {{Ex.: *miSte iiwus, Tummate*. The figs are good, it has flavor.}}

ilku *V* roll/fold up, shake out {{Ex.: *ilkun-ak eshen, kitroh*. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. *ilkuy!* Roll up (your pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream)}} Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning.

***illo** *V* burn {{Ex.: *koc hemec'a rukka illon, aNNismak ya illon*. When one house burns, the others burn too. *illonin pan*. The bread burned. *illon kecwiSi kariisu*. The reeds burn quickly. *kan yete illompi nuppi rukkase*. I will burn that house.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) meaning something burns, -mpi meaning to burn something, or -Smin meaning a burnt or burning thing. Words containing this: illompi, illon

illompi (Made from: *illo, -mpi) *V* burn Grammar: to burn something.

illon (Made from: *illo, -n₃) *V* burn, get burned Grammar: something burns, something gets burnt. (Other Pronunc.: **illon**i before another suffix)

ilwi (Made from: hilli, -w-) *V* take off, unwrap Meaning: take off a headband or scarf around the head.

imatkun (Made partly from: =tukne) *Adv* if {{Ex.: *imatkun hinsu, monsemitkun-ka-mes*. If I knew, I would tell you.}} *Synonym*: **koc**. Grammar: unknown what the first part of this word means. Meaning: only means 'if,' as in 'if it were true, but it's not' (contrary to fact), whereas *koc* means both 'when' and 'if' (something that might be true later). Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.

imma *V* show {{Ex.: *immat kannis men-koro!* Show me your foot! *ekwetkun-me imma men lokSoSmin*. You shouldn't show that you are a liar.}}

in *N* tear {{Ex.: *wak-in Tokken*. His tears run. *soro men-in*. / *waksi-me in*. Your tears are flowing. *corkon men-in*. Your tears are drying up. *pittinin-ka in*. My tears flowed. *kan meheesi men-iine*. I see your tears. *icconin-ka in*. My tears came out.}} Grammar: used with many different verbs related to tears flowing/coming out/dripping (Tokke, soro, waksi, pitun, icco) as well as pakre. (Other Pronunc.: **iin** before a vowel in the same

word)

inahpu (Made from: *inha, -pu) *V* get sick yourself Meaning: not clear how this is different from *inhan(i)*, except in emphasizing who is getting sick, might mean 'make yourself sick' but that seems less likely.

inalgas (Borrowed from: *nalgas* Spanish) *N* buttocks, butt *native*: **wakkas**. Meaning: could possibly also be used to refer to the bottom of an inanimate object, like a pot. [Attested only once]

indio (Borrowed from: *indio* Spanish) *N* Indian person [Attested only once]

***inha** *V* get sick, sicken {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You have become very sick. *kan inhaSte*. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) *mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane*. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) *yete-ka inhan*. I will get sick. *inahpu-me yete*. You will get sick yourself.}} *Similar*: ***numa₂**; *Noun*: **iina 1**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: **inah** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: inahpu, inhan, inhaSte

inhan (Made from: *inha, -n₃) *V* get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: **inhani** before another suffix)

inhaSte (Made from: *inha, -Ste) *perf* sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is *iinate* 'be sick'.

inna *V* drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: *innanin kan-torow*. My soaproot fell down. *innan-me*. You're going to fall. *innanin-me?* Did you fall down? *innaSte-k tappur*. It's fallen, the tree. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *insanin muuSekmak*. The birds fell. *hatte-mes insampin men-sitse?* Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? *innampi-ka-mes*. I make you fall. *innan neppe*. This falls/this fell.}} *Similar*: **miTTo**. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). Words containing this: innampi, innan, innaSte

innampi (Made from: inna, -mpi) *V* make fall Grammar: cause something to fall, including knocking something out so it falls.

innan (Made from: inna, -n₃) *V* fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **innani** before a suffix)

innaSte (Inflected form of: inna, -Ste) perf fallen

inni *N* unknown word relating to being first

{{Ex.: *inniwās* first}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word may not exist and may reflect a mis-reading of huuyi. Grammar: might only appear with -was. Social use: not in use in Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

innis *N* son {{Ex.: *kannis-me innis*. You are my son. *kan-mes innis*. I am your son. *semmompin-ka kan-innise*. I lost my son (through death).}} *Similar: tawre; Similar: mos.* Meaning: only used by a man to refer to being a son, or possibly to refer to his own son (male speaker).

innu *N* road, door {{Ex.: *ucwi men-innu!* Open your door! *arkiniy innutkatum!* Step to the side of the road! *huytsuhte innu*. The road is narrow. *neppe innu kiprihte*. This road is twisted. *kan tonnempin kan-innuse*. I lost my way (my road). *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road out of flowers. *cooholsi innutka*. It's full of holes in the road (there are lots of potholes). *kiTiiTe innu*. The door is creaking. *uuciy innu!* Close the door! *kan yete ucwi innuse*. I will open the door.}} *Synonym: uucis.*

inSe *V* be tearful {{Ex.: *inSeSmin-me amane*. You are truly a tearful one.}} [Tentative]

inTisTe *N* old man {{Ex.: *saaweyuT*, *inTisTekma!* Sing, old men!}} *Similar: hiwhokniS.* Meaning: this word seems likely to be an error. [Attested only once]

inula (Borrowed from: anular? Spanish (possibly)) *V* call off, cancel [Attested only once]

inwi *V* get tired from travel {{Ex.: *inwinin-ak*. He got tired from traveling.}} *Similar: inyu;* *Similar: -w-*. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

inyu *V* walk {{Ex.: *inyus-ak hakwaykus*. He walked to go get mussels. *inyu haysa*. They are walking.}} *Similar: inwi;* *Similar: hinne.* Meaning: less common word than hinne or wattin, may have a more specific meaning.

iphi *Vrevers.* catch rattlesnakes {{Ex.: *iphina makke*. We're going to catch rattlesnakes.}} *Noun: ippih.*

ipli *V* lie down {{Ex.: *iplihte-k*. He is lying down. *eeTe-k iplihte*. He's sleeping lying down. *ippilpuy!* Lay yourself down!}}

Meaning: possibly on one's side. (Other Pronunc.: **ippil** before -pu and -mu)

ippe *V* turn around {{Ex.: *ippey men!* Turn around, you!}} [Tentative]

ippih *Nrevers.* rattlesnake {{Ex.: *ippih nii iccin*. The snake bit here. *iccin kannis ippih*. The rattlesnake bit me. *tippihte ippih*. The rattlesnake is curled up.}} *Verb: iphi.* Social use: can only be used with snake suffix -wa as ippihwa in a different dialect. Words containing this: ippihtak

ippihtak (Made from: ippih, -tak,) *N* Las Viboras Peak Meaning: literally the rattlesnake place, and the Spanish name is a translation of the Mutsun word.

ipse *V* beg, ask, make sign of cross {{Ex.: *koctukne makam ipsen namti, namti-metkun kannis*. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear)}} Grammar: may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure]

irek *Nrevers.* 1) stone, rock {{Ex.: *waate-ka irektaktum*. I come from the rock. *irek wetreSmin* big rock *haysa ekwe corkompi irektak*. They don't dry (them) on the rocks. *hemec'a rukka irekwās, hiSSestap rukka irekwās*. one house made of stone, a house was made of stone}} *Similar: ireksi; Verb: irke* 2) money {{Ex.: *ekwena-ka irek*. I don't have any money.}} *loanword: hineeru; Synonym: ereT.* Meaning: this meaning is very rare, and not sure. Words containing this: irekmin

irekmin (Made from: irek, -min) *N* rich one, wealthy one *Similar: irkeSmin.*

ireksi *V* throw stones {{Ex.: *kan ireksi*. I throw stones. (in defense)}} *Similar: irek* 1. Grammar: probably composed of irek 'rock' plus a suffix, or related form, but unclear which forms. Meaning: might be only for throwing stones in defense during a fight, but unsure. [Attested only once]

irke *Vrevers.* 1) have money {{Ex.: *kan irke*. I have money.}} 2) get/gather rocks {{Ex.: *kan irkenin*. I gathered rocks.}} *Noun: irek* 1. Meaning: less common meaning. Words containing

this: irkeSmin

irkeSmin (Made from: irke, -Smin) *N* rich one, wealthy one *Similar: irekmin.*

irko *Vrevers. shit* {{Ex.: *ekwe irko.* (He) doesn't shit. *moT-me irkohte?* Have you shat? *irkona-ka.* I go to shit. (I'm on my way to the bathroom.) *irkoyis!* Go shit! (Go use the bathroom! Go potty!)} } *Noun: irok.* Words containing this: irktYoSmin

irktYoSmin (Made from: irko, -tY-, -Smin) *V* farter, person who farts a lot Pronunciation: contains three consonants in a row, rktY, which isn't normally possible, but Ascension specifically confirms the combination of consonants, although the exact pronunciation is unsure.

irok *Nrevers. excrement, shit* {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka iroksum.* I smear him with excrement. *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) *irookic* a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)} } *Verb: iroko.* (Other Pronunc.: **irook** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

isap *Adv truly* {{Ex.: *ekwes-me ama isap annapu?* Do you not truly pity yourself?}} Pronunciation: this word is very unsure. [Attested only once]

isil *Nrevers. ice Verb: isli.*

iske *Command go away!* {{Ex.: *iskeyuT!* Go away! (more than one person) *iske niitum!* Get away from here! *iske himmana mooroSe!* Go, go look for blind moles!}} Meaning: usually to tell someone to leave, but can also be used for telling someone to move over to make room, or telling someone to go do something.

isla *V make a fire* Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

isli *Vrevers. sleet, frost, be icy, freeze* {{Ex.: *murtey yete islin.* At night it will freeze. *isli murtey, amenpu.* It will sleet at night, it's clouding up.}} *Noun: isil.* Meaning: of the weather.

isni *Vrevers. make squirrel hole, burrow Noun: issin.* Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

isnu *V be funny, have fun* {{Ex.: *kan isnuSmin.* I'm a funny person. *isnupaN-me amane.* You

are truly a jokester. *kan makamse isnumpi.* I make all of you have fun. *isnunun.* It was funny. / He had fun.}} Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

issri *V have dandruff, have greasy hair* {{Ex.: *isriSte men-urih.* Your hair has dandruff.}} *Noun: iisir.*

issi *V be careful* {{Ex.: *issin-ka.* I am careful.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i), often appears with -niti to mean to go around being careful regularly. Words containing this: issinte

issin *Nrevers. burrow, hole* {{Ex.: *kutYeelu wak-rukka issintak.* The tarantula's home is in a burrow. *issinte-k.* He has a burrow.}} *Verb: isni.* Meaning: burrow/hole of an animal, not a general hole in an object.

issinte (Made partly from: issi) *V go carefully* Grammar: not clear what is added to issi to form this word.

issir *N grease, oil, dirt* {{Ex.: *issirte-k men.* You're dirty (on your body). *issir men-issu.* Your hands are dirty.}} *Similar: iisir.* Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to iisir.

issu, *N hand, arm* {{Ex.: *ekwe-me hiTTapu men-issuse.* You don't wash your hands. *hiTTininka kan-issu.* I smashed my hand. *hiTTapuy men-issu!* Wash your hands! *ammitiy men-sinni men-issutka!* Keep holding your child in your arms! *kapTahte kan-issu.* My arms (hands) are crossed.}} *pt: raraS; Verb: issu₂.* Meaning: primarily hand, can refer to arm as well.

issu, *V play the hand game* {{Ex.: *issumu* to play the hand game with each other *issu-ka.* I play the hand game.}} *Noun: issu₁.*

issut *Nrevers. dream, vision* {{Ex.: *monsemit-me issutse!* Tell me your dream!}} *Verb: istu.*

istu *Vrevers. dream* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hinTise istunin.* I didn't dream anything. *istunin kan-mes.* I dreamed about you. *hinTis-me istunin?* What did you dream? *istu-ka, ekwe asa'a.* I dream, but (it's) not true. *isutpun-ka.* I dreamed.}} *Similar: supe; Noun: issut.* Grammar: usually used with -n(i), sometimes with -pu with similar meaning, rarely with neither. (Other Pronunc.: **isut** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing

this: *istun*

istun (Made from: *istu*, -n₃) *V dream* Pronunciation: most common word for 'dream,' but *isutpu* and *istu* also possible. (Other Pronunc.: **istuni** before another suffix)

iSa *V be hungry* {{Ex.: *haTTinse makam ama iSapu?* Are you all dying of hunger now?}}
Synonym: ***sunne**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by *sunne*. [Tentative]

iti₁ *Adv there* {{Ex.: *iti koc Talla*. There when it is hot.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

iti₂ *Adv after some time* {{Ex.: *iti-kat citte*. After some time I will dance.}} Pronunciation: word extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

itispu (Made from: **itsi*, -pu) *V brag* Meaning: literally 'to brag about oneself,' rarely it's an idiom 'to be crazy'.

itma *V get up* {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-ka holle itma*. I can't get up. *itmanuy kan-hiS'a!* Lift/raise my stuff up! *kan-was holle itmanu*. I can lift it.}}
Similar: **akke 1**, ***hinnu**. Meaning: get up out of bed, of a person. Words containing this: *itmanu*

itmanu (Made from: *itma*, -nu) *V lift, raise*

itSa *Adv just now, right now* {{Ex.: *itSa-me itman*. You just now got up. *itSa-ka amman tooTese, aaaa-ka piyospu sitse*. I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.}} Similar: **iTyan**. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just happened.

itta *Q what is that?* {{Ex.: *ittane emhe?* What is this that is barely visible?}}

ittu *N seed* {{Ex.: *helhelte sitka ittu*. The seed is floating on the water.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

iTaya *num second* Similar: -**ya**₂; Similar: **iTsa**. Grammar: may come from 'new ones' (*iTsaya*), but not clear. [Tentative]

iThin *Adv thus, this way* {{Ex.: *iThin-me hiSSe*. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to *iThine*. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

iThine₁ *Adv again* {{Ex.: *iThine-ka hiSSe*. I'm doing it again. *huuTun yete iThine*. It will run out again.}} Similar: **oySo**; Synonym: **iTTasu**.

iThine₂ *N man* {{Ex.: *kommenin-ak iThine*. Man, he is tired!}} Meaning: used only to address or call

to a man or men, may also be used as an exclamation "Man!" as in English. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

iTka *Vrevers. pay* {{Ex.: *iTkamit kannis!* Pay me! *ekwe-ka yete iTka*. I will not pay. *iTkay numan-me huupun!* Pay for what you bought! *hinhan-me iTkan?* How much did you pay? *diyos-mes iTakpu*. God will pay you. (Probably idiomatic.))} Noun: **iTTak**. Meaning: meaning of *iTakpu* unclear and probably not literal. (Other Pronunc.: **iTak** before -pu or -mu)

iTsa *Vrevers. be new* {{Ex.: *kan iTsampi*. I am making it new. *iTsanin pire*. The land became new (was renewed.))} Similar: **iTaya**; Noun: **iTTas**. Grammar: means 'to be new' by itself, with -n(i) means to become new, with -mpi means to make something new. Words containing this: *iTsampi*, *iTsan*

iTsampi (Made from: *iTsa*, -mpi) *V make new, renew*

iTsan (Made from: *iTsa*, -n₃) *V become new, be renewed* (Other Pronunc.: **iTsani** before another suffix)

iTso *V doubt* Similar: **iTwi**; Similar: **hiTso**.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, may be related to *hiTso* 'leave' as 'I don't believe you, so I'm leaving,' but unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

iTTak *Nrevers. payment* Verb: **iTka**. [Attested only once]

iTTas *Nrevers. new one* {{Ex.: *aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas* Tomorrow the new moon will put itself in place. *neppe iTTas puT wak ruutan*. He gathered these new feathers. *iTTas-ka neppe accumpin*. I made it into a new one.}} Similar: **iTTasu**; Verb: **iTsa**. Grammar: used with another noun in a compound to mean 'new,' by itself to mean 'a new one'.

iTTasu *Adv again* {{Ex.: *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum*. You come in again with your cane.}} Similar: -**su**; Similar: **iTTas**; Synonym: **iThine**₁. [Attested only once]

***iTTe** *V seem bad* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka yete iTTempi*. I will not make (it) look bad. / I will not hate (it). *kan-mes iTTempi*. I hate you.}} Grammar: only appears with -mpi, usually meaning 'hate,' or possibly with -min. [Attested only once] Words containing this: *iTTempi*

iTTempi (Made from: *iTTe, -mpi) *V* hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

iTwi *V* doubt {{Ex.: *iTwi-ka*. I doubt.}} *Similar*: **iTso**; *Similar*: -w-. [Ar + Asc. guess]

iTya *V* be behind {{Ex.: *iTyanin*. (It) is behind.}} *Similar*: **iTyan**. Grammar: rare, iTyan is the main form. [Attested only once]

iTyan *Adv* behind, backward {{Ex.: *maakina wak hinne iTyan*. The car goes backwards. *iTyan rukkatka* behind the house *iTyantum* from behind *mehey iTyan!* Look back!}} *Similar*: **iTya**; *Similar*: **itSa**.

***itsi** *V* praise {{Ex.: *itispu-ka wak, itsikiSpu wak*. I brag to him, he pretends to praise (brags). *hiimi-me itispu*. You always brag.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -kiSpu. Meaning: not clear whether this can be used to mean 'praise

someone else (legitimately)' rather than 'brag'. (Other Pronunc.: **itis** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: **itispu**

iwi *V* do Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by hiSSe. [Ar only, very unsure]

iwke *V* break off plants {{Ex.: *iwke-ka*. I break (it) off (at the ground).}} *Similar*: **rutki**. Meaning: probably to break the plant off above the ground, not pulling out the roots but leaving them in the ground (but unsure), rutki is to pull up with the roots.

iwli *V* be crooked {{Ex.: *kan-was iwlimpi*. I make it crooked. *iwlinin*. (It) got crooked.}} *Synonym*: **mitle, cuuki**.

iyot *N* sacred stick [Attested only once]

iyula *Npersonal* part of a tribe name [Attested only once] Words containing this: **iyulawas**

iyulawas (Made from: **iyula**, -was₃) *Npersonal* Iyulawas Tribe

k

-k *Suff.* (*V*) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: *eTTesuk!* Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to the suffix -su to mean 'go do the verb!', can only go on the suffix -su.

=ka *Pro I* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hinsu*. I don't know. *huynina-ka*. I'm going fishing. *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit*. I broke one of my teeth. *amSi-ka haywena kan-aanane*. So I (can) go see my mother. *yeela-ka wilki!* Let me unfold it! *yetee-ka hinwi*. I'll remember. *parki men, koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you on a swing. *koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes*. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. *neppe piretka muuhin-ka*. In this land, I am lost. *neppese tollon-ka hiwsen*. I want lots of this.}} *Similar*: **kan**. Pronunciation: counts as part of the word for lengthening preceding vowel, as in 'yetee-ka,' written with hyphen before it separating it from the word it attaches to. Grammar: attaches to any type of word, adds the word 'I' (1st person sg. subj.) to the sentence, almost always attaches to the first word of the sentence or the first word of its clause (in complex sentence), but occasionally attaches to the verb even if the verb is not first, or rarely to some other word.

kaa *N* daughter {{Ex.: *men-kahTuk* with your daughter (said to a man) *kan-kaase meheesi*. (I) am looking at my daughter. (said by a man) *kan-kakma* my daughters (said by a man)}} Meaning: a man's daughter (woman uses *sitnun*). (Other Pronunc.: **ka** before a suffix starting with two consonants)

kaaca *V* handcuff, lock {{Ex.: *kaacay nuk!* Handcuff him! / Lock it! *hokyomak kaacahte*. The ones with sores are shackled. *kacwenis wak*. He got unshackled. *kacwey nuk!* Unstick it!}} Pronunciation: possible that **kaaca** is handcuff and **kacca** is lock, but more likely to be the same word. Words containing this: **kacwe**

kaacici *N* genitals [Ar + Asc. guess]

kaaciS *N* temple {{Ex.: *kaaciStak* at the temples}} *Similar*: **katSi**; *Verb*: **kacri**. Meaning: of the forehead.

kaahas *N* cognac, brandy [Attested only once]

kaakari *Nrevers*. raven, large crow *Verb*: **kakra**. Sci. name: *Corvus corax sinuatus* (Wagler).

kaakun 1) *N* South {{Ex.: *wattin makke kaakun*. We're going south. *kaakuntak roote haysa*

rukka. Their houses are in the South. *hiTTew kaakuntakwas* wind from the south}}

loanword: sur. 2) N type of wind Meaning: a strong wind, probably a south wind. **3) Npersonal people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe** {{Ex.: *kaakuntakwas* a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}} Words containing this: *kakuntaruk*, *kakuntay piri*

kaalis (Borrowed from: caliz Spanish) *N chalice* {{Ex.: *imma kaalise*. to show a chalice.}}

kaamer *Nrevers. (seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant* *Similar: soorokwa; Verb: kamre*. Cultural info: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

kaamu *V gather thin bulrush* {{Ex.: *kaamuna makke*. We go to gather thin bulrush.}} *Noun: kaamun*.

kaamun *N thin bulrush* *Similar: luppe, haale, rapsana; Verb: kaamu*. Cultural info: very thin and tough, grew to two feet high, Italians and vegetable sellers used it to tie bunches of vegetables, and people used it to tie other tule onto the roofs of houses (thatch roof), because this type doesn't rot as other types do. Meaning: referred to as *tuno*, *tule*, or *tulito*.

kaapiS *N little finger, pinky* {{Ex.: *kuutYihmin kan-kaapiS*. My little finger is small.}} *Similar: raraS*.

kaaras *N molar tooth* {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar tooth hurts me.}}

kaare *V smoke, be smoky* {{Ex.: *tollon kaareste-k kusiinatka*. It is very smoky in the kitchen. *kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone*. I am smoking this ham. *ekwe kaare sottow*. The fire isn't smoking. *kaareSte-k*. It is smoked.

sihhunin kaares. The smoke dissipated.}}

Words containing this: *kaares*, *kaareSmin*, *kaareSte*

kaares (Made from: *kaare*, -s₃) *N smoke*

kaareSmin (Made from: *kaare*, -Smin) *N smoked one, smoky one* Meaning: used of smoked meat, something that has been scorched or partly burned, or a smoky place.

kaareSte (Made from: *kaare*, -Ste) *perf smoky, smoked* Meaning: of smoked meat, of something scorched, or of a smoky place.

kaatYi *Adv thus, like this* {{Ex.: *yuu-me kaatYi Taakan ammayni*. And thus you come to eat. *ekwe kaatYise*. (They) did not do thusly. *kaatYi miSte*. It's good that way. *ekwe okse kaatYi*. It wasn't like that a long time ago.}} *Similar: kata; Similar: kaytis*.

kaatYul *Nrevers. leg, calf of leg* *Similar: koro; Synonym: cipay; Verb: katYlu*. Meaning: can refer to Achilles tendon area, slightly above heel.

kaawa *V be low (tide), go out (tide)* {{Ex.: *kaawan* (the tide) goes out}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: of the sea, the tide going out. [Attested only once]

kaayi *V ache, hurt, be spicy* {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka*. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *kaayi kan-moohel*. My head aches./I have a headache. *kaayi kannis kaaras*. / *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar hurts (me). *kaayi neppe maTter*. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. *kaayi kan-cappal*. / *cappaltak-kas kaayi*. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. *kaayi-k-was*. It hurts him. *kannis kaayinin*. It hurt me. *hanni-mes kaayi?* Where does it hurt you? *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTter*. That tobacco is very spicy. *haprepuy kaayise!* Shake off your pain!}} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt). Words containing this: *kaayis*

kaayis (Made from: *kaayi*, -s₃ pain) *N pain*

kacli *V* have big/sticking out teeth {{Ex.: *kaclihite*. S/he has big teeth. *kaclihite wak-sit*. His/her teeth are prominent. *kacliSmin* a person with big/sticking out teeth}} *Similar: nacri*. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent.

kacpa *V* grasp between two sticks {{Ex.: *kacpa-met attYa*. You will just grasp it between two sticks.}} Meaning: like a pair of tongs, either with one stick in each hand or both in one hand.

kacri *Vrevers*. have bare temples {{Ex.: *kacrihte* bare in the temples (possibly: balding)}}
Noun: kaaciS. Meaning: may mean balding. [Attested only once]

kacwe (Made from: kaaca, -w-) *V* unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together.

kahha *V* be bitter {{Ex.: *kahha neppe*. This is bitter. *hummit piina kahhaSmin*. Give me that bitter one! *kahhaSte*. bitter / (It is) bitter.}}

kahhay *Nrevers*. head louse, black louse {{Ex.: *kan meheesi kahhaye*. I'm looking at the head louse. *kahyiy kan-moohel, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak*! Delouse my head, I have a lot of lice on my head!}} *Verb: kahya*.

***kahla** *V* be bloated, over-eat {{Ex.: *kahlanin haysa*. They got bloated (from over-eating).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating. Words containing this: kahlan

kahlan (Made from: *kahla, -n₃) *V* get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: **kahlani** before another suffix)

kahun (Borrowed from: cajon Spanish) *N* crate, box {{Ex.: *kan yete hiSSe aNNis kahuune*. I will make another box. *hiSSemsa kahuune* a box factory (place where one makes boxes)}} (Other Pronunc.: **kahuun** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

kahya *Vrevers*. collect headlice {{Ex.: *ereeSiy amsi makam ekwe kahyan*! Take a bath, so that you all don't get lice! *kan kahyan*. I'm getting lice. *kahyana makke*. We go to get lice. *kan yetee-was kahya*. I will get lice on/from him.}} *Similar: kahyi*; *Noun: kahhay*. Grammar: without -n(i) probably means to collect lice, during the

process of delousing or cleaning, not to get lice on one's head, with -n(i) means to get lice on one's head. Words containing this: kahyan, kahyi

kahyan (Made from: kahya, -n₃) *V* get lice Grammar: to have or get lice on one's head (be or become infested with lice). (Other Pronunc.: **kahyani** before another suffix)

kahyi (Made from: kahya, -w-) *V* de-louse (head), remove lice {{Ex.: *kahyiy nuk*! De-louse him! *kahyiy kan-moohel, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak*! Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! *kan-was kahyiy*. I delouse him.}} *Similar: kahya*. Grammar: probably from kahya plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure.

kaknu *V* catch chicken hawks {{Ex.: *kaknuna makke*. We go to catch chicken hawks.}}
Noun: kaknuh.

kaknuh *N* chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: *kaknu wak-heesentak* The chicken hawk's nest}} *Similar: siwkker*; *Verb: kaknu*. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

kakra *Vrevers*. catch ravens {{Ex.: *kakrana makke*. We go to catch ravens.}} *Noun: kaakari*. Sci. name: *Corvus corax sinuatus* (Wagler).

kakre *V* dust get in the mouth Meaning: meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]

kakuntaruk (Compound composed of: kaakun, -tak₁, rukka₁) *N* place Sur rancheria Meaning: literally 'the home in the South'. [Attested only once]

kakuntay piri (Compound composed of: kaakun, -tak₂, pire₁) *N* place Sur region Meaning: literally 'earth in the South'. [Attested only once]

kalci *V* make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

kalentaruk (Made partly from: -tak₂, rukka₁)
N personal part of a tribe name {{Ex.: *kalentarukwas* a Castroville area tribe}} Grammar: not clear what kalen comes from, possibly kalle. [Attested only once]

kalle, *N* sea, ocean {{Ex.: *kalletka kan wattin*. I am going to the sea. *kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun*. He went to the sea and ducked his head under the water. *kawetYka kalle* the edge of the sea}} Pronunciation: sometimes has a true final h (kalleh), so that one says kallehtak, but kalletka (no final h, kalle) is slightly more common.

kalle₂ *V defend* {{Ex.: *kalley nuk!* Defend him!
kallepuy! Defend yourself! *hanni-me-was kalle?* Where are you going to defend him?}}
Words containing this: *kallepu*

kallepu (Made from: *kalle₂*, -pu) *V defend oneself*

kallu *V stop doing* {{Ex.: *ekwe makam kallu!*
Don't you all stop doing that!}} [Attested only once]

kalsu (Borrowed from: *calzon?* Spanish?) *N pants*
{{Ex.: *yeela wak uttupu wak-kalsuse!* Let him
put on his pants!}}

kalti (Borrowed from: *alcalde* Spanish) *N mayor*

kaltu (Borrowed from: *caldo* Spanish) *N broth* {{Ex.:
ukkisihne kaltu. The broth is being drunk.}}

kaLu *V bite* {{Ex.: *waksis kannis yete kaLu.* The
coyote will bite me.}} Pronunciation: form of this
word is not typical for Mutsun, may be incorrect. [Ar
only, very unsure]

kama *V look* {{Ex.: *kamay, wak hassenin.* Look,
he got angry.}} *Similar: mehe.* Grammar: might
only appear with -y as a command, but unsure. Social
use: uncommon word, much less common than *mehe*.

kamiisa (Borrowed from: *camisa* Spanish) *N shirt*
{{Ex.: *yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka yuu-
ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa.* My shirt got caught
on a nail, and I got my shirt torn. *ottoy kan-
kamiisa!* Mend my shirt!}}

kammu *V lend, loan* {{Ex.: *kammuy nuk!* Lend
it to him! *kammut suukar!* Lend me some
sugar! *kammuh-te-kas.* I've lent it to him.}}

kampana (Borrowed from: *campana* Spanish) *N bell*
{{Ex.: *cileesis-ka kampanase.* I made the bell
ring.}} *Similar: kampanaaryo.*

kampanaaryo (Borrowed from: *campanario* Spanish)
N belfry *Similar: kampana.*

kamre *V reverts, gather dwarf sunflowers* {{Ex.:
kamreena makke. We go to gather dwarf
sunflowers.}} *Noun: kaamer.* Meaning: probably
the narrowleaf mule-ear plant. Sci. name: *Wyethia
angustifolia.* (Other Pronunc.: **kamree** before a single
consonant and then a vowel in the word)

kamwe *V be a successor* {{Ex.: *kamwemit
kannis!* Be my successor!}} [Tentative]

kan=, *Pro my* {{Ex.: *kaayi-ka kan-sire.* I ache in
my heart. (My heart aches.) *kan namti kan-
oocosum.* I hear with my ears. *akkuy kan-
rukkatka!* Come into my house! *kan-awiiSum-
kas tiyon.* I shot him with my left hand. *kan-
huuyis hiswin.* My first birth. *inhanin kan-
tawses kuutYiSmin.* My small younger brother
got sick.}} Grammar: attaches to the beginning of a
word, attaches to the thing one possesses, if it attaches
to a 2-word compound it probably attaches to the first
word (proclitic 1st person sg. possessive).

kan₁, *Pro I* {{Ex.: *kan-mes aha.* I am going to
comb your hair. *kan-was suuka.* I am meeting
up with him. *kan mokkonin miSontak.* I was
born at the mission. *kan ya wattin aNNis
piretka.* I too will go to the other world. (I will
also die.) *kan culu.* I'm jumping. *piNi kan-was
hara.* Maybe I'll give it.}} *Similar: =ka.*
Grammar: 1st person sg. subject, full-word form of -ka,
usually first word of the sentence or clause in Asc.'s
time, more variable in Ar's time. Words containing this:
kat

kan-nansin (Compound composed of: *kan=*, *nansi*, -n₂)
N friend [Attested only once]

kane₁, *V fight over something* {{Ex.: *ekwe
makam kaneemu!* Don't fight over it!}}
Meaning: implies several people scrambling to grab
something. (Other Pronunc.: **kane** before one
consonant and then a vowel in a suffix)

kane₂, *V go ahead* {{Ex.: *kan kaneepu.* I'm going
ahead.}} *Similar: kanne.* [Attested only once] (Other
Pronunc.: **kane** before a single consonant and then a
vowel in the word)

kanhel (Borrowed from: *arkangel* Spanish) *N*
archangel {{Ex.: *hattena anhel, kanhel ya?*
Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

kanna *V refuse* {{Ex.: *piinase-ka-mes kanna.* I
refuse you that. *moTtukne-ka-mes piinase
kanna?* How could I refuse you that?}}
[Tentative]

kanne *conj before, so as not to* {{Ex.: *niipat
kannis, kanne-ka hassen.* Teach me before I
get angry! *okeypuy kanne-me semmon.*
Confess yourself before you die! *hittYe makke
rukkatka, kanne-me amnen.* Let's go in the

house, before you get rained on! *kanne makke maTTer kawran*. Before our tobacco runs out. *kanne-me ekwe amne*. So you don't get rained on/before you get rained on.}} *Similar: kane₂*. Grammar: usually used without *ekwe*, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that something doesn't happen/before something happens'. Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad thing happens,' so 'do this so that that bad thing won't happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or 'in front of' in space, but unlikely.

kannis *Pro me* {{Ex.: *mehet kannis!* Look at me! *haayi kannisme!* Come over by me! *haraamit kannis!* Give (it) to me! *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum*. He shot me with his bow, with his arrow. *ammen kannis yuu-ka malaanin*. It rained on me and I got wet. *ekwe men kannis hinkayi!* Don't say anything to me!}} *Similar: =kas₁*. Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, full form of -kas.

kapca *N a San Joaquin Valley tribe* [Attested only once]

kaphan *num three* {{Ex.: *tukkan-ak kaphane*. He rang three (the three o'clock bell). *kaphan tanats thirty kaphasi* three by three/by threes}} Grammar: can be used as a noun, as kaphane in example. (Other Pronunc.: **kapha** before -si) Words containing this: kaphanwas

kaphanwas (Inflected form of: kaphan, -was₃) *num third* Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

kapitan (Borrowed from: capitan Spanish) *N captain* {{Ex.: *makke-was rakke kapitan*. We call him captain.}} [Attested only once]

kapla *V hug, embrace* {{Ex.: *kaplay nuk!* Hug him/her! *makse kappalmu*. We embrace each other. *ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne*. She isn't embraced easily.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kappal** before -pu or -mu)

kapnen *num three days, Wednesday* Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **kapne** before -na)

kappi *V carry arrows under the arm* {{Ex.: *kappi haysa*. They carry a bunch of arrows under the arm.}} Meaning: to carry a bundle of arrows, possibly also tied up with a bow, under the arm. [Ar + Asc.

guess]

kapresto (Borrowed from: cabresto > cabestro Spanish) *N horsehair rope* *native: ruk₁*. Pronunciation: pronounced with a v in kavresto, H noted it was not a w, closest Musun pronunciation would be kapresto. [Attested only once]

kapTa *V cross* {{Ex.: *kapTahte kan-issu*. I have my hands crossed. *kapTaspuy!* Cross your arms/hands!}} Meaning: to cross the arms or hands, probably as when praying.

kar *Adv well* {{Ex.: *hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte*. Sing loudly, and I'll dance well.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

kara *V mash with the hands* {{Ex.: *kan-was kara*. I mash it with my hands.}} Meaning: passing one's hand over stuff on a tray or board, for example popcorn. [Tentative]

kareS *Nrevers. worm* {{Ex.: *kareSte tooTe*. The meat has worms. *kareeSe* worm (object form)}} *Verb: karSe; Verb: karse*. (Other Pronunc.: **kareeS** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

kariisu (Borrowed from: carrizo Spanish) *N reed* {{Ex.: *illon kecwiSi kariisu*. The reeds burn fast.}} Meaning: reed plants. [Attested only once]

kariy *Adv outside, outdoors* {{Ex.: *kan-was iccompi kariy*. I'm taking/bringing it outside. *hoTTo kariy!* / *wattiniy kariy!* Go outside! *kariy hiTwiy men-saraape!* Hang your sarape up outside! *kariy tursi pire*. It's cold outside. *kan kariy*. I'm outside. *kariytum-ka waate*. I come from outside.}} Words containing this: kari'a

kari'a (Made from: kariy, -'a) *Adv far, far away* {{Ex.: *amSi-k ekwe hinne kari'a*. So that he doesn't go far away. *mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka*. The Americans came far to this land. *kari'a men-pire*. Your land is far. *kari'a-me*. You are far away.}} *Synonym: wahistak*.

karka *V kindle a fire* {{Ex.: *karkay sottow!* Kindle the fire!}} *Noun: karka₂*. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably start a fire with small sticks, with kindling. [Tentative]

karka *N fire drill* *Verb: karka₁*. Cultural info: made from elder wood, probably from blue elderberry wood (*sambucus glauca*). Meaning: drill for making fire. [Me

only]

karki *V* exchange, switch {{Ex.: *karkimit!* Switch with me for me!}} Meaning: meaning unclear, usually refers to people switching places or roles with each other, taking someone else's place, not to exchanging goods, but might possibly also include bartering goods. [Tentative]

karmeleNu (Borrowed from: Carmeleño Spanish) *N* personal Rumsien Tribe/people {{Ex.: *waate karmeleNukma, waate haysa karmentakwas*. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.}}

***karmen** (Borrowed from: Carmel Spanish) *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *karmentakwas kan*. I'm from Carmel. / I'm a Carmel person. / I'm a Rumsien person.}} Grammar: only appears with -tak to mean Carmel. Words containing this: *karmentak, karmentayruk*

karmentak (Made from: **karmen*, -tak₂) *N* place Carmel

karmentayruk (Made from: **karmen*, -tak₁, rukka₁) *N* place Carmel Mission rancharia Meaning: literally the Carmel house(s). [Attested only once]

karse *V* revers. fill/get infested with worms {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase, amSi-k ekwe karsehne!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! *karsenin yuukis*. The acorns got worms.}} *Similar: karSe; Noun: kareS*. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as *karSe*.

karSe *V* revers. gather worms, caterpillars {{Ex.: *karSena makke*. We go to collect worms.}} *Similar: karse; Noun: kareS*. Meaning: probably to collect worms to use for a purpose, not to become infested with them, but could be the same word as *karse*.

karta (Borrowed from: carta Spanish) *N* mail, letter {{Ex.: *makam hokkempi karta*. You all send the letters.}}

=**kas**, *Pro* me {{Ex.: *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What do you tell (advise) me? *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *hassa-kas eT*. I feel like sleeping. *cappaltak-kas kaayi*. It hurts me on the shoulderblade (my shoulderblade hurts).

ekwe-kas tappan. It doesn't fit me. *ekwe-kas akkapu has*. The anger won't leave me. *nottos-kas wak*. He hit me. *ekwe-me-kas hiwsen halaspu*. You don't want to lie to me.}} *Similar: kannis*. Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, clitic form of *kannis*, attaches to a word, usually to the first word of the sentence or clause, after the subject clitic pronoun if there is one. Social use: more common in Ar's time than Asc's, was probably being replaced by *kannis* under Spanish influence, also attached in more variable positions (not always sentence-or clause-initial) in Ar's time.

=**kas**, *Pro* I...him/it/her {{Ex.: *hiwsen-kas haawa*. I like to call him. *haran-kas pattihse*. I gave him chia. *hinwa-kas hayweykun?* When did I go to see him? *ruyma-kas*. I'm shaking him. *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}} Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

kasaari₁ (Borrowed from: casar Spanish) *V* get married, marry {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaarin?* Are you married, are you married?}} *native: makhu; native: *tullu*.

kasaari₂ (Borrowed from: cazar Spanish) *V* hunt {{Ex.: *wattin-ka kasaarina*. I go to go hunting.}} *native: payta*. [Attested only once]

kasaatu (Borrowed from: casado Spanish) *N* married man {{Ex.: *pina waate kasaatu*. There comes the married man.}} [Attested only once]

kasse *V* bite {{Ex.: *kasse-k-mes yete*. He will bite you. *waksis kannis kasse*. The coyote is biting me. *kassehne neppe*. This is bitten.}} *Synonym: icci*.

kaSsup *N* mosquito *Similar: palaka*. [Attested only once]

kat (Made from: kan₁, -t₃) *Adv* if I were to Grammar: subjunctive (if I were to, I might, if I do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

kata *conj* like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play around like children! *men-seepek kata hireh*.

Your beard is like a woodrat. *hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi*. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte*. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} Similar: **kaatYi**; Similar: **katYmi**. (Other Pronunc.: **kataa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

katlu *V* have big/fat cheeks {{Ex.: *katluSmin wak-hin*. He has a big-cheeked face. *katluSmin-me*. You are a fat-cheeked one. *katluhte* fat-cheeked}}

katSi *V* hit over the head {{Ex.: *yete-ka-mes katSi*. I will hit you over the head. *katiSpun*. (Someone) hit himself over the head.}} Similar: **kaaciS**. Meaning: refers to a very violent act of attack, probably hitting around the head or neck, likely to the point of killing the other person, possibly also including choking. (Other Pronunc.: **katiS** before -pu or -mu)

kattu *V* run out, finish {{Ex.: *kattunin*. (It) finished.}} Similar: **kawra**. Social use: the more common word is kawra. [Attested only once]

katTu *V* be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *katTuhte* pot-bellied *katTuSmin* pot-bellied person}} Similar: **puslu**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: may be a different dialect, puslu is the more usual Mutsun word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kattYa *V* 1) grasp {{Ex.: *kan kattYan*. I grasped it.}} Meaning: may sometimes mean to grasp something and give it (both meanings together). 2) give {{Ex.: *kan-mes kattYami*. I give (it) to you. *panooca kattYastap okse*. Candy was given a long time ago.}} Grammar: often used with -mi in this meaning to mean 'give to someone'. Meaning: may only be for giving food, clothing, or rations.

kattYit *Adv* a little bit {{Ex.: *kattYit roote*. There is a little. *kattYit haypu*. A little bit is visible.}}

kattYu *V* kill with teeth {{Ex.: *kattYu-k poore*. He is killing fleas with his teeth.}} Meaning: killing lice or fleas.

kaTTak *N* nape of the neck {{Ex.: *kommeSte kan-kaTTak*. The nape of my neck is tired.}} Meaning: back part of the neck, the nape.

katsi *V* overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen {{Ex.: *katsi kan-ooco*. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. *katsin-ka*. I'm

overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). *men kannis katsi*. You leave me dumbstruck. *tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin, katsin-ka kan-moohel*. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.}} Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

katYlu *V* be thick-legged {{Ex.: *katYluSmin* thick-legged person}} *Noun*: **kaatYul**.

katYmi *V* be equal, be similar, be like {{Ex.: *katYmimak* equals *tollon-ka katYmimakse haywen*. I have seen many similar ones (equals).}} Similar: **kata**.

katYmu *V* envy {{Ex.: *katYmunis* an enviable thing / an envied thing}} Similar: ***caymu**. [Attested only once]

kaw *N* seashore {{Ex.: *sessionin-ka kawtak*. I was shivering on the seashore.}} Similar: **kawetYka**. Pronunciation: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

kawaayu (Borrowed from: caballo Spanish) *N* horse {{Ex.: *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired out my horse. *men-kawaayu mes witin*. Your horse threw you. *hopee-ka kawaayuse*. I mount the horse.}}

kawetYka *Adv* at the edge, next to, by {{Ex.: *sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe*. I sleep at the edge of the fire. *heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle*. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.}} Similar: **kaw**; Similar: **-tak₁**. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly kaw 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with tYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.

kawhi *V* drain, dry {{Ex.: *kawhipu men-urihse*. You dry your hair. *kawhiy nuk!* Dry/drain it! *kan-was yete kawhimpi*. I will dry it (make it dry). *kawhinin*. It dried up.}} Grammar: usually means to dry something, with -n(i) it means that something dries on its own. Meaning: dry up, dry out, dry something part-way, like draining it so its still damp. Words containing this: kawhin, kawhiSte

kawhin (Made from: kawhi, -n₃) *V* dry Grammar: to dry out or dry up on its own, to drain out on its own (not to

dry something). (Other Pronunc.: **kawhini** before another suffix)

kawhiSte (Made from: kawhi, -Ste) *perf* dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.

kawka *V* tell, inform {{Ex.: *kan kawka*. I tell. *kawakpu* to tell}} *Similar*: **kuwa**. (Other Pronunc.: **kawak** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

kawlepa *V* catch nighthawks {{Ex.: *kawlepana* to go to catch nighthawks}} *Noun*: **kawlepat**. Meaning: tapcamino owls, see kawlepat.

kawlepat *N* tapcamino owl, nighthawk *Verb*: **kawlepa**. Cultural info: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

kawra (Borrowed from: acabar?? Spanish??) *V* finish, end, run out {{Ex.: *nuhu kawran Taskuhmin*. The red one ends there. *kawran-ka nossow*. I'm running out of breath. *kawran kan-cayic*. My strength is running out. *kawran-ak wak-hiSSene*. He finished his work. *kawrahte-ka amman*. I've finished eating. *kawraSte sii*. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) *kanne makke maTter kawran* before our tobacco runs out *kawraSte himah'a*. All gone. *koc waate kan kawran TiT*. When my life is coming to an end.}} *Similar*: **kattu**. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish acabar, not borrowed. Words containing this: kawran, kawraSte

kawran (Made from: kawra, -n₃) *V* run out, end Grammar: run out or end on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **kawrani** before another suffix)

kawraSte (Inflected form of: kawra, -Ste finished used up; gone, finished;) *perf* finished, used up, gone, ended

kayiina₁ (Borrowed from: gallina Spanish) *N* chicken, hen {{Ex.: *kan yooreti kayiinase*. I keep chasing the chicken. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSis*. The coyote is carrying a chicken. *sawrempiy kayiina!* Fatten the chicken!}}

Verb: **kayiina₂**.

kayiina₂ *V* catch chickens {{Ex.: *kayiinana makke*. We go to catch chickens.}} *Noun*:

kayiina₁. Meaning: this word may not exist (Ha wasn't sure). [Attested only once]

kaykay *N* crested jay [Attested only once]

kaytis *Adv* like that {{Ex.: *kaytis-ka hinne*. I go around like that. *nepkam Taaresmak kaytismak*. Those men are like that.}} *Similar*: **kaatYi**. Grammar: can also take noun suffixes, but rarely. Meaning: like something further away (distant). Social use: may have been out of use by Ascension's time, or from another dialect, she was sometimes completely unsure of this word.

kayTi *V* tighten {{Ex.: *kayTiy nuk!* Tighten it! *kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse*. I tighten your belt like this.}}

kaytYi *V* be silent {{Ex.: *kaytYiSmin, ekwe hiwsen ricca*. (She) is a silent one, (she) does not want to talk.}} [Tentative]

ke *excl* look!, listen! {{Ex.: *haysa haysane kuwa-ka ke!* Look, I say they like them! *neppe cappu, ke!* This pricks, listen!}} *Similar*: **mini**; *Similar*: **maaTuh**. Meaning: may have been used for calling to someone one is not so familiar with, or to someone who is older or respected, or in a more formal situation, as compared to mini or maaTu. Social use: less common by Ascension's time, but still used.

kecwiSi *V* (be) quick, (do) soon, at once {{Ex.: *kecwiSiy ammay!* Eat at once! *kecwiSi-k hinne*. He's going soon. *waatey kecwiSi!* Come quickly! *Taakan-me kecwiSi*. You arrive quickly. *kecwiSiyuT!* You all do (it) quickly!}} Pronunciation: may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either kecwiSi or kecwiSiy can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

kee *excl* what?, yes? Meaning: a way to respond when someone calls your name. [Attested only once]

keero *V* be twisted {{Ex.: *keerohte tappur a twisted tree*}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

keese *excl* oh, my! {{Ex.: *keese aman!* Oh my! *keese, moT keese?* Oh my, oh my!}}

keeteh *N* resting place {{Ex.: *keetehtak wak Tawra*. He is sitting in the resting place. *wattin-ka keetehtak*. I'm going to the resting place.}} Meaning: a sheltered place to take a rest, like a place protected from the wind, possibly a place one can lean one's back against.

keewe *V* stop {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle keewe*. I can't stop. *keewey nuk!* Stop him/her! *keeweyis!* Go stop!}} *loanword: tahaari*; *Similar: wehe*.

kehle *V* be hoarse {{Ex.: *kehleSmin* hoarse person *kehlenin-ka*. I got hoarse.}} Grammar: may appear only with -n(i) (meaning become hoarse) or -Smin, but unsure.

kele *V* play by pinching {{Ex.: *keleemu haysa sinnikma*. The children are pinching each other.}} Meaning: as in a game. (Other Pronunc.: **kelee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

kelSe *V* be raw {{Ex.: *kelSeSmin* raw stuff (raw one, raw material)}} [Tentative]

kelTe *V* scowl, frown {{Ex.: *kelTe-me hin*. Your eyes are scowling (you are scowling with your eyes/face). *kelTehne-me*. You are scowled at. *kelTe-me kannis*. You scowl at me.}} Meaning: could also include having cloudy eyes, but unsure.

kemehe *V* look {{Ex.: *kemehey! kemeheyuT!* Look! You all look!}} Grammar: may be related to *kama* 'to look', *ka* 'I', and/or *mehe* 'to see'. Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Tentative]

kenne *V* put in proper place {{Ex.: *kenne-ka-was*. I'm putting it in its proper place.}} [Tentative]

kettYo *V* argue, fight {{Ex.: *kettYon-ka wakse*. I quarreled with him. *kettYomu haysa aamane*. They are truly arguing with each other.}} Meaning: fight verbally, by arguing. [Ar only, very unsure]

keTkeTsi *V* be very well tied Pronunciation: does not fit typical Mutsun verb forms (could be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess]

keye *V* show, elbow {{Ex.: *ekwe makam keyeemu!* Don't you all elbow each other! *kan-was keyen*. I elbowed him. *iskeyuT, makam keyeemu!* Get apart (from each other), you're elbowing each other!}} (Other Pronunc.: **keyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

kicca *V* close, lock {{Ex.: *kiccay innu!* Close/lock the door! *kicway!* Unlock (it)! *laakihte kiccay pappeltak*. The key is sitting on top of the book.}} *Similar: uuci*. Meaning: may only refer to closing with a key, locking. Words containing this: *kiccay*, *kicwa*

kiccay (Made from: *kicca*, -s₃) *N* key *loanword: yaawe*.

kiceras *N* poker Meaning: for working on the fire. [Attested only once]

kickaT (Borrowed from: probably from another Indian language, from the Sierras, beyond Madera) *N* money *native: ereT*; *native: ruk₂*. Social use: this word probably was not used in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

kicwa (Made from: *kicca*, -w-) *V* open, unlock Meaning: probably to unlock with a key.

kihTi *V* have pain in the throat {{Ex.: *kihTiksi kan-horkos*. My throat hurts badly.}} Grammar: unsure whether *horkos* is always used in the sentence or can be left out, usually used with -ksi. Meaning: only for pain in the throat.

kille *V* shine {{Ex.: *killenin*. It got shiny. *lampara kille*. The lamp shines. *kan-was killempi*. I made it shine.}} *Similar: killile*. Words containing this: *killehte*

killehte (Made from: *kille*, -Ste) *perf* shiny

killile *V* be sparkling, sparkle *Similar: kille*.

kilTe *V* glare {{Ex.: *men-kas kilTe*. You are glaring at me.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

-kin *Suff. (Q)* plural Grammar: only used in the word *hattekin*. Meaning: more than one. Social use: probably an old form out of use by Asc's time.

kippi *V* wink {{Ex.: *kippipuy men-hin!* Wink your eye!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kippu *V* bulge cheeks out {{Ex.: *ke, kippuspuy!* Listen, bulge your cheeks out! *kippuSte-k sikkot wak-Tammus*. The gopher has his cheeks bulged out.}} Grammar: can include *Tammus* (cheeks) in the sentence or not, either way means to bulge the cheeks out. Meaning: of the cheeks. [Attested only once]

***kipri** *V* be twisted, be crooked {{Ex.: *neppe innu kiprihte*. This road is crooked. *kipriSmin wak-hin*. His eye/face is crooked.}} *Similar: titru*; *Similar: kuynu*; *Synonym: *kiwro*. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, -Smin, or -hte. Meaning:

refers to something being crooked, not to something having been literally twisted by someone. Words containing this: kiprihte, kiprin, kipriSmin

kiprihte (Made from: *kipri, -Ste) perftwisted, crooked *Synonym: kiwroSte.*

kiprin (Made from: *kipri, -n₃) Vbe crooked, be twisted

kipriSmin (Made from: *kipri, -Smin) Ntwisted one, crooked one

kirici Vgather small clover {{Ex.: *kiricina makke*. We go to gather small clover.}} *Noun: kiricmin.*

kiricmin Nsmall clover *Similar: -min; Similar: rooreh; Similar: muuren; Verb: kirici.* Meaning: Tomcat flower, probably includes both white and red clover with a black edge to the leaves, but possibly purple clover; larger or taller than muuren and smaller or shorter than rooreh clover.. Sci. name: Trifolium tridentatum Lindl.

kiriwire (Borrowed from: escribir Spanish) Vwrite {{Ex.: *kommeSte-ka kiriwire*. I am tired of writing.}} *native: enne.*

kissi Vget stuffed, get full of food {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka kissinin*. I got really stuffed.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) to mean 'become/get' stuffed. [Attested only once]

-kiSpu *Suff. (V > V)* pretend, act like {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu* to pretend to be high (on tobacco) *mukrukiSpu* to pretend to be a woman (an adult) *atSakiSpu-k*. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is).}} *Similar: hekoSpu.* Grammar: might be able to attach to nouns as well as verbs.

kiSya Vbe dirty/soiled {{Ex.: *siksaSte-ka, kiSya*. I'm soiled, I'm dirty.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

***kita** (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) Vtake away {{Ex.: *kitaawuy neppe Taares, numan kannis wattimpi*. Come take away this man, who is taking me!}} Pronunciation: shortened, Mutsunized pronunciation of the Spanish word. Grammar: appears either with -wu or as Spanish borrowing kitaari (usage with -wu unclear). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ***kitaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in a suffix) Words containing this: kitaawu

kitaari (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) Vtake away {{Ex.: *kitaariya-k-was, wak-tooTese*. And he takes it away, his meat.}} Pronunciation: long form of word, directly from Spanish, can be Mutsunized by shortening to kita.

kitaawu (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) (Made from: *kita, -wu) Vcome take away

kitko Vbe behind {{Ex.: *tina piNi haysa kitkohte*. They may be there behind.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

kitorpu (Made from: kitro, -pu) V1) get undressed Meaning: this meaning may be an error, main meaning may be to put on clothing, not to take it off. 2) dress

kitpa Vhide {{Ex.: *kan-was kitpa, neppe sinnise*. I am hiding him, this child. *kitpahte piNi soomontak*. (It) might be hidden in a hole. *kan kitpapu*. I'm hiding (myself).}}

kitro V1) dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} 2) undress {{Ex.: *kitorpuy!* Undress yourself!}} Meaning: this meaning (undress, opposite of main meaning) may be an error. (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu) Words containing this: kitorpu, kitroh

kitroh (Made from: kitro, -h) Nclothes *loanword: roopa*. Meaning: includes at least dresses, skirts, and pants, possibly other clothing.

kiTaci NMerced River tribe Cultural info: a tribe along the Merced River below the mountains, in the valley. Social use: Ascension's maternal grandmother was from this tribe, which spoke a different language, but her mother (Barbara) learned Mutsun, her own father's language, rather than this one.

kiTiiTe (Made partly from: -Te) Vcreak {{Ex.: *kiTiiTe innu*. The door is creaking.}} Meaning: usually of a door.

kiTo Nrag, cloth Meaning: rag-like cloth. [Attested only once]

kiTra Vstir {{Ex.: *kiTray hatul!* Stir the mush! *kiTraSte stirred*}} *Similar: hikwe*. Meaning: stir something that's boiling over a fire, like mush or pork cracklings, cannot use for stirring liquid and flour together. Words containing this: kiTras

kiTras (Made from: kiTra, -s₃) *N* stirring paddle, spoon *loanword*: **kuccar**. Cultural info: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire.

kiTTa *V* make fire {{Ex.: *kiTTay!* Make a fire (with two sticks)!}} Meaning: with two sticks. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: kiTTas

kiTTas (Made from: kiTTa, -s₃) *N* firesticks

kiTTatay (Made partly from: -tak₂) *N* personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and -tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once]

***kitsi** *V* be painted, be patterned Grammar: appears only with -ksi. Meaning: with a detailed pattern, for ex. like the patterned fabric of a dress. Words containing this: kitsiksi

kitsiksi (Made from: *kitsi, -ksi) *V* be painted, be spotted, be patterned *loanword*: **pintu**.

kitsu *V* be one-eyed {{Ex.: *kitsuSmin* one-eyed person}} Meaning: this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kiwersi *Adv* sideways *Similar*: **Tamman**. Meaning: this word is very unsure, but does not mean the same thing as Tamman or any other word we have. [Attested only once]

***kiwro** *V* bend {{Ex.: *kiwroSte neppe hiruhmin*. This is all twisted.}} *Synonym*: ***kipri**. Grammar: probably appears only with -Ste. Meaning: crooked or twisted, of a stick, person's body part, etc., means the same thing as kipri. Words containing this: kiwroSte

kiwroSte (Made from: *kiwro, -Ste) *perf* bent, crooked *Synonym*: **kiprihte**.

kiye *excl* who knows? [Ar + Asc. guess]

klaawu (Borrowed from: clavo Spanish) *N* nail {{Ex.: *yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa*. My shirt got snagged on a nail, and I tore my shirt.}} Pronunciation: kl- cannot start a word in Mutsun, but it's unclear how speakers might have made this word more Mutsun-like. [Attested only once]

-**kniS** *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) diminutive {{Ex.: *koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonise*. When the girl goes to pick holly berries. *meecekniS* a breeze (a small wind) *mukyukniS* *haskamin*. a golden-skinned old woman. *cicikniS* small squirrel

men-hucekniS your dog}} *Similar*: **morkinis**; *Similar*: **poknis**; *Similar*: **-mis**. Grammar: can attach to either a noun to mean a small one of it, or to a verb to mean a small thing that does or is the verb. Meaning: means a little thing, but not always literally, as in *hiwhokniS* meaning an old person, who may not literally be a little old person, or when *hucekniS* is used for even a large dog. (Other Pronunc.: **-niS** after a consonant) Words containing this: saTniS

koc *conj* when, if {{Ex.: *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. *koc-ak malan*. When it gets wet. *koc layTaSte, terey nuk!* If it's long, cut it!}} *Synonym*: **imatkun**. Grammar: typical word for both 'when' and 'if'.

kocino (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?) *N* **1** boy Meaning: older boys, possibly over 10 years old, probably teens. **2** servant Meaning: this meaning ('servant') is very unsure, might also mean 'dirty people,' or might be an error, or this meaning only might be borrowed from Spanish. (Other Pronunc.:

kocinoyi in the plural, before -kma) Words containing this: kocinokniS

kocinokniS (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?) (Made from: kocino, -kniS) *N* boy Grammar: irregular plural kocinoyikma.

***koco** *V* **1** laugh at, make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu*. he's making fun of me.}} Grammar: appears only with -w- as kocwe or with -pu. **2** hurt, injure {{Ex.: *kan-was kocwempi*. I make him hurt (someone). *ekwe-ka hiwsen, ussi kannis kocoopu*. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. *men kannis tollon kocoopun*. You injured me a lot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: kocoopu, kocwe

kocoopu (Made from: *koco, -pu) *V* **1** laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu). **2** hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'.

kocwe (Made from: *koco, -w-) *V* hurt, injure Grammar: being derived from koco and -w- is not completely sure, but likely. Meaning: probably involves hurting others, hurting outward from oneself, relatively strong negative word, does not seem to have a meaning about teasing like kocoopu does.

kok *N* cow's tail *loanword*: **tuupuy**. [Attested only once]

koladora (Borrowed from: coladora Spanish) *N* colander [Attested only once]

kolko *V* catch sucker fish {{Ex.: *kolkona makke*. We go to catch sucker fish.}} *Noun*: **kolkol**.

kolkol *N* sucker fish *Verb*: **kolko**. Meaning: a long, freshwater, big-mouthed fish.

***kolle** *V* be thin, be skinny {{Ex.: *tiiru-k kolleSte*, *iina tiiru-k kolleSte*. He is very thin, the sick one is very thin. *kolleSmin makke*. We are thin people.}} Pronunciation: koro is an equally good and common word for the same meaning, and the word may come from koro 'leg' and mean 'long and leggy'. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Words containing this: kolleSte

kolleSte (Made from: *kolle, -Ste) *perf* thin, skinny

koloy *N* spring (of water) {{Ex.: *nuhu taprey koloytak* up there at the spring}} Meaning: where water comes out of the ground.

kolyole *V* rumble, grumble {{Ex.: *kolyole kan-huttu*, *riiTok*. My stomach is rumbling, (my) intestines.}} Pronunciation: does not match the usual Mutsun verb forms. Meaning: of one's stomach, for example when empty, or intestines.

komeypu (Made from: komye, -pu) *V* rest oneself

komhe (Borrowed from: confesar Spanish) *V* confess {{Ex.: *paaTese-ka komhe*. I confess to the Father. *komhe-kas haysa yete*. They will confess to me. *men hiSSe kuutYi men-komhese*. You make your confession short.}} *native*: **Samalpu**. Meaning: in a religious sense. Words containing this: komhes

komhes (Made from: komhe, -s₃) *N* confession Meaning: in the religious sense.

***komme** *V* tire {{Ex.: *kommeSte kan-kawaayu*. My horse is tired. *kommenin-ak*. He became (got) tired. *ekwe-me kommen?* Don't you get tired? / Aren't you becoming tired? *kommeSte-ka kan hinne*. I'm tired from walking *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired my horse out.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Words containing this: kommen, kommeSte

kommen (Made from: *komme, -n₃) *V* become tired, get tired

kommeSte (Inflected form of: *komme, -Ste) *perf* tired

komye *V* 1) rest {{Ex.: *kan komye kan-kawaayuse*. I'm resting my horse. *kan komeypu*. I rest (myself).}} 2) cross {{Ex.: *komeypuyut!* Cross yourselves!}} Meaning: religious sense: make the sign of the cross. (Other Pronunc.: **komey** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: komeypu

konona *N* footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe *loanword*: **wapor**; *loanword*: **wuuki**. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

kooci (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) *N* swine, pig, hog {{Ex.: *liikiy kooci*, *amSi makke amma tooTese!* Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! *paytana makke koocise*. We go to hunt pigs.}}

kooho, *V* carry meat {{Ex.: *koohoy tooTe!* Carry meat! *koohoynin*. (Someone) came to carry meat.}}

kooho, *V* be lame [Tentative]

koonu *N* cooper hawk [Attested only once]

kooral (Borrowed from: corral Spanish) *N* corral {{Ex.: *uuciy kawaayukma kooraltak!* Close the horses in the corral!}} [Attested only once]

***kooTeh** *N* gopher snake Grammar: appears only with -tak or -wa. Meaning: also called mouse-hunting snake, mole snake, and deaf snake. Words containing this: kooTehtak, kooTehwa₁, kooTehwa₂

kooTehtak (Made from: *kooTeh, -tak₂) *N* place Hollister Meaning: literally 'at the place of the gophersnakes'.

kooTehwa, (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) *N* gopher snake *Verb*: **kooTehwa**, ₂. Meaning: other names are mole snake, mouse-hunting snake, deaf snake.

kooTehwa, (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa) *V* catch gopher snakes *Noun*: **kooTehwa**, ₁. Grammar: -wa is not normally used in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or

mouse-hunting snakes or deaf snakes.

koowo *V* show Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, Ha could not interpret Ar's Spanish or find any similar word that Ascension knew the meaning of. [Tentative]

kora (Borrowed from: cora Spanish) *N* basket (open weave)

korkoho (Borrowed from: gorgojo Spanish) *N* weevil
Pronunciation: korkoho is the Mutsun pronunciation, but it was used with the Spanish pronunciation gorgoho. Meaning: small animal that eats a hole into beans and eats them out. Social use: not clear whether this was really used as a Mutsun word, or only in Spanish. [Tentative]

koro *N* leg, foot { {Ex.: *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *semmoSte kan-koro*. My foot is asleep (literally: dead). *towToSte kan-koro*. My leg is stiff. *hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum?* Who is kicking me with his foot? *Sukru-k men-koroose*. He's tickling your feet. } } *Similar*: **kaatYul**; *Synonym*: **cipay**. Meaning: most typical word for both foot and leg. (Other Pronunc.: **koroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

kos *N* foam, froth { {Ex.: *waate-k kos*. Foam is coming. } } *Verb*: **kose**.

kose *V* be foamy, be frothy *Noun*: **kos**. [Attested only once]

kotnoh *N* shirt { {Ex.: *yerseksi men-kotnoh*. Your shirt is tattered. *kan akkapun kan-kotnohse*. I took off my shirt. } }

koyorpu (Made from: *koyro, -pu) *V* curl oneself up in a ball Meaning: probably in fetal position, as when upset, literal meaning would be to shrink/curl up like leather when it dries out, this is a metaphor for curling up in a ball like fetal position.

koypo *V* be startled { {Ex.: *yeela-k koyponin!* Wait, he got scared! *kan yete koypon*. I will be startled. *kan-was koypompi*. I startle him. } } *Similar*: **pitsi**; *Similar*: ***orko**. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or -mpi, but rarely alone. Meaning: for ex. when someone comes up behind you and you jump, not a serious scare. Words containing this: koypompi, koypon

koypompi (Made from: koypo, -mpi scare) *V* scare, startle *Synonym*: ***poypo**. Meaning: to mildly scare or startle someone.

koypon (Made from: koypo, -n₃) *V* be startled, get startled Meaning: a mild scare, as when you're surprised by someone coming up behind you. (Other Pronunc.: **koyponi** before another suffix)

***koyro** *V* harden, stiffen, shrink { {Ex.: *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. *koyronin*. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). *ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu!* Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball! } } Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: **koyor** before -pu) Words containing this: koyorpu, koyroSte

koyroSte (Inflected form of: *koyro, -Ste) *perf* dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things.

kranuhiento (Borrowed from: granujiento Spanish) *V* have sores *native*: **hokyo**. Pronunciation: if pronounced in Mutsun, it would start with k, but it was used with a Spanish pronunciation. Social use: unclear whether this word was ever used in Mutsun speech, or is just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

kristus (Borrowed from: Cristo Spanish) *N* Christ { {Ex.: *...hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristuse*. ...the holiest Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ. } } Pronunciation: Mutsun words would not normally begin with kr-.

kristYanu (Borrowed from: Christiano Spanish) *N* Christian person *native*: **essehtis**. [Ar only, very unsure]

-ksa *Suff.* (??? > *N*) my spouse { {Ex.: *waate kan-hawnaksa*. My wife is coming. *makkuhsa my husband* } } Pronunciation: pronunciation as -sa after consonants is unsure. Grammar: unclear whether it attaches to verbs or nouns or either. Meaning: add to a word to make the word for one's spouse (my wife, my husband), could suggest affection as well (diminutive). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **-sa** after a consonant) Words containing this: hawnaksa

-ksi *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) really, keep ...ing { {Ex.: *moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? *cehseksi wak-hin, kata penyek*. His eyes really shine, like a cats. *henseksiyuT, makam riccapu!* Be quiet you all, you're talking! *ekwe makse pakkaksi*. We don't keep looking (for it). } } Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or

continuing for a long time ("keep doing"), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continuative).

kuccar (Borrowed from: cuchara Spanish) *N* spoon
native: kiTras. Meaning: the native word kiTras (stirring paddle) covers some of the same things as this word.

kucru *V* double over, roll up {{Ex.: *hiske-ka kucru kan-sikaare*. Let me roll my cigar.}}
Grammar: the form kucurpu does not seem to be used normally, but was possible. (Other Pronunc.: **kucur** before -pu)

kuha *V* hide {{Ex.: *kuhaapu penyek*.}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu as kuhaapu, word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **kuhaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

kuksuy *N* sorcerer Cultural info: see Ha's notes for this information. Meaning: the highest sorcerer.

kukunu *N* personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe, their location [Attested only once]

kuluulis *N* elbow Words containing this: kuluulistak

kuluulistak (Made from: kuluulis, -tak₂) *N* place
Gilroy Meaning: literally place of the elbow or at the elbow.

kulya *V* catch blackbirds {{Ex.: *kulyana* to go to catch blackbirds}} *Noun: kulyan*.

kulyan *N* red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird {{Ex.: *kan meheesi kulyane*. I see the blackbird. *kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin*. The blackbird's red feathers.}} *Similar: poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN*; *Verb: kulya*. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

kumaTe (Borrowed from: comadre Spanish) *N* godmother *native: hiiwis*. [Attested only once]

kumpaTe (Borrowed from: compadre Spanish) *N* godfather *native: hiiwis*. [Attested only once]

kureh *N* revers. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: *ennehte-k kurehsum*. It is painted with red ochre.}} *Verb: kurhe*. Cultural info: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

kurhe *V* revers. paint white, paint {{Ex.: *kan-was kurhe*. I paint it (white).}} *Noun: kureh*. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so

meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once]

kuris *N* type of bird, curlew {{Ex.: *eskohte waate kuris*. The curlews come sharply (i.e. calling sharply).}} Meaning: conflicting information about whether this is a curlew (zarapito) or specifically not that but some other type of bird.

kurkah *N* roasted corn, pinole {{Ex.: *amSi-ka hiSSe kan-kurkahse*. In order to make my pinole. *hooyona-ka kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn. *muttYey kurkah!* Eat roasted corn dry! *kurkahmak* roasted corn (more than one)}}}

kurseNu (Borrowed from: cruzeño Spanish) *N* place
Cruzeño tribe/person Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

=kus *Adv* past {{Ex.: *ekwekus-ka hinsu*. I didn't know. *hinwakus-ka-mes yismes*. When did I owe to you? *moTkus-mes-ak hoppoti?* Did he give you water?}} Grammar: can be used either as a suffix or as a word, often appears in unusual sentences. Social use: more common in Arroyo's time.

kusiina (Borrowed from: cocina Spanish) *N* kitchen
{{Ex.: *ammasu-ka kusiinatka*. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.}}

kusneru (Borrowed from: cosinero Spanish) *V* cook
native: tumme.

kussa *V* wash clothes, do laundry, wash {{Ex.: *kussapuy men-moohel!* Wash your head! *makke aruuta kussa toroowum*. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. *aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa*. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). *iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne*. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) *aamane kussapaN* truly a laundress}} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair. Words containing this: kussapaN

kussapaN (Made from: kussa, -paN) *N* laundress
Grammar: can also use kussasmak. Meaning: person who washes laundry for others.

kustiya (Borrowed from: costilla Spanish) *N* rib *native: takke*. [Attested only once]

kuswi *V* meet {{Ex.: *kuswiykun-ka wakse*. I went to meet him.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ku**tu** *V* fill {{Ex.: *maakay, kutuy!* Cover (it) with dirt, fill (it)!}} [Attested only once]

ku**twetu** *N* screech owl [Attested only once]

ku**Tarpu** (Made from: *kuTra*, -pu) *V* put belt on oneself

ku**Tra** *V* put on belt {{Ex.: *moT-me holle kuTra?* Can you put on a belt? *kuTrahte-k*. She's got a belt on. *kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse*. I tighten your belt like this. *kan kuTarpu kan-eshenum*. I belt myself with my blanket. *kuTarpuy!* Put your belt on! *kuTrahmak* belts}} (Other Pronunc.: **kuTar** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *kuTarpu*, *kuTrah*

ku**Trah** (Made from: *kuTra*, -h) *N* belt *Similar*: **parseh**; *Similar*: **Tiisen**.

ku**Tsi** *Vrevers*. gather wild ginger root {{Ex.: *kuTsina makke*. We go to gather wild ginger root.}} *Noun*: **kuuTis**. Meaning: possibly angelica plant instead of wild ginger root.

ku**TTa** *V* suffer, endure, tolerate {{Ex.: *kuTTapu-ka*. I endure. *holles-me ar kuTTapu?* Have you already been able to endure?}}

ku**TTu** *V* light, set on fire {{Ex.: *kan-was yete kuTTu*. I will light it. *kuTTunin-ak sottow*. The fire lit. *kuTTuSte-k*. It's lit. *puuTey sottow, amSi-k kuTTu sottow*. Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights.}} Words containing this: *kuTTun*, *kuTTuSte*

ku**TTun** (Made from: *kuTTu*, -n₃) *V* light, catch fire Grammar: something lights, catches fire (not to set something on fire). (Other Pronunc.: **kuTTuni** before another suffix)

ku**TTuSte** (Made from: *kuTTu*, -Ste) *perf* lit, on fire Grammar: already lit, already on fire.

ku**Yeelu** *Nrevers*. tarantula *Verb*: **kuTyle**. Meaning: a large, very poisonous spider, either the larger coffee-brown variety or the smaller black variety, common in the hills near San Juan and Gilroy.

ku**Tyle** *Vrevers*. catch tarantulas {{Ex.: *kuYlena makke*. We go to catch tarantulas.}} *Noun*: **kuYeelu**.

ku**unile** *V* smoke {{Ex.: *kuunile huteepa*. The big fire is smoking.}} Pronunciation: does not fit usual Mutsun verb patterns. Grammar: a fire or a burning object smokes on its own, could include an unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kuutis *quant* little bit/while {{Ex.: *kuutis tooTe* a little bit of meat *yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis!* Wait while I drink a little! *kuutis taprey* a little bit upward / up a little *kuutis-ka miSte*. I'm a little good. (Can mean: I've gotten a little better from an injury.) *kuutis-ka pesyo*. I think a little. *eTTenin-ak kuutis*. He slept a little bit. *kuutis waate corkon sii*. It won't be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up).}} *Similar*: **kuutYi**. Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or something being a little (slightly) the case; related to *kuutYi* but not directly derived from it. Words containing this: *kuutis waate*

kuutis waate (Idiom composed of: *kuutis*, *waate*) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.

kuuTa *V* hogtie {{Ex.: *kan-was kuuTa*. I hog-tie her (the cow).}} Meaning: probably of tying an animal around the middle. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kuuTis *Nrevers*. wild ginger root, angelica *Verb*: **kuTsi**. Cultural info: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not know any medicinal uses.

kuutYi *V* be small/little, be not much {{Ex.: *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small. *kuutYiSmin rukka*. a small house / The house is a small one. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I am a little sick. *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon*. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. *kuutYiSmin* a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general)}} *loanword*: **sitlu**; *Similar*: **kuutis**. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb. Words containing this: *rumme-kuutYiSmin*, *kuutYiSmin*, *kuutYi waate*

kuutYi waate (Idiom composed of: *kuutYi*, *waate*) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as *kuutis waate*. Meaning: literally '(something) comes a little'.

kuutYiSmin (Made from: *kuutYi*, -Smin) *N* small one *Similar*: **sittiya**. Grammar: singular of *sittiya*.

kuwa *V* say, tell {{Ex.: *kuwa-k*. He says. *kuwahne nuk*. It is said. *haysa uThinya saawe kuwa-ka*. I say the two of them sing together. *kaatYi kuwahne wak-riccan*. This is how his speech is said. *wak kannis kuwan, ara kan-was kuwan*. He told me, and then I told him. *wak kannis kuwa kan-aanan semmonin, yuu-ka corokpu kan-aananum*. He tells me my mother died, and I'm sad about my mother. *wak kuwa nuppi riicase*. He says those words. *kuwat kannis!* Tell me!}} *Similar: kawka*.
Pronunciation: very often contracted to koo. Grammar: what one says can be a noun (like *riica*), 'it' (*nuk*), or a sentence.

kuyke *V* whistle {{Ex.: *kuykey, kan-taknan!* Whistle, my elder brother! *kuyke makse*. We

whistle.}} Meaning: with the mouth, not a whistle.

kuyna *V* be narrow {{Ex.: *kuynanin*. (It) got narrow. *kuynaSmin*. a narrow one.}} *Similar: kuynu*.

kuynu *V* be crooked {{Ex.: *kuynuSmin* cross-eyed one, crooked one}} *Similar: *kipri; Similar: kuyna*. Meaning: Ascension felt this was a different word than *kuyna*, specifically meaning crooked, can be used at least for a road or eyes, possibly other things. Social use: uncommon word.

kuyru *V* wink {{Ex.: *epSe men kuyurpu!* Don't you wink!}} Grammar: might only be used with -pu, with the same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure] (Other Pronunc.: **kuyur** before -pu (or -mu if possible with this verb))

I

laahi *N* game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

laake *V* rise {{Ex.: *waatena laakenin hismen*. The sun is about to rise (will have risen soon).}} Meaning: of the sun.

laaki *V* put on top of {{Ex.: *tina laakiy!* Put it right here on top! *laakihte-k pappeltak*. It's on top of the paper. (It's been put on top.) *laaki-ka*. I put (something) on top.}} Words containing this: *laakihte*

laakihte (Made from: *laaki*, -Ste) *perf on top of*

laalak *N* revers. goose {{Ex.: *moT sawreSte laalak?* Is the goose fat? *hummunin laalak*. The geese flew. *paytana makse laalak*. We go to hunt geese.}} *Similar: sawrarwe; Verb: lalka*. Meaning: possibly a small goose or a Canada goose. Sci. name: *Branta canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus).

laapis (Borrowed from: *lapis* Spanish) *N* pencil {{Ex.: *ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka, sinnikma hooyo!* Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the children will get it!}}

laasin *N* knuckles Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***laasu** *V* be full {{Ex.: *iisirum wak-moohel laasunin*. His head got full of dandruff. *laasuSte kan-ullis*. My water dish is full. *kan-was laasumpi*. I am filling it.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste. Words containing this: *laasumpi*, *laasun*, *laasuSte*

laasumpi (Made from: **laasu*, -mpi) *V* fill Grammar: to fill something, not to fill up on its own.

laasun (Made from: **laasu*, -n₃) *V* get full, fill Grammar: to fill up on its own or become full, not to fill something. (Other Pronunc.: **laasuni** before another suffix)

laasuSte (Made from: **laasu*, -Ste) *perf full*

laayeni *N* pole {{Ex.: *laayeni tappur layTaSmin*. The wooden pole is a tall one.}} Cultural info: a pole on top of a hill was used in a specific ceremony. Meaning: may include flagpoles or masts.

lahpa *V* lose {{Ex.: *lahpanin torow*. The soap-root got lost.}} Grammar: probably can only be used with -n(i), meaning 'to get lost', not alone as 'to lose'. [Tentative] Words containing this: *lahpan*

lahpan (Made from: *lahpa*, -n₃) *V* get lost (Other Pronunc.: **lahpani** before another suffix)

lahTe *V* be big-headed {{Ex.: *lahTeSmin*, *lahTemak* big-headed one, big-headed ones}}

Meaning: with the skull sticking out in the midline, not the hair.

lakka *N* black paint [Me only]

lakwa *V* shift from one hand to another, pass

{{Ex.: *kan-was lakwa*. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

lalka *V* revers. hunt geese {{Ex.: *lalkamit kannis!*

Bring me geese! (Hunt geese for me!) *lalkana makke*. We go goose-hunting.}} *Noun*: **laalak**. Cultural info: they hunted for geese using a lasso and bones.

lalla *V* fell, knock over {{Ex.: *kan-was lalla*. I knock it over. / I fell it. *lallahnis wak*. It was felled.}} Meaning: probably knocking over in general, not just felling trees. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lalle *V* thresh {{Ex.: *yuu lalley kecwiSiy!* And thresh them at once! *lalley hihooole!* Thresh the beans!}} Meaning: to clean beans or grain by pouring from a basket from a height so the wind removes the chaff.

***lallu** *V* lose the way, be lost {{Ex.: *lallunin-ka*. I got lost. *lallumpin-ka*. I lost the way.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: lallumpi, lallun

lallumpi (Made from: *lallu, -mpi) *V* lose the way

lallun (Made from: *lallu, -n₃) *V* get lost (Other Pronunc.: **lalluni** before another suffix)

***lalwe** *V* blow/sway in the wind {{Ex.: *lalwen roopa*. The clothes are blowing in the wind. *lalwenin*. It swayed in the wind.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Words containing this: lalwen

lalwen (Made from: *lalwe, -n₃) *V* blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: **lalweni** before another suffix)

lamesa (Borrowed from: la mesa Spanish) *N* table {{Ex.: *ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka, sinnikma hooyo*. Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the kids will get it.}}

lampara (Borrowed from: lampara Spanish) *V* lamp {{Ex.: *lampara kille*. The lamp shines.}} [Attested only once]

lapaT *N* rheumatism, arthritis [Attested only once]

***lappe** *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *lappetka placename*}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once]

lasaari (Borrowed from: lazar Spanish) *V* lasso, rope {{Ex.: *kan-was lasaarin*. I lassoed it.}} Grammar: to rope or lasso something. [Attested only once]

laseena (Borrowed from: la cena Spanish) *N* dinner, meal {{Ex.: *ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka*. He has no utensils at his meal.}} *native*: **amman**. [Attested only once]

lashe *V* have a long tonue {{Ex.: *lasheSmin* long-tongued one *lashemak* long-tongued ones}} *Similar*: ***latwe**; *Similar*: **lasse**; *Noun*: **lasseh**. Meaning: may imply talking a lot, but unclear. [Tentative]

laska *V* be smooth [Tentative]

laski *V* spill {{Ex.: *laskimpiy!* Make (something) spill! *laskinin*. (It) spilled. *kan laski*. I spill (something).}} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i) or -mpi, but can be used alone. Meaning: of water, may also mean 'throw out,' probably in a sense of letting it spill out.

lasse *V* lick {{Ex.: *lassey!* Lick (it)! *lassenin*. (It) got licked.}} *Similar*: **lashe**; *Noun*: **lasseh**. [Tentative]

lasseh *N* tongue {{Ex.: *pelsoSmin-me, latse-me lasseh*. You are a talkative one, your tongue is long.}} *Verb*: **lashe**; *Verb*: **lasse**.

***latwe** *V* stick out the tongue {{Ex.: *latwepu-me*. You're sticking out your tongue (to make signals).}} *Similar*: **lashe**. Grammar: only appears as with -paN, -pu, or -Te. Meaning: to signal or make signs by sticking the tongue out a little. Words containing this: latwepu, latwepaN, latweTe

latwepaN (Made from: *latwe, -paN) *N* one who sticks out the tongue a lot

latwepu (Compound composed of: *latwe, -pu) *V* stick out the tongue Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

latweTe (Made from: *latwe, -Te) *V* be long-tongued

laTTaya *N* big ones *Similar*: ***layTa**; *Similar*: **-ya₂**. Pronunciation: probably an irregular form of layTaya. [Attested only once]

laTwe *V* get down {{Ex.: *niSSa laTwen hurcaSmintak*. These descend into hell. *laTwenin-ka*. I got down.}} Grammar: probably can only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably includes dismounting from a horse, and descending to a place. Words containing this: laTwen

laTwen (Made from: laTwe, -n₃) *V* get down

latse *V* be long {{Ex.: *latse men-lasseh*. Your tongue is long. (Possibly: You talk a lot.)}}
Meaning: probably only of tongues, or of being talkative, but not sure.

latsu *V* drip, trickle {{Ex.: *yete latsun*. It will drip.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i).
Words containing this: latsun

latsun (Made from: latsu, -n₃) *V* drip, trickle

lawan *N* bow {{Ex.: *parki piina lawan*. That bow is heavy. *miicihte lawan*. The bow is tightened. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum*, *tiyoosum*. He shot me with his bow, with (his) arrow.}} (Other Pronunc.: **lawaan** before a vowel)

lawku *V* swallow, gulp {{Ex.: *lawkun-ka*. I swallowed it. *kan lawku tooTese*. I gulp down the meat. *lawkuSmin-me*. You are a gulper (glutton).}}

lawuuna (Borrowed from: laguna Spanish) *N* lake

layaaTa *N* height {{Ex.: *kan taapipun kan-layaaTa*. I measured my height.}} Similar: **layaaya**; *Verb*: ***layTa**. Pronunciation: irregular form in relation to layTa.

layaaya *N* length Similar: **layaaTa**; *Verb*: ***layTa**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

laysa *V* sing softly {{Ex.: *laysaksiy!* Sing softly!}} [Tentative]

laysaki *N* mistake Meaning: this word itself might be a mistake (and not Mutsun), but it probably is a correct word meaning 'a mistake'. [Attested only once]

***layTa** *V* be tall, be long {{Ex.: *layTaSmin paarani* high hill *layTaSte men-tuuriS*. Your fingernails are long. *layTaSte-k*. He/She is tall. *layTaSte kan-iina*. My illness is long (I've been sick a long time). *layTaSte Tuuhis*. The day is long.}} Similar: **laTTaya**; *Noun*: **layaaya**; *Noun*: **layaaTa**. Grammar: appears only with either -Ste or -Smin. Meaning: long in time or space. Words containing this: layTaSmin, layTaSte

layTaSmin (Made from: *layTa, -Smin) *N* long one, tall one Meaning: a person, geographical feature, object, unit of time, or other thing.

layTaSte (Inflected form of: *layTa, -Ste) *perf* long, tall

leeci (Borrowed from: leche Spanish) *V* milk {{Ex.: *penyek matta leecise*. The cat is licking up the milk. *yuTkin-ak leecise*. He spilled the milk. *huslu-k leecise*. He's sipping milk (possibly a nursing baby).}} Similar: **mutuk-a-musu**.

leeleTe *V* go around rubbernecking Similar: **lelTe**.
Pronunciation: unusual verb form, made from lelTe, probably symbolic that it stretches the sound out.
Meaning: to go around doing the action lelTe all the time.

leeweTe (Made partly from: -Te) *Adv* high-voiced {{Ex.: *haypire leeweTe*. Some are high (of the voice).}} Opp.: ***rinsi**.

lehTe *V* be long, be stringy, be sticky {{Ex.: *men-maahul lehTe*. Your phlegm is long/stringy.}} Meaning: possibly only of phlegm/spit, layTa is the general word for long, meaning 'sticky' (like paste) is unsure, may be a separate word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lekko *V* stink Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.
Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

leksyon (Borrowed from: leccion Spanish) *N* lesson {{Ex.: *leksyon uusehne*. The lesson was learned.}} Pronunciation: Ha says the y may have been weakly pronounced, -ksy- is not possible in Mutsun.

***lelse** *V* like, enjoy {{Ex.: *lelsenin-ka neppese*. I enjoyed/liked this one. *lelsemis-ka weeren wak-saw kusiinatka*. I liked the rabbit song (name of a Spanish song) in the kitchen.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) and possibly -mi. Meaning: probably of food, songs, or objects. Words containing this: lelsen

lelsen (Made from: *lelse, -n₃) *V* like, enjoy (Other Pronunc.: **lelsen** before another suffix)

lelTe *V* rubberneck, gawk {{Ex.: *lelTenin-me*. You gawked.}} Similar: **leeleTe**. Meaning: to go along looking at something that isn't your own business.

lepe *N* orphan colt/calf Meaning: can be used of humans, but only as a teasing comparison to a colt/calf. [Attested only once]

leppenh *N* hairpin {{Ex.: *leppehte-k*. He has a hairpin (in his hair). *leppenhmak* hairpins}}

letko *V* eat with the hands {{Ex.: *hatuule-k letko*. He is eating the acorn mush with his hands. *letkoy!* Eat it with your hands!}}

***letse** *V* be/become tender {{Ex.: *koc luppihne ara letseksi*. When it is soaked, it becomes very tender.}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: means either being or getting tender, of food, from being cooked or soaked. Words containing this: letseksi

letseksi (Made from: *letse, -ksi) *V* be/become very tender

licceypu (Made from: licye, -pu) *V* stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself.

licye *V* stand, stop {{Ex.: *licye-ka*. I stand. *licyehte-ka*. I am standing (have stood up). *licceypu-ka*. I stand up (get up to a standing position). / I stop (and stand still). *licceypu maakina*. The car stops (stands itself still). *ekwe-k holle licceypu*. He can't stop (stand himself still). *kan-was licyenu*. I stand it up. *licyenuy tappur!* Stand the pole up! *licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari*. Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out.}} Pronunciation: the Awsayma pronunciation is lacya. Meaning: without suffixes, to be in a standing position or to be standing still (stopped), not to stand up from sitting. (Other Pronunc.: **liccey** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: licceypu, licyenu, licyehte

licyehte (Inflected form of: licye, -Ste) *perf* standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still.

licyenu (Made from: licye, -nu) *V* stand up, stop Meaning: to stand something or someone (not oneself) up, to put something in a standing position, or to bring something to a stop.

lihuntu (Borrowed from: difunto Spanish) *N* dead person {{Ex.: *lihuntutukma ama* a dead body}}

lihwa *V* hide under something {{Ex.: *Temoh lihwahnis*. The arrow was hidden under something. *lihwahte-k*. It is hidden under something. *kan-was lihwa*. I hide it under something. *lihwapuy!* Hide yourself under something!}} Pronunciation: there might be a form liiwakpu instead of lihwapu, but it is less likely. Meaning: hide in the grass or branches, or nearby,

usually under something.

liiki *V* kill {{Ex.: *moT-me hinTise liikin?* Did you kill anything? *liikiy kooci amSi makke amma tooTese!* Kill a pig so we can eat meat! *wak liikipun*. He killed himself. *liikihne-me*. You are to be killed. *ekwe makam liikimu!* Don't kill each other! *kan liikistap*. I was killed. *liikiy nuk / wakse!* Kill it/him! *kan yete liikin*. I will kill.}} Meaning: of animals, insects, or people. Words containing this: liikin, liikipu

liikin (Made from: liiki, -n₃) *V* kill Grammar: less common than liiki itself. Meaning: to kill in general, not to kill something or someone specifically. (Other Pronunc.: **liikini** before another suffix)

liikipu (Made from: liiki, -pu) *V* kill oneself, commit suicide

liine *V* shout {{Ex.: *liiney nuk!* Shout it!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

***liisu**, *V* be toothless *Similar*: **liisu**₂. Grammar: may only occur with -hte, but -n(i) might be possible. Meaning: having the mouth filled with gums. Words containing this: liisuhte

liisu₂ *V* rub until raw {{Ex.: *liisunin kan-tiiraS*. My behind got rubbed raw.}} *Similar*: ***liisu**₁. Grammar: means 'get rubbed raw' with -n(i), may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: a body part, for ex. one's buttocks from horseback riding, may be related to liisu 'toothless' as meaning raw flesh.

liisuhte (Inflected form of: *liisu₁, -Ste) *perf* toothless

***liituk** *N* earthworm, angleworm {{Ex.: *liitukwakma* earthworms}} *Similar*: **lissok**; *Verb*: **litku**. Grammar: only appears with -wa. Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angleworm that is a parasite in humans. Words containing this: liitukwa

liitukwa (Made from: *liituk, -wa) *N* revers. earthworm, angleworm

liiwru (Borrowed from: libro Spanish) *N* book {{Ex.: *tonnempin-ka kan-liiwru*. I lost my book.}} Pronunciation: liiwru (long vowel followed by two consonants) is not adapted to Mutsun pronunciation. [Attested only once]

liiyo *V* roll {{Ex.: *tina makse liiyosis okse, uprusis*. There we rolled in the past, rolled down.}} *Similar*: ***upru**. Meaning: possibly down a hill, meaning unclear, upru is a better known word of similar meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lika *V rub, smear, spread* {{Ex.: *kan-was likan wak-issuse*. I rub his hands. *likahte-kas*. I have smeared it.}} Words containing this: **likas**

likas (Made from: *lika*, -s₃) *N ointment, spread, gel*
Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

lile-kelaku *N name of a song* Grammar: probably a compound, but unsure what the parts mean. Social use: meaning unsure, might possibly not be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

***lilwi** *V amuse, entertain* {{Ex.: *lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta*. We will amuse you tomorrow. *lilwinin-ak*. He was amused.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or (most often) -mpi. Words containing this: *lilwimpi*, *lilwin*

lilwimpi (Made from: **lilwi*, -mpi) *V entertain, amuse* Pronunciation: often pronounced as *lilwinpi*. Grammar: to entertain or amuse someone (not oneself).

lilwin (Made from: **lilwi*, -n₃) *V be amused, be entertained* Meaning: to find something amusing or entertaining, not to be entertained specifically by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **lilwini** before another suffix)

limhu *V steal* {{Ex.: *limuhpu* to steal oneself}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: meaning unsure, not a basic word. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **limuh** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

limon (Borrowed from: *limón* Spanish) *N lemon* {{Ex.: *hiSsey sii limoonum, amSi makam ukkisi!* Make lemon water for you all to drink!}} [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **limoon** before a vowel)

lippa *V hide* {{Ex.: *lippapun-ak; lippapuh-te-k*. He hid himself; he is hidden (has hidden himself). *hanni-me lippan?* Where did you hide (it)? *lippapuy!* Hide (yourself)! *lippiat minmuy men-eshentak!* Hide me under your blanket!}} *Similar: tewo*. Grammar: means 'to hide something/someone' by itself. Words containing this: *lippahte*, *lippapu*

lippahte (Made from: *lippa*, -Ste hidden) *perf hidden*

lippapu (Made from: *lippa*, -pu hide oneself) *V hide oneself* Meaning: can translate in English as just 'hide' as in 'I hid,' but it is only for hiding oneself, not a thing.

***lisko** *V revers. slip* {{Ex.: *liskon-ka irektak*. I slip on the stone. *liskonin-ka*. I slipped.}} *Similar: lisniye; Noun: lissok*. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example on a banana peel, a hide, etc.. Words containing this: *liskon*

liskon (Made from: **lisko*, -n₃) *V slip* (Other Pronunc.: **liskoni** before another suffix)

lisniye *V be slippery* {{Ex.: *kan-was lisniyempi*. I make it slippery. *hathatsi pire, lisniye aNNis pire*. The (this) land is clean, the other land is slippery.}} *Similar: *lisko*.

lissok *N revers. snake, earthworm* {{Ex.: *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The snakes come out when the land is green.}} *Similar: *liituk; Similar: lisson; Similar: littokma; Verb: lissokwa₂; Verb: *lisko*. Cultural info: people hunted these striped water snakes and wrapped them around themselves like a belt until there were enough to form a skirt, then skinned them and boiled the meat, they also collected the eggs and boiled them to eat, and collected them by digging along the trail of the snake through the reeds. Pronunciation: was pronounced as *lesok* or *lessok* in Ar's time. Meaning: in Ascension's time any striped water snake, usually green and red, but also other striped colors, it had long green eggs, meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: probably in Ar's time *lisson/lissonwa* meant water snake and *lessok/lessokwa* meant earthworm, but by Ascension's time the two merged and both meant striped water snake and possibly also big gopher snake, but not earthworm, with the pronunciation of *lessok* also changing to *lissok*. Words containing this: *lissokwa₁*

lissokwa₁ (Made from: *lissok*, -wa) *N snake, earthworm* {{Ex.: *iccon lissokwa koc cutsuSte pire*. The worms come out when the earth is green.}} *Verb: lissokwa₂*. Grammar: may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see *lissok*.

lissokwa₂ *V catch water snakes* *Noun: lissok; Noun: lissokwa₁*. Pronunciation: has a pronunciation with n (*lissonwa*, *lissona*) like noun. Grammar: might also include -wa snake suffix exceptionally on a verb. Meaning: see *lissok* on types of snake.

lisson *N water snake* *Similar: lissok*. Meaning: same as snake meanings of *lissok*. Words containing this: *lissonwa*

lissonwa (Made from: *lisson*, -wa) *N water snake* Meaning: see *lissok* and *lisson*.

liston *N* hair bun {{Ex.: *Sotyopu wak-urih, uttupu-k listone*. He braids his hair and puts it up on the back of the head in a bun.}}

Meaning: of putting the braids/hair up so they do not hang down the back. [Attested only once]

liSSeni *V* plan to do, do work {{Ex.: *kan liSSeni*. I plan to do it.}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect.

Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

litku *V* revers. get/collect angleworms {{Ex.: *litkuna* to go to get angleworms}} *Noun*: *liituk.

littakwa *N* veins *Similar*: **littokma**; *Similar*: **-wa**.

Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: may refer to veins of plant leaves rather than human blood vessels, meaning may be an extension of littokma 'young of water snake'. [Ar only, very unsure]

littokma *N* young of water snake *Similar*: **lissok**; *Similar*: **littakwa**. [Attested only once]

liTwa *V* scrub {{Ex.: *kan-was liTwa*. I scrub it. *liTwahte ama*. a well-scrubbed body}}

Meaning: to wash by rubbing, of clothing or one's body, possibly more general.

liya *N* rawhide rope [Me only]

lok (Borrowed from: lok Rumsien?) *N* two-headed snake {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lokse*. I see a two-headed snake.}} Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use: this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension thought it was the same in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

lokoSpu (Made from: *lokSo, -pu) *V* lie Pronunciation: often pronounced as lokospu, possibly an irregular form. Meaning: -pu is not literal, this word does not mean lie to oneself, but just 'to lie', 'to tell a lie'.

***lokSo** *V* lie {{Ex.: *ekwetkun-me himma men lokSoSmin*. Don't show what a liar you are! (Would that you would not show what a liar you are.) *imatkun-me ekwe lokSoSte, muySin tukne-ka-mes aamane*. If you weren't lying, I would like you. *lokoSpu wak*. He's lying. *lokoSpu men kannis*. You're lying to me.}} *Synonym*: ***halsa**₂. Grammar: appears only with -Smin, -Ste, or -pu, basic 'to lie' is lokoSpu. Meaning: to tell lies. (Other Pronunc.: **lokoS** before -pu) Words containing this: lokoSpu, lokSoSmin, lokSoSte

lokSoSmin (Made from: *lokSo, -Smin) *N* liar *Similar*: **yummepaN**; *Similar*: **halsaSmin**.

lokSoSte (Made from: *lokSo, -Ste) *perfly* ing

lokto *V* be soft, be loose {{Ex.: *loktoti kan-sapaatu*. My shoes are loose. *loktohte ussi ekwe taSri*. It's soft, because it's not stiff. *loktohte-mes attYa*. (It) is only loose on you. (It fits you loosely.) *loktohte attYa, eleymin*. The goshawk is soft.}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation lohto is also very common. Meaning: of a key or bolt fitting loosely in the latch, a shoe, hat, or clothing fitting loosely, a tooth being loose, or something being soft. Words containing this: loktohte

loktohte (Made from: lokto, -Ste) *perfly* soft, loose Pronunciation: pronunciation lohtokte is also common.

lokwe (Made partly from: -w-) *V* take out {{Ex.: *kan-was lokwe wak-hiine*. I take out his eye. *lokwehne hin*. The eye is taken out.}} Grammar: probably includes -w- for 'out' meaning, but verb -w- combines with is not known. Meaning: may only apply to taking out an eye, but unsure.

lolle *V* babble {{Ex.: *sinni lolle*. The baby babbles. *lolle-ka sinnise, kan-was lollesi*. I babble at the baby, I make the baby babble.}} Meaning: to make inarticulate sounds, of a baby or an adult talking to a baby. Words containing this: lollesi

lollesi (Made from: lolle, -si₂ make babble) *V* make babble, cause to babble Meaning: to cause a baby to babble.

lolyo *V* be ecstatic {{Ex.: *lolyonin*. (Someone) became ecstatic.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

lom *N* brain {{Ex.: *tippe kan-lom*. My brain is wandering around. (My mind is wandering?)}} *Similar*: **lupa**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.

looho (Borrowed from: flojo Spanish?) *V* be lazy {{Ex.: *loohomak, ekwe haysa hiwsen tawhari*. (They are) lazy ones, they don't like to work. *hiimi wak eTnen, loohoSmin*. He's always falling asleep, he's a lazy one. *loohonin-ak*. He got lazy.}} Social use: may be a native Mutsun word, not a borrowing, despite similarity to flojo. Words containing this: loohoSmin, loohoSte

loohoSmin (Made from: looho, -Smin) *N* lazy one Pronunciation: pronunciation may be lohoSmin.

loohoSte (Inflected form of: looho, -Ste) *perfly* lazy Pronunciation: pronunciation may be lohoSte.

looleh *N* dance (women's) Cultural info: a very pretty dance done by women. Pronunciation: plural loolehmak confirms final h.

***loopo** *V* put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: *loopopuy!* Put yourself in the midst of the others! *loopohte-k*. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte. Words containing this: loopopu, loopohte

loopohte (Inflected form of: *loopo, -Ste) *perf in* between, among, in the midst of

loopopu (Made from: *loopo, -pu) *V* put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

loopotok *Nrevers*. dock (an edible plant) *Verb*: **lopto**. Cultural info: people made a pie of the stalks, also cooked and ate the leaves, and it tasted very good, the seeds were also eaten. Meaning: called lengua de vaca 'cow's tongue' in Spanish. Sci. name: Rumex crispus L..

looya (Borrowed from: la olla Spanish) *N* pot, kettle {{Ex.: *maahiy looya amSi woppe sii!* Cover the pot so the water will boil! *Tullunin looya*. The pot got full of holes.}} Meaning: for cooking.

lopeco *Vrevers*. have a navel {{Ex.: *lopecoSte* having a belly button}} *Noun*: **loppoc**. Meaning: may sometimes imply having a ruptured or very noticeable navel.

lopesan (Borrowed from: probably not Mutsun) *N* Pope {{Ex.: *hattena neppe lopesan?* Who is this Pope (caregiver/teacher)?}} Social use: used in Mission times, explained as a teacher or caregiver, origin of word unclear.

lophe *V* mold, be moldy {{Ex.: *lopheSte tiriiku*. The wheat is moldy. *lophenin*. (It) got moldy.}} Meaning: probably of wheat or similar things, not known if it could be used generally.

loppoc *Nrevers*. navel, belly button {{Ex.: *loppocte-k*. He has a navel.}} *Similar*: **poloc**; *Verb*: **lopeco**. Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible.

lopto *Vrevers*. gather dock {{Ex.: *loptona makke*. We go to gather dock.}} *Noun*: **loopotok**. Cultural info: stalks, leaves, and seeds used as food, stalks cooked as a pie. Meaning: curly dock, called cow's tongue (lengua de vaca) in Spanish. Sci. name:

Rumex crispus L..

losko *V* be pale, be white {{Ex.: *loskoSmin*. white-skinned/pale-haired person. *men losko*. You are pale (of skin or hair).}} Meaning: only of a person's skin or hair, for example of a child looking pale, not meaning European people.

lot *N* mud {{Ex.: *tollon lot*. There is much mud. *luuhunin lottak*. (Someone) got stuck in the mud.}} *Similar*: **lotse**; *Similar*: **wis, mun, pire**. Pronunciation: similar to Spanish 'lodo,' but Ha states that it is native Mutsun, not borrowed from Spanish.

lotse *V* be muddy {{Ex.: *lotseSte*. (It's) muddy.}} *Similar*: **lot**. Grammar: unknown what -se is or how this form comes from lot 'mud'. [Attested only once]

lo'e (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) *V* loath, hate, be disgusted by {{Ex.: *lo'enin-ka ammane*. I hate the food. *lo'enin-me*. You were disgusted. *lo'e kannis*. (Someone) loathes me.}} Grammar: can be followed by -n(i) or used alone, even with the thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

luhki *V* empty {{Ex.: *kan-was luhki*. I empty it.}} Meaning: to empty something out, like dumping everything out of a bag. [Attested only once]

luhyi *V* blow up, inflate {{Ex.: *kan luhyimpi*. I blow something up (make it inflate). *luhyinin*. (It) inflated.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) meaning 'it inflates' or -mpi meaning 'someone inflates it'.

lukecmín *N* North star, Evening star *Similar*: **-min**. [Attested only once]

luki *V* throw into water {{Ex.: *hiske kan-mes luki!* Wait, I'm going to throw you into the water! *lukiinin*. (He) fell/dove into the water.}} *Similar*: **luppu**. (Other Pronunc.: **lukii** before one consonant then a vowel) Words containing this: lukin

lukin (Made from: luki, -n₃) *V* fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: **lukiini** before other suffixes)

lukka *V* grease, smear with grease {{Ex.: *lukkapy men-urih!* Grease your hair! *lukkapy!* Grease yourself (hair, body, anywhere)!}} Grammar: might only appear with -pu, or might be more general.

lukluk *N* large goose [Attested only once]

lukTi *V* be big-bellied, be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *miiTis ussi lukTiSte*. a moulting chick because it's pot-bellied}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, like chicks.

lullup *N* revers. flute {{Ex.: *cisnawwas lullup*. alderwood flute.}} *Verb*: **lulpu**. Cultural info: flutes were made of alder wood (cisnan), had small holes, and played a low range.

lulpu *V* revers. play the flute {{Ex.: *lulpuy nuk!* Play the flute!}} *Noun*: **lullup**.

lumiTa *N* arm Meaning: may also be used for lower leg, but even for 'arm' the same word as 'hand,' *issu*, is more often used. [Me only]

lumwimin *N* herb, type of plant *Similar*: **-min**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lupa *N* brain *Similar*: **lom**. [Me only]

luplupsi *V* be equal Pronunciation: unusual verb form (reduplication). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

luppe, *N* flat bulrush *Similar*: **haale**, **kaamun**, **rapsana**; *Verb*: **luppe**. Meaning: a flat type of bulrush, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from *haale*.

luppe, *V* gather flat bulrush {{Ex.: *luppena makke*. We go to gather flat bulrushes.}} *Noun*: **luppe**.

luppi *V* soak, simmer {{Ex.: *luppiy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi*. Simmer it in water, so that it won't be hard. *luppihte-ka*. I've simmered it.}}

luppu *V* duck the head underwater {{Ex.: *luppupuy sitka men-moohel!* Duck your head in the water! *kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun*. He went into the ocean and ducked his head underwater.}} *Similar*: **luki**.

luppus *N* anus {{Ex.: *luppustak* in the anus}}

lupy, *V* carry on back {{Ex.: *lupyun-ka*. I carry (a load) on my back.}} *Noun*: **lupy**.

lupy, *N* burden basket, packbasket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lupyuse*. I'm looking at the burden basket.}} *Verb*: **lupy**. Cultural info: cornucopia-shaped, with a pointed end.

luTma *V* be wet, be soaking *Similar*: **luTpi**. Meaning: unclear how meaning is different from *luTpi*, whether *luTma* refers to hair or is more general, may be

more extreme (wetter) than *luTpi*.

luTpi *V* have wet hair {{Ex.: *luTpisin-ka*. I just have wet hair. *luTpiti-me*. You keep having wet hair.}} *Similar*: **luTma**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***luTTa** *V* wallow {{Ex.: *luTTapu makam ekeTtak*. You all wallow in your sins.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -pu. Words containing this: *luTTapu*

luTTapu (Made from: **luTTa*, -pu) *V* wallow

luuhu *V* stick {{Ex.: *naha luuhu pire, ekwe-me hinne nahan!* The earth sticks there (is sticky), don't walk over there! *luuhunin lottak*. (He) got stuck in the mud. *luuhuSte pire*. The earth is sticky. *luuhumpi-kas yete*. I will stick it (to something) later.}} Grammar: can appear alone meaning 'something sticks onto something', with -n(i) meaning 'to get stuck to something', with -mpi meaning 'to stick something to something', or with -Ste meaning 'stuck to something', see separate entries. Words containing this: *luuhumpi*, *luuhun*, *luuhuSte*

luuhumpi (Made from: *luuhu*, -mpi) *V* stick Grammar: someone sticks something to something (intentionally).

luuhun (Made from: *luuhu*, -n₃) *V* get stuck Grammar: something sticks to or in something so that it gets stuck. (Other Pronunc.: **luuhuni** before another suffix)

luuhuSte (Inflected form of: *luuhu*, -Ste) *perf* sticky

luunis (Borrowed from: *lunes* Spanish) *N* Monday *native*: **huuyin tawah**. [Attested only once]

luuTiye *V* hang {{Ex.: *luuTiye-me*. You are hanging (possibly as from a swing).}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a verb, or unknown suffix -ye. Meaning: like a swing, hanging from something, can be used for anything (not for killing by hanging). [Tentative]

luuye *V* swing, push in a swing {{Ex.: *kan-mes luuye*. I'm pushing you (as in a swing). *luuyet!* Swing me! (Push me on the swing!) *sinni Tawra luuyestak*. The child is sitting on the swing. *luuyepu-k*. He's swinging (himself). *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You're heavy when I push you on the swing.}} *Synonym*: **eeyo**. Words containing this: *luuyes*

luuyes (Made from: *luuye*, -s₃) *N* swing Meaning: a swing to swing on.

luyni *V* fall Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure, Ascension guessed *luymu*, but probably based

on misreading of Ar's spelling. Meaning: rare and unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

L

Luohu *N* yearling calf {{Ex.: *hinhan Luohu?*
How many yearling calves are there?}}
loanword: weseeru. Pronunciation: pronunciation very

unsure, unusual for Mutsun. Social use: by Ascension's time the borrowing weseeru was used instead. [Attested only once]

m

-m *Suff.* (*V*) plural command 1st person object
{{Ex.: *monsem kannis*. Tell me, you all!
makam kannis muusimpim! Warm me up, you
all!}} Grammar: commands more than one person to
do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person
object), rarely used.

ma *Adv* truly, really {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*.
The shoes are truly worn out. *layTaSte ma*
ney'a pire. Now the world (days) are truly
long.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Social
use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar
only, very unsure]

maahi *V* close, cover {{Ex.: *hinTis-me*
maahiykun? What did you go to close?
maahiy looya, amSi woppe sii. Close the pot
so the water will boil. *kan yete maahi uucise*. I
will close the door. *mahwi nuk!* Uncover it!
kan-was yete mahwi. I will open/uncover it
later.}} *Similar: maaki, maasa; Similar: maali;*
Synonym: uuci. Meaning: to close any type of vessel or
container. Words containing this: mahwi

maahul *N* revers. phlegm {{Ex.: *men-maahul*
lehTe. Your phlegm is stringy.}} *Verb: mahlu*.
Meaning: of thick, greenish phlegm from coughing.

maaka *V* cover with dirt {{Ex.: *kan maaka*. I am
covering it with dirt.}} *Similar: maka*. Meaning:
mostly used for spreading a little dirt over seeds when
planting them, Ascension states meaning is different
from maka.

maaki *V* cover {{Ex.: *kan-was yete maaki*. I will
cover it. *hanni maakis?* Where is the cap (for
ex. of a car radiator)? *maakihte-k*. It's covered.

maakinin. It covered (itself, on its own).}}
Similar: maasa, maahi; Similar: maali. Meaning: to
cover something with a small opening, like a bottle,
plugging or corking the opening, possibly also plugging
holes in a fence or such. Words containing this: maakis

maakina (Borrowed from: *maquina* Spanish) *N* car, automobile {{Ex.: *maakina wak hinne iTyan*.
The car is going backward. *licyenuy maakina,*
hiwsen-ka apyari! Stop the car, I want to get
out! *kan uttu kan-maakinatka*. I'm putting it in
my car.}}

maakis (Made from: *maaki*, -s₃) *N* cap, cork, plug
Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like
a bottle or a car radiator.

maali *V* cover {{Ex.: *maaliy men-sitnun!* Cover
your child!}} *Similar: maahi; Similar: maaki;*
Similar: maasa. Meaning: cover someone with a
blanket. [Tentative]

maamaS *N* a men's dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa*
maamaSe. They are dancing the maamaS
(men's dance).}} Meaning: can also be danced by
women, is danced loosely.

maana *V* extinguish, put out {{Ex.: *maanaSte-k*
sottow. The fire is out. *maanay sottow!* Put out
the fire! *yete-k maanan*. It will go out. *kan-*
was yete maana. I will put it out. *men*
maanas. You caused (the fire) to go out.}}
Similar: haamu. Meaning: of a fire, a wick, or possibly
a lamp or any light, could be used for 'turn off' an
electric light.

maarah *N* alder {{Ex.: *maarah wak-marah*. the
alder's leaves *maarahmak* alder trees}}

Meaning: alder tree.

maarta (Borrowed from: Marta Spanish) *Npersonal* Marta {{Ex.: *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*.
Marta is sticking the papers together.}}

Pronunciation: long aa before two consonants is not usual in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

maasa *V* cover several things {{Ex.: *kan maasa nepkamse*. I am covering these. *hatte maasaykun?* Who went to cover (them)?}}
Similar: maaki, maahi; Similar: maali; one object: massa. Meaning: to put a cover or lid or cloth on top of several things to protect them (only for more than one thing).

maatini *V* be large {{Ex.: *kan maatini*. I am large.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb and very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

maaTuh *N* dear person {{Ex.: *maaTuh wak yete Taakan?* Friend, will he arrive? *maaTuhmak* dear ones}} *Similar: ke*. Meaning: used to address a familiar person, one's close friend, spouse, or close family member, otherwise it is very impolite to use this word. Social use: meaning of addressing only an intimately known person was not clear in Ascension's time, but very clear in Arroyo's time.

maaya *V* stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: *maayay!* Stick your head out the door (and look out)! *maayaspu* to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}}
Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form *maayakpu*, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular *maayapu*.

maayi *V* laugh {{Ex.: *maayi-ka*. I am laughing. *hinTise-me maayi?* Why do you laugh? (What are you laughing at?) *niSSase-ka maayi*. I'm laughing at this. *ussi-me maayi?* Why are you laughing? *men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi*. You're talking funny so that you all will laugh. *ekwe-me maayi!* Don't laugh!}}
Similar: eeye. Words containing this: *maymiSte*

maayit *Nrevers*. laughter {{Ex.: *kata mukurma wak-maayit*. His laugh is like a woman's. *haTTin-ka kan-maayitsum*. I'm dying of laughter.}} *Verb: mayti*.

macispu (Made from: *macsi, -pu) *V* give affection
Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, means to give affection to someone else, not to oneself.

***macsi** *V* give affection {{Ex.: *kan macispu neppe sinnise*. I'm giving affection to this child.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **macis** before -pu (and -mu if possible))
Words containing this: *macispu*

mahci *V* be dark {{Ex.: *mahci nii*. It is dark here.}} Meaning: only in a room or house, indoors, not of being dark at night outdoors.

mahey *Adv* today [Attested only once]

mahlu *Vrevers*. have phlegm, have mucous {{Ex.: *mahluSmin* mucously one}} *Noun: maahul*. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. [Attested only once]

mahre *Vrevers*. stick out the tongue {{Ex.: *maherpu-me kannis*. You're sticking your tongue out at me. *kan mahre kan-lassehsum*. I'm sticking out with my tongue. *kan maherpu*. I'm sticking out my tongue.}} *Noun: *meher*. Grammar: use of -pu not literal, relationship to meherwa unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **maher** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

mahwi (Made from: *maahi*, -w-) *V* open, uncover
Meaning: to open a container or vessel, probably by uncovering it.

mak=, *Pro* our {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die or do our bodies die? *Tumyu mak-sire*. Our hearts smile.}} Grammar: 1st pers. pl. poss. clitic form, attach to the beginning of the thing that's ours.

-mak, *Suff. (N)* plural {{Ex.: *kan-sitnunmak* my children *miSte makke haran neppe Taaresmakse Tippekmasse*. It's good that we give these men knives. *nepkam Taaresmak kaytismak*. These men are like those. *hattekma citte?* Who are dancing? *riccayut, waras, atSayikma!* Talk, for God's sake, girls! *kan ekwe hiwsen neppe penyekmasse rammay rukkatka*. I don't want these cats inside the house.}} Grammar: add to a noun, makes meaning 'more than one,' -mak after a consonant, -kma after a vowel, -ma after the word *penyek* and possibly some other words ending in k, irregular form -yikma for several words like *atSa/atSakniS* 'girl', as *atSayikma*. (Other Pronunc.: -kma after a vowel, -ma after some words ending in k, -kwa only after a few specific words)

-mak₃ *Suff.* (*V > N*) plural nominalizer {{Ex.: *makam ekwe hassamak*. You all are not angry ones. *koc Tura, haslin ekTemak*. When it thunders, the bad ones are afraid. *ekwe haysa akku, miTTemak*. They, the grown ones (adults) don't enter. *hiwhoSikma hutna urkantak*. The old people are grinding in the mortar.}} *Similar*: **-ya**₂. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means people (more than one) who do the verb or are the verb, plural version of **-Smin**, unlike regular plural **-kma/-mak**, is normally used as **-mak** after both vowels and consonants. (Other Pronunc.: **-Sikma** on some words referring to people, specific to the particular word)

maka *V* throw powder {{Ex.: *ekwe-me unnispu men makahne!* Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! *kan-mes maka*. I am throwing dirt at you. *makay nuk!* Throw dirt on him! *makaa-ka-was*. I'm throwing dirt at him. *makahnis-me yookonum*. You get ashes thrown at you.}} *Similar*: **maaka**. Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes, Ascension states meaning is different from **maaka**. (Other Pronunc.: **makaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

makam₁ *Pro* you all {{Ex.: *makam Taakampi piinase*. You all bring that. *makam hanni-was?* Where are you (guys) from? *kan makamse haywe*. I see you all. *ekwe makam riccapu!* Don't talk among yourselves! *kan Taakan iTyan makamme*. I arrive behind, near you all.}} Grammar: 2nd person plural, subject without suffix, object with **-se**. Meaning: 'you' addressing two or more people (y'all). Words containing this: **makamse**

makam₂ *Pro* your, you all's {{Ex.: *makam koro* You all's feet.}} Grammar: 'your' for more than one person (second person plural possessive).

makamse (Made from: **makam**₁, **-se**) *Pro* you all Grammar: you, of more than one person, if something is being done to you all (2nd person plural object).

makhu *Vrevers*. get married {{Ex.: *moT-me oySo makhu?* Will you re-marry? *makhuy!* Get married!}} *loanword*: **kasaari**₁; *Similar*: ***tullu**; *Noun*: **makkuh**. Meaning: of a woman getting married (gaining a husband).

makka *V* be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

makke₁ *Pro* we {{Ex.: *hittYe makke rukkatka amSi makke ekwe malan*. Let's go (in)to the house so that we don't get wet. *Sipruna makke*. We go to gather bulrush roots. *hummit tooTe makkese!* Give meat to us! *makke uThin*. There are two of us. (We two.) *makkese iime pire*. The ground is shaking us.}} Grammar: probably only of 2 people (makse is 3+), 1st person dual subject. Words containing this: **makket**, **makkese**

makke₂ *Pro* our {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die or do our bodies die? *kanne makke maTter kawran* before our tobacco runs out *makke rukka* our house}} Grammar: may be only for 2 people (something belonging to 2 people), 1st person dual (or possibly plural) possessive pronoun, full word form.

makkese (Inflected form of: **makke**₁, **-se**) *Pro* us *Similar*: **maksen**. Grammar: probably of two people, 1st person dual object pronoun.

makket (Made from: **makke**₁, **-t₃**) *Adv* if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

makkuh *Nrevers*. husband {{Ex.: *kan-makkuh rootes* my late husband (My husband existed.) *semmonin wak-makkuh*. Her husband died. *makkuhmin-ak*. She is someone with a husband. *kan makuhte*. I have a husband. *makkuhmak* husbands}} *Verb*: **makhu**. Words containing this: **aTi-makkuhmin**, **makkuhmin**

makkuhmin (Made from: **makkuh**, **-min**) *N* person having a husband *Opp.*: **aTi-makkuhmin**.

makkus *N* knee [Attested only once]

makla *V* be upside down {{Ex.: *kata men makla*. As if you were upside down.}} [Attested only once]

makse, *Pro* we {{Ex.: *Tiipeksi makse urkanum*. We are really threshing grain with a mortar. *hushin makse-mes*. We are missing you. *ekwe makse-was holle hippu*. We can't carry it.}} Grammar: probably only of 3 or more people (makke is

2), 1st person plural subject, has irregular object form maksen. Words containing this: makset

makse, *Pro our* {{Ex.: *makse rukka* our houses
yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak.
And we carry the soaproot on our backs.
itman makse urih timmahtaktum. Our hair
stood up from the foreheads. *nuhu roote*
makse notson. Our food is there. *makse*
hucekniS our dog}} Grammar: 1st person plural
possessive, possibly only of 3 or more people's
possession.

maksen *Pro us* {{Ex.: *koc makse Tawra, yuu-me*
maksen pakkasiy! When we are sitting, you
look for us! *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun
got high on us again. *maksen tursin*. It's cold
to us.}} *Similar: makse*. Pronunciation: often also
pronounced as maksene, irregular object form instead
of makse. Grammar: 1st person plural (probably 3 or
more people) object, can be direct or indirect object.

makset (Made from: makse₁, -t₃) *Adv if we were to*
Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we
do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use:
not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's
time. [Ar only, very unsure]

makSare (Borrowed from: probable borrowing donor
language unknown) *Nplace Santa Cruz*.
Mountains [Ar + Asc. guess]

maku *V eat* {{Ex.: *hinwat makke makuna*
eenenase? When will we go to eat
blackberries?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure.
[Attested only once]

***mala** *V be wet* {{Ex.: *moT-me malaanin?* Did
you get wet? *ammen kannis yuu-ka malaanin*,
tiiru-ka malaanin. It rained on me, and I got
wet, I got very wet. *malaSte pissasum* wet
with dew *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*.
And they wet it with a little water.}} Grammar:
appears only with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. (Other Pronunc.:
***malaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in
the same word) Words containing this: malampi, malan,
malaSte

malampi (Made from: *mala, -mpi) *V wet* Grammar:
to wet something, not to be wet.

malan (Made from: *mala, -n₃) *V get wet, become*
wet (Other Pronunc.: **malani** before another suffix)

malaSte (Inflected form of: *mala, -Ste) *perf wet*

male *V wet the body with saliva* {{Ex.: *yeela-ka*
maleepu. Let me wet my body with saliva!
maley nuk! Wet his body with saliva! *malee-*
ka. I rub (someone) with saliva.}} Meaning:
possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: **malee**
before a single consonant and then a vowel)

mallu *V spill, fall* {{Ex.: *mallunin-ak*. It
spilled/fell.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i).
Meaning: of ink falling off a desk, possibly of darkness
falling at night, uncommon way to refer to falling with
somewhat unclear meaning.

malse *V break* {{Ex.: *malsey!* Break
(something)!}} Meaning: possibly of breaking small
things like chips of wood, but unclear, not the main
word for 'break'.

malTa *V be hairy, have long hair* {{Ex.: *malTa-*
me aamane, tereepuy! You truly have long
hair, cut it! *malTaSmin* long-haired/hairy
one}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

mamawkwa (Borrowed from: possibly a borrowing
possibly Chochenyo) *N wild rose* Pronunciation:
-wkw- not normally possible in Mutsun, and this may
be from another language. [Attested only once]

mamha *V be crazy, be foolish* {{Ex.: *mamhanin*.
(He) became foolish.}} *Similar: hamna*.
Pronunciation: there may be a longer pronunciation for
this word (like mammanha) as well. Meaning: to be
half-crazy, not quite right in the head. Words containing
this: mamhaSmin

mamhaSmin (Made from: mamha, -Smin) *N crazy*
person, foolish person

mamTa *V close the eye, be blind* {{Ex.:
mammaTpun. (He) closed (his) eye.}}
Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other
Pronunc.: **mammaT** before -pu or -mu)

mansana (Borrowed from: manzana Spanish) *N apple*
{{Ex.: *kan haran kan-appase hemec'a*
mansanase. I gave my father one apple.
hikkunin mansana. The apples got ripe.
witiyis mansana! Go throw away the apple!}}

manteka (Borrowed from: manteca Spanish) *N fat*
{{Ex.: *takkaSte sakker, manteka*. The fat is
hot, the fat.}} *native: sakker*. [Attested only once]

mappu *V suck* {{Ex.: *mappuy sii!* Suck in a
mouthful of water! *mappuhne* (It) is sucked
(off/up). *mappupuy!* Suck (it) off yourself

(lick your fingers off)!}} Meaning: to suck in a mouthful of liquid, or suck food or such off one's fingers (like the fingers off when eating).

marah *Nrevers*. fur, hair, leaf {{Ex.: *marah-te neppe weeru*. This skin has much fur. *ekwena-k marah corks*. There aren't any dry leaves. *marahmak* leaves}} *Verb*: **marha**. Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human.

marha *Vrevers*. have body hair {{Ex.: *marhaSmin* one with a lot of body hair}} *Noun*: **marah**. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: only of body hair, not of hair on the head, might apply to animals rather than people but unsure. [Attested only once]

mariT *N* young deer [Ar + Asc. guess]

mariya (Borrowed from: Maria Spanish) *Npersonal* Maria {{Ex.: *hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristuse*. The holiest Maria gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} [Attested only once]

marku *V* have to, must {{Ex.: *marku-me am hillipu*. You have to put on a headband now. (meaning unsure).}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

martu *V* bump head {{Ex.: *martunin-ak. / martunin-ak wak-moohel*. He bumped his head on the roof.}} *Similar*: ***cintu**; *Similar*: ***mastu**. Grammar: may appear only with -n(i). Meaning: for example on the roof (bumping one's head against something).

mas *N* beads, bead {{Ex.: *maste-k kan-kuTrah*. My belt has beads. *hippuhnis mas*. The beads were carried. *hiuwuy men-mas*! String your beads! *hippu-k maase*. He's carrying beads.}} Pronunciation: vowel in mas often sounds relatively long. (Other Pronunc.: **maas** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

massa *V* cover {{Ex.: *massay looya*! Cover the pot! *maswey maTter*! Uncover the tobacco! *massanin niSSa*, *massanin men-ennen*. This got covered, your writing got covered. *kan-was yete maswe*. I will uncover it later.}} *many objects*: **maasa**. Meaning: to cover just one thing, for covering a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc.. Words containing this: massan, maswe

massan (Made from: massa, -n₃) *V* get/become covered Meaning: one thing gets covered (for ex. a pot). (Other Pronunc.: **massani** before another suffix)

masse *N* necklace Meaning: possibly made of shells.

***mastu** *V* bump {{Ex.: *mastunin-ka kan-timmahtak*. I got bumped on my forehead. *kan-was mastunin*. I bumped into him (for ex. bumped heads against each others'.}} *Similar*: **martu**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: only for bumping part of one's body into something or someone, can be any body part. Words containing this: mastun

mastun (Made from: *mastu, -n₃) *V* bump Grammar: used with -n(i) even if there is an object. (Other Pronunc.: **mastuni** before another suffix)

maswe (Made from: massa, -w-) *V* uncover Meaning: to uncover one thing, usually a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc..

maSSa *V* believe {{Ex.: *yeela men kannis ekwe maSSa*. Wait, I don't believe you.}} [Tentative]

matla *V* be face-down {{Ex.: *matla-k eeTe*. He is sleeping (lying) face down. *matlanuy*! Put (someone/something) face down! *matlanin-ak*. He lay down face downward. *matlanustap-ak*. He was put face down. *mattalpu*! Lay (yourself) down face-down!}} *Opp.*: **tsayla**; *Similar*: **motlo**. (Other Pronunc.: **mattal** before -pu or -mu)

matmu *V* taste sour, taste bad {{Ex.: *matmu kannis pattYan*. Blood tastes sour to me.}} Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

matta *V* lick up, lap up {{Ex.: *penyek matta leecise*. The cat is lapping up the milk.}} Meaning: as a cat or dog laps up food or liquid.

mattusu *Adv* ten to each Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Me only]

maTka *V* be bitter {{Ex.: *maTkaSmin* bitter one}}

maTre *Vrevers*. get high on tobacco, gather tobacco {{Ex.: *maTreY nuk*! Get him high on tobacco! *maTrempiy nuk*! Make him get high on tobacco! *kan maTrepu*. I get myself high on tobacco. *kan yete maTren*. I will get high on tobacco. *yete-ka maTrena*. I will go to gather

tobacco. (not preferred way to say this).}}

Noun: maTTer. Grammar: maTre alone can be used as 'make someone high', maTrempi is specifically to cause someone else to get high, and maTren(i) is to become high. Meaning: meaning of getting high is more common, meaning of gathering may not be typical.

maTTer Nrevers. tobacco {{Ex.: *hummit maTTer!* Give me tobacco! *honnohte maTTer.* The tobacco is wrapped up. *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTTer.* That tobacco is very spicy. *corkompi haysa maTtere.* They dry the tobacco. *heSSem'a haysa hurcan maTterum.* They get high quickly on tobacco.}} **Similar:** **maTukti;** **Verb: maTre.** Meaning: Indian tobacco, usually refers to the leaves, related to pespibata. Sci. name: nicotiana attenuata and possibly other types.

maTukti V give tobacco Similar: maTTer.

Pronunciation: not a regular form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: could include a suffix, but unclear. Social use: Ascension didn't know this word at all, 'hummit maTter' is more common. [Attested only once]

matsu num ten Social use: tansahte is much more common, this word is rare.

maymiSte (Inflected form of: maayi, -Ste) perf funny {{Ex.: *men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi.* You are talking funny so that you all laugh.}} **Similar: miSte.** Grammar: may be a merged form of maayi and miSte, or an irregular form of maayi -Ste.

mayti Vrevers. be full of smiles/laughter {{Ex.: *hiimi-me waate maytiSte.* You always come full of laughter. *maytiSmin* someone who is always full of smiles (never angry)}} **Noun: maayit.**

ma'yan (Borrowed from: unknown Soledenyo) *N coyote native: wakSiS.*

=me, Pro you {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *ekwe-me amma!* Don't eat! *hanni-me wattin?* Where are you going? *harahne nuk-me.* It is said that you are given something. *kuutis yeela-me!* Wait a little! *moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS?* Do your fingernails hurt?}} Grammar: attach to end of a word to add meaning 'you' (2nd person sg. subject), usually attaches to first word of sentence or clause. (Other Pronunc.: =m alternative shorter form after a vowel)

-me₂ Suff. (N) with/near/alongside a person

{{Ex.: *haayi makam men-paapame!* Come here all of you to your grandfather! *tollon-ka eshen kannisme.* I have a lot of blankets on me. *kan Taakan iTyan makamme.* I arrive behind you all. *moT-me hiwsen wattin makseme?* Do you want to go with us? *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme.* The baby is nursing with his mother. *akku makse paaTeme.* We enter the Padre's (house).}} Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. kannisme), but not always (for ex. paaTeme); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.

mecke Vrevers. be cloudy {{Ex.: *mecke pire.* The world is cloudy.}} **Noun: *meecek.**

***meecek Nrevers.** cloud **Verb: mecke.** Grammar: appears only with -niS as meeceknis 'fog'. Words containing this: meeceknis

meeceknis (Made from: *meecek, -kniS) *N fog, mist, breeze*

mechel N gums Verb: mehle. Meaning: of the mouth.

meelo V sink, drown {{Ex.: *meelonin wuuki.* The ship sank. *meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne.* It sank, it isn't seen (isn't visible). *wuuki yete meelon.* The ship will sink. *haysa meelon.* They sank. *melsoSte haysa.* They've drowned.}} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i), but not always, meaning similar with or without -n(i). Meaning: to sink in water, for example a ship or person (not bread dough sinking when it fails to rise). Words containing this: melso

***meene V forget** {{Ex.: *moT makam meenempin?* Will you all forget? *ekwe-kat meenempi.* I will not forget.}} **Similar: *emme.** Grammar: probably only appears with -mpi. Social use: emme is the more common word. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: meenempi

meenempi (Made from: *meene, -mpi) *V forget* Grammar: -mpi is probably not literal and does not change meaning, or perhaps implies that one causes one's mind to forget.

meeres N nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law {{Ex.: *ammay, meeres* Eat, nephew! *kan meheesi kan-meereese.* I see my son-in-law.

akkuy meeres rukkatka! Come in the house, grandson!}} Pronunciation: the pronunciation meres is used almost as often as meeres, meeres may mean brother/son-in-law while meres means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

meese (Inflected form of: *men*₁, -se) *Pro you* {{Ex.: *kan meese meheesi*. I'm looking at you. *hiiwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you. *men-kawaayu meese witin*. Your horse threw you. *meese-k niipa*. He is teaching you. *meese-ka monse*. I tell you. *kan ricca meese*. I'm talking about you. *kan wattin meesehTuk*. I'm going with you.}} Pronunciation: often shortened to *mees* or *mes*, especially if followed by a consonant (*mesTuk*, *mesme*), but not consistently. Grammar: 2nd person singular object independent word, equivalent to -mes, much less common than -mes, can be used for direct or indirect objects, rarely for 'about you', irregular object of *men*. (Other Pronunc.: **mes** alternative shorter form)

mehe *V look, see* {{Ex.: *kan-mes mehen*, *yuuka-mes muySinin*. I saw you, and I liked you. *mehey iTyan!* Look back! *mehey nuk!* Look at it! *mehehne-me*. / *men mehehne*. You are being looked at. *kan meheesi lupyuse*. I'm looking at the burden basket. *meheesu-k*. He goes to see it.}} Similar: **kama**; Synonym: **taSSu**; Synonym: **haywe**. Grammar: most often used with -si, but meaning similar. Meaning: most common word for 'see'. (Other Pronunc.: **mehee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *anSa-mehes*, *meheepu*, *meheesi*

meheepu (Made from: *mehe*, -pu) *V see oneself*

meheesi (Made from: *mehe*, -si₁) *V look at, see, watch* Meaning: meaning similar to *mehe* alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of *mehe*.

***meher** *Nrevers. scaly lizard Verb: mahre*.

Grammar: appears only with -wa, may relate to the lizard sticking its tongue out (*mahre*), but not sure. Words containing this: *meherwa*₁

meherwa₁ (Made from: **meher*, -wa) *N scaly lizard Verb: meherwa₂.*

meherwa₂ *V catch scaly lizards* {{Ex.: *meherwana* to go to catch scaly lizards}}

*Noun: meherwa*₁. Grammar: probably comes from *meherwa* 'scaly lizard,' which comes from *meher* -wa. [Attested only once]

mehele *V be bleary-eyed, be gummy* {{Ex.: *meheleSmin* gummy one (person with obvious gums)}} *Noun: mechel*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, probably means either the mouth of the eyes are gummy or gummed up. [Attested only once]

melle *V come in (tide)* {{Ex.: *mellen*. The tide comes in.}} Pronunciation: Ascension was unsure of this word. Meaning: of the sea rising with the tide. [Attested only once]

melso (Made from: *meelo*, -s-s) *V sink* Similar: **ukni**, **wakku**. Meaning: meaning unsure, could mean to sink in a little bit of water, or could mean for several things to sink in a lot of water. [Attested only once]

men=₂ *Pro your* {{Ex.: *ekwe-me siksan men-ama!* Don't get dirty on your body! *hiTwiy men-eshen!* Spread out your clothes/blanket! *kan-mes assa men-urihse*. I part your hair. *nuuyatiy men-hiSSen!* Stop what you're doing/your work! *tollon men-coppomak*. You have a lot of things (your things are many).}} Grammar: 2nd person singular possessive proclitic, attach to the beginning of a noun to add meaning 'your (noun)', can use as a separate word *men*, but this is more common.

men₁ *Pro you* {{Ex.: *men kallepu*. You defend yourself. *ekwe men-kas holle hinnumpi*. You can't wake me up. *men kan-aanan*. You are my mother. *ekwena men hitwis* You don't have a towel. *haSmunin men*. You were ashamed.}} Grammar: 2nd person singular subject independent pronoun, independent version of -me, irregular object form *meese*. Words containing this: *met*, *meese*

men-monnentis rootes! (Idiom composed of: *men*=₂, *mennen*, -tis₁, *roote*, -s₄) *excl Damn your grandmother!* Cultural info: way of swearing about someone. Grammar: can very likely be used with any term for a relative in place of *mennen* (Damn your ____!). Meaning: literally 'Your deceased grandmother lived!'

mennen *N grandmother* {{Ex.: *kan-mennen kan-appasum*. my grandmother through my father (my paternal grandmother) *hulyaana wak-mennen liikipun*. Juliana's grandmother killed

herself. *neppe eshen kan-mennen eshen*. This blanket is my grandmother's blanket. *hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene?* Who do you ask, your grandmother? *men-mennentis rootes!* Your grandmother be damned! (Lit.: Your deceased grandmother existed.; said in anger)} } *Similar: mere*. Meaning: possibly only the paternal grandmother. Words containing this: mense

mense (Made from: mennen, -s-) *N my grandmother*

menSe *V be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest* { {Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about} } Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

mere *N grandmother* { {Ex.: *kan-mere / merse* my grandmother *mereese* grandmother (obj.)} } *Similar: mennen*. Grammar: grandmothers (more than one) can be either *merekma* (regular plural) or *merekwa* (irregular plural). Meaning: probably only maternal grandmother. (Other Pronunc.: **merree** before a single consonant and then another vowel) Words containing this: merse

***merke** *V move* { {Ex.: *yete-ka merken*. I will move (to a different house). *kan haysane merkempi*. I am helping them move (causing them to move to another house). *merkepu* to move (oneself to a different house)} } *Similar: rekke*. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to move), -pu (to move oneself), or -mpi (to help someone else move). Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. Words containing this: merken

merken (Made from: *merke, -n₃) *V move* Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. (Other Pronunc.: **merkeni** before another suffix)

merkeni before another suffix)

merse (Made from: mere, -s-) *N my grandmother*

merTo *V wound* { {Ex.: *merTonin*. (Someone) was wounded.} } Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: merTon

merTon (Made from: merTo, -n₃) *V be/get wounded* [Ar + Asc. guess]

=mes, *Pro you (obj.)* { {Ex.: *kan-mes tayke*. I touch you (with my hand). *kan-mes yete annan*. I will forgive you. *moT-mes tollon pattYan icconin?* Did a lot of blood come out of you? (Did you bleed a lot?) *haras-mes*. (Someone) gave you (something). *culu-ka-*

mes. I'm jumping over you.} } Grammar: 2nd person singular object clitic, equivalent to *meese*, but much more common, attach to preceding word, usually to first word of sentence or clause, attach usually after subject clitic if there is one, either direct or indirect object.

=mes, *Pro you...him/her/it* { {Ex.: *ekwe-mes hara hineeruse ney'a* Don't give him money now! *hinTis-mes hara?* What are you giving him/her? *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't (you) step on it!} } Pronunciation: shortened form of -me-was. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.

met (Made from: men₁, -t₃) *Adv if you were to* Grammar: subjunctive (if you were to, you might, if you do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

metaati (Borrowed from: metate Spanish) *N mortar* { {Ex.: *yikkay metaatitka kurkahse, amSi makke amma*. Grind the roasted corn in the mortar, so we can eat!} } Meaning: as in a mortar and pestle.

***mette** *V hide* { {Ex.: *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blankets. *metteSte tooTe huumestak*. The deer is hidden in the haystack. *mettepu!* Hide yourself! *kan yete metten*. I will hide later.} } Grammar: appears only with -ksi, -Ste, -n(i), or -pu, usually used as 'to hide on one's own' (not to hide something), except as *mettepu* 'to hide oneself'. Meaning: to hide for ex. in grass, a haystack, or (for a flea) in blankets. Words containing this: metten

metten (Made from: *mette, -n₃) *V hide* Grammar: to hide on one's own (not to hide something). (Other Pronunc.: **metteneni** before another suffix)

meylo *V be toothless* { {Ex.: *wak-hay meyloSmin*. His mouth is toothless. (His mouth is a toothless one.) *meylomak* toothless ones} }

-mi *Suff. (V > V) for someone's sake* { {Ex.: *hiSSemi-k tutiiyase wak-makkuhse*. She is making tortillas for her husband. *lalkamit kannis!* Bring me geese! *haraamit kannis!* Give it to me! *wak-was hinwimi*. He remembers him (for him). *kan-mes ennemi*. I

am writing for you. *huttemit sottow!* Stoke the fire for me!}} *Similar: heerenmi.* Grammar: attach to end of verb to mean 'to do something for someone else', (benefactive).

miccu *V* straighten {{Ex.: *kan-was miccun.* I straightened it. *miccuy!* Straighten (it)! *hanni men-miccu?* Where is your straightener (stick for straightening something)?}} *Similar: micwi.* Meaning: probably only of arrows or a bow, may be related to micwi 'unstring' because a bow becomes straight when you unstring it, but also means just to straighten. [Tentative] Words containing this: miccus

miccus (Made from: miccu, -s₃) *N* straightener
Meaning: a stick for straightening arrows or possibly bows.

micwi (Made from: miici, -w-) *V* unstring *Similar: miccu.* Meaning: of a bow, to remove the string for storage.

mihra *V* peel, scrape {{Ex.: *mihranin wak-hin.* His face peeled. *mihraSte-k.* His (skin) is peeling/peeled off. *mihrahnis.* (He) got scraped.}} Meaning: skin peels off because it is dry or chapped from work or cold, usually from the face or hands, or one's skin gets scraped by an abrasion.

miici *V* string, tighten {{Ex.: *lawan miicihte.* The bow is strung. *micwihte lawan.* The bow is unstrung. *miiciy lawan!* String the bow!}} Meaning: of a bow (to tighten the string on, prepare it, so you can shoot it). Words containing this: micwi, miicihte

miicihte (Made from: miici, -Ste) *perf* strung
Meaning: of a bow, strung and ready to use.

miila *V* roll in the dirt {{Ex.: *yetee-ka miilan.* I'm will roll in the dirt. *miTTon puhuT, miilan.* The bread falls, (and) rolls in the dirt.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i).

miisa (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) *V* attend mass {{Ex.: *miisana makke miSontak.* We go to attend Mass at the Mission. *miisaSte-ka, miisan-ka.* I've attended Mass, I attend Mass.}} *Noun: misnis.* Grammar: can also be used in place of misnis as a noun. Meaning: Catholic Mass.

miiTe *N* size {{Ex.: *kan-miiTe* my size}} *Verb: *miTTe.* [Attested only once]

miiTis *N* moulting chick {{Ex.: *ekwe-me paTTis miiTise.* You didn't grab the moulting chick.}}

Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

mike *V* touch {{Ex.: *kannis-me mikeykun.* You went to touch me.}} Meaning: possibly with the point of the finger. [Ar + Asc. guess]

milka *V* rob, steal {{Ex.: *paaTe makkese milkan.* The priest robbed us.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

milpa (Borrowed from: milpa Spanish) *N* crop, plot of land {{Ex.: *mokkohte kan-milpa.* My crop has sprouted.}} [Attested only once]

***milya** *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *milyakniStak placename}}* Grammar: only occurs with -kniStak. [Attested only once]

-min *Suff.* (*N > N*) one characterized by {{Ex.: *pina waate sitnunmin.* There comes the one who has children. *moT-me makkuhmin?* Are you someone who has a husband? *Tummamin* flavorful one / sugar}} *Similar: lumwimin; Similar: kiricmin; Similar: tirasmin; Similar: lukecmin.* Grammar: attaches to nouns to mean someone or something characterized by the noun, or known as having the noun. Words containing this: hiruhmin

mini *excl* hey! {{Ex.: *yeela, mini!* Hey, wait! *namtiy mini!* Hey, listen! *yeela minii-ka pesyo!* Hey, wait, I'm thinking!}} *Similar: ke.* Meaning: may have been used by older people speaking to younger people, less formal, for use by respected higher status or older people. (Other Pronunc.: **minii** before one consonant and another vowel)

minmuy *Adv* below, bottom, under {{Ex.: *mehey minmuy!* Look down! *minmuy piretka* underground *minmuytum-ka Taakan.* I come up from underground.}} Words containing this: minmuytis

minmuytis (Made from: minmuy, -tis₂) *Adv* down a little, a little below

minwa *V* be narrow {{Ex.: *Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte.* The road to heaven is narrow.}} Meaning: possibly only of roads, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mipTYi *V* brood, sit on eggs {{Ex.: *mipTYi kayiina.* The hen is brooding. *kan-was*

mipTYinu. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.))} Meaning: of a bird on a nest.

mira *V* give {{Ex.: *kan-was mirahte*. I have given her a present. *mirahne-me*. You are given a gift. *hinTis-me mirahnis?* What were you given?}} Meaning: to give a specific type of gift to one's girlfriend. Words containing this: *miraSmin*

miraSmin (Made from: *mira*, -Smin) *N* gift, present
Meaning: specific type of gift one gives to one's girlfriend.

mire *V* shape the head {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes mire*. I will shape your head like a newborn's.}}
Pronunciation: may be *miire* rather than *mire*. Meaning: usually of tying a newborn's head to shape it well if it became misshapen during delivery. [Attested only once]

mirhwi *V* mill, grind {{Ex.: *mirhwimpi* to cause to grind}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure (-rhwi- is normally impossible). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

mirkanu (Borrowed from: americano Spanish) *N* American person {{Ex.: *mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretkä*. The Americans, they came far to this land.}}

-mis *Suff.* (*N > N*) small, little {{Ex.: *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance! *pakkuTmis* (little) shinney ball}} *Similar: -kniS*. Grammar: usually appears as part of the word for various toys (possibly a type of diminutive). Meaning: meaning unsure. Words containing this: *hiica'mis*, *tikrimis*

mismin (Made from: *missi*, -Smin) *N* pretty one
Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of *missiSmin*.

misnis (Borrowed from: *misa* Spanish) *N* mass {{Ex.: *misnisway huuyis noviempres* Sunday November began (the first of November)}}
Verb: miisa. Grammar: *miisa* can sometimes be used as a noun in place of this. Words containing this: *misnisway*

misnisway (Borrowed from: *misa* Spanish) (Made from: *misnis*, -way) *N* Sunday, time/day of mass
Similar: tuminku.

missi *V* be pretty {{Ex.: *nepkam mukurmakma missimak*. These women are pretty ones. *missiya himyu*. All are pretty ones. *mismin himah'a*. All are pretty. *miste-me urih*. Your hair is pretty. *tiiru miste neppe tiiwis*. This

flower is very pretty.}} *Similar: miSSi*. (Other Pronunc.: **mis** before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min) Words containing this: *mismin*, *missimak*, *missiya*, *miste₂*

missimak (Made from: *missi*, -mak₃) *N* pretty ones

missiya (Made from: *missi*, -ya₂) *N* pretty ones
Pronunciation: can also be shortened to *misya*, both pronunciations are possible.

***missu** *V* disappear {{Ex.: *missunin-ka*. I disappeared. *missunin-ak kannis*. It disappeared from my mind. *himah'ase-ka pesyo*, *himah'a kannis missun*. I think about everything, and it all disappears from my mind.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Words containing this: *missun*

missun (Made from: **missu*, -n₃) *V* disappear (Other Pronunc.: **missuni** before another suffix)

miste₂ (Inflected form of: *missi*, -Ste) *perf* pretty
Pronunciation: shortened form of *missiSte*, pronounced as *miste*.

-miste₁ *Suff.* (*V*) beg to, ask to {{Ex.: *haraamiste* to ask (someone) to give (something)}}
Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to ask someone to do the action'. Meaning: meaning or implications not completely sure, may possibly imply that the action is hopeless, the thing one begged for is not going to happen. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

mistu *V* warm oneself {{Ex.: *mistu-ka*. I (will) warm myself. *hanni-me mistun?* Where did you warm yourself? *mistu-k sottowtak*. He's warming himself by the fire.}}

miswa *V* be clean {{Ex.: *miswahte innu*. The road is clean.}} [Attested only once]

miSmin (Made from: *miSSi*, -Smin) *N* good one
Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of *miSSiSmin*.

miSon (Borrowed from: *misión* Spanish) *N* mission
{{Ex.: *kan mokkonin miSontak*. I was born at the Mission. *miisana makke miSontak*. We go to mass at the Mission.}} Meaning: a Catholic Mission (the location or institution).

miSSi *V* be good {{Ex.: *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, because you can't work well with the left hand. *miSSimpi wak ricca*. He speaks well. *moT haysa miSSimpi citte?* Do they dance well? *kan-was yete*

miSSimpi. I will make it good. *ekwe miSSimak heenti nii*. There are no good people here. *nuppi Taares wak-hin kata miSmin Taares*. That man looks like a good man from his face. *piina ekwe miSte*. That is not good. *ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca*. It's not good that he talks a lot. *moT-me miSte kan enne neppesum?* Are you OK if I write with this? (Is it OK with you if I write with this) *miSmin wak-sire*. He has a good heart (literally: liver). *miStetkun Taakan mukurma*. It would be good if the woman came.}} *Similar: missi*. Meaning: includes being good and being OK with someone.

(Other Pronunc.: **miS** before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min)
Words containing this: miSmin, miSSimak, miSSimpi, miSSiya, miSte

miSSimak (Made from: miSSi, -mak₃) *N* good ones

miSSimpi (Made from: miSSi, -mpi) *V* 1) make good, cause to be good Meaning: to actively make something be good. **2) do well** Meaning: combines with another verb to mean that one does that action well.

miSSiya (Made from: miSSi, -ya₂) *N* good ones
Pronunciation: can also be shortened to miSya, both pronunciations are possible.

miSte (Inflected form of: miSSi, -Ste) *perf* well, good
Similar: maymiSte. Pronunciation: shortened form of miSSiSte, pronounced as miSte.

mitle *V* be crooked, be curved {{Ex.: *mitle-k*. It is crooked/curved.}} *Similar: mitli*; *Synonym: iwli, cuuki*.

mitli *V* curl up {{Ex.: *mitliSte-k eeTe*. / *eeTe-k mitliSte*. He's sleeping all curled up.}} *Similar: mitle*; *Similar: ritli*; *Similar: motlo*. Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, meaning curled up. Meaning: only used of sleeping curled up. Words containing this: mitliSte

mitliSte (Inflected form of: mitli, -Ste) *perf* curled up
Meaning: of how one sleeps curled up.

mitlah *N* thigh {{Ex.: *mitlahmak* thighs}}
Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, Asc. couldn't confirm which body part it was. [Tentative]

***miTTe** *V* grow, grow up {{Ex.: *kan-was miTTempi neppe sinnise*. I am raising this child. *hanni-me miTTenis?* Where did you grow up? *kan miTTenin santa krus*. I grew up

in Santa Cruz. *moT-ak miTTeSte men-sinni?* Has your child grown up? ... *rummetka, numan tollon miTTen*. ...at the river, where a lot (of it) grows. *miTTen-ak Taares*. He's growing into a man (e.g. shaving now). *hemmen-ak miTTen*. He's still growing (of a child). *ekwe haysa akku miTTemak*. The grown ones (adults) don't enter. *miTTeSte Tar* a full moon (grown moon)}} *Noun: miTe*. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -mpi, -Smin, or -mak, and Asc. confirms that. Words containing this: miTTemak, miTTempi, miTTen, miTTeSmin, miTTeSte

miTTemak (Made from: *miTTe, -mak₃ men grown ones) *N* grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of miTTeSmin.

miTTempi (Made from: *miTTe, -mpi) *V* raise, cause to grow Meaning: to raise a child.

miTTen (Made from: *miTTe, -n₃) *V* grow, grow up
(Other Pronunc.: **miTTeni** before another suffix)

miTTeSmin (Made from: *miTTe, -Smin) *N* grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of miTTemak.

miTTeSte (Inflected form of: *miTTe, -Ste) *perf* grown, grown up *Similar: muura*.

miTTi *V* roast {{Ex.: *miTTiy!* Roast (it)!}}
Similar: ampi; *Similar: teeye*. Meaning: might only apply to how one roasts potatoes and fish, but unsure, ampi is more common and possibly more general. [Attested only once]

miTTo *V* fall {{Ex.: *miTTonin*. (It) fell.}} *Similar: inna*. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably of falling off of something, for ex. onto the ground, less common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mohle *Vrevers*. have a big head {{Ex.: *wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak, ekwe peNaapu*. His head is big-headed, he's a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair (making his head look big). *mohlemak* big-headed ones}} *Noun: moohel*. Meaning: can be used of people or of the swordfish, probably also of other animals, may literally just mean 'to have a head,' but it one comments on it, it is noticeably large. Words containing this: huuyi mohleSmin

mokko *V* be born, sprout, come up {{Ex.: *kan mokkonin miSontak*. I was born at the

Mission. *yete-k mokko*. He will be born/ It will sprout. *mokkohte wak-sit*. Her teeth came in. *ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin*. He was born, was born through sin. (was conceived in sin)}} Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used of animals being born. Words containing this: mokkohte

mokkohte (Inflected form of: mokko, -ste) perfborn, sprouted, came up

molyo *Vrevers*. dance the mooloy {{Ex.: *taprey-ka molyona taprey paaranitka* I go up to dance the mooloy on the hill. *haysa yete molyo*. They will dance the mooloy later.}} *Noun*: **mooloy**. Grammar: can use with -n(i), but usually alone.

momho *Vrevers*. gather mommoh plants {{Ex.: *momhona makke*. We go to gather mommoh plants.}} *Noun*: **mommoh**. Meaning: may refer to gathering the seeds rather than the plants.

***momme** *V* be late, be slow {{Ex.: *ussi-me mommenis*? Why were you late? *kan-was mommemp* I make him be late. *mommen-ka*. I am late.}} *loanword*: **hohe**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: mommen, momtYe

mommen (Made from: *momme, -n₃) *V* be late, be slow

mommo *V* put/lie face downward {{Ex.: *mommo-ka*. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. *mommoSte* face downward}} Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

mommoh *Nrevers*. small type of seed {{Ex.: *mommohmak* small seeds}} *Verb*: **momho**. Cultural info: these seeds were made into a very fine, smooth mush that was savory or salty. Meaning: a specific plant's seeds, name unknown (neither Barbara nor Ascension knew what plant it was).

momtYe (Made from: *momme, -tY-) *V* be slow

monno *V* dress, put clothes on {{Ex.: *kan-was monnon*. I dressed him. *monnotityuT!* You all keep dressing me!}} *Opp.*: **Sonwe**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly moonno). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar +

Asc. guess]

monoy *Nrevers*. promiscuity {{Ex.: *caaye-ka wak-monoye*. I praise her promiscuity.}} *Similar*: **moonoy**; *Verb*: **monyo₁**. Meaning: sexual promiscuity, may be related to drinking datura alcohol, possibly when not allowed. [Attested only once]

monoypu (Made from: monyo₁, -pu) *V* fool around sexually with oneself, masturbate Meaning: meaning 'masturbate' unsure but likely, often used with plural subject though, has a less serious connotation than monyo itself.

monse *V* tell, say {{Ex.: *kaa-mes monseyni iinakmasum*. I come to tell you about the sick ones. *monset!* / *monsemit!* Tell me! *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What do you tell me? *haysa mosen* their stories}} *Similar*: **moyses**. Pronunciation: often sounded like monSe, but monse more common. Words containing this: mosen, monsesmak

monsens (Made from: monse, -n₂) *N* story

monsensmak (Made from: monse, -smak) *N* messenger

monSi *Vrevers*. be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White {{Ex.: *men sukmu, monSikiSpu*. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.}} *Noun*: **moonis**. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.

monto (Borrowed from: amontonar Spanish) *V* pile up, stack {{Ex.: *montohte tappur*. The wood is stacked. *kan-was yete monto*. I will stack it. *montonin*. It piled up (on its own).}} Grammar: by itself to pile something up, with -n(i) something piles up on its own.

monTi *V* extinguish {{Ex.: *monTihte* (The fire) is out.}} [Attested only once]

monyo₁ *Vrevers*. be promiscuous, sleep around {{Ex.: *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa*. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. *nuuya-ka monyoSmin*. I am stopping being a promiscuous person. *monyonin*. (Someone) became promiscuous. *ekwe makam monoypu!* Don't you all fool around (sexually) with yourselves!}} *Noun*: **monoy**. Grammar: as monyo it means to be promiscuous with others, as monoypu it may mean to

masturbate. Meaning: said of either a man or a woman, the meaning is primarily sexual, but could have some relationship to datura alcohol. (Other Pronunc.:

mony before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: monoypu, monyoSmin

mony, *Vrevers*. gather jimsonweed {{Ex.: *monyona makke*. We go to gather jimsonweed.}} *Noun*: **moonoy**. Meaning: there is a possible association between using this plant to get high and monyo 'be promiscuous,' although it is not explicit, also defined as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L.

monyoSmin (Made from: monyo₁, -Smin) *N* promiscuous one, whore Meaning: of either a man or a woman.

moohel *Nrevers*. head {{Ex.: *kussapu-ka kan-moohel*. I wash my head. *kaayi kan-moohel*. My head hurts. *himmun kan-moohel*. My head is dizzy.}} *Verb*: **mohle**.

***mooho** (Borrowed from: mojar?? possibly Spanish) *V* submerge, sink {{Ex.: *moohompiy siisum!* Submerge it under water! *moohonin*. (It) sank. *koc ekwe amne malampi, moohompi siisum*. If rain doesn't wet it, (one) submerges it under water.}} Grammar: probably only appears with either -n(i) (to sink on its own) or -mpi (to sink/submerge something). Words containing this: moohompi, moohon

moohompi (Made from: *mooho, -mpi) *V* sink, submerge Grammar: to sink something (not to sink on its own), to submerge it.

moohon (Made from: *mooho, -n₃) *V* sink Grammar: something sinks on its own (not to sink something). (Other Pronunc.: **moohoni** before another suffix)

moohoT *N* skull [Ar + Asc. guess]

mookoT *N* fish like a small catfish *loanword*: **huuyi mohleSmin**. Cultural info: they are good to eat, and can be skinned whole. Meaning: approximately 6 inches long, with a large head, possibly also similar to a swordfish.

mooloy *Nrevers*. women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *Taayati-ka mooloye*. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} *Verb*: **molyo**.

moonis *Nrevers*. white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: *moonis riicasum* in the Spanish language (in the white person's

language) *moonisSmak haysa riica, moonis riica*. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} *Verb*: **monSi**. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

moonoy (Borrowed from: from other California languages) *Nrevers*. datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: *moonoy tiiwistak* in the flower of a jimsonweed}} *Similar*: **mony**; *Verb*: **monyo**. Cultural info: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'mony', also explained as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L..

mooroc *N* acorn shell {{Ex.: *yuukis wak-mooroc* the acorn's shell}}

mooroS *Nrevers*. blind mole {{Ex.: *iske himmana mooroSe!* Go look for blind moles!}} *Verb*: **morSo**.

mooyor *N* tree trunk {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} *Similar*: **mostor**.

morke *N* tease by shouting Meaning: one of several ways to tease or make fun of someone (also: onno, satte, kocoopu, ihke). [Ar + Asc. guess]

morkinis *N* bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton *Similar*: **-kniS**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

moro *V* ask for and collect, get {{Ex.: *kan-was moron*. I asked for and collected it. *morooyis!* Go ask for and collect (something)!}} Pronunciation: unclear whether it is mooro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **moroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

morSo *Vrevers*. hunt for blind moles *Noun*: **mooroS**. [Attested only once]

mos *N* son {{Ex.: *kan-mosmak* my sons (said by father)}} *Similar: tawre; Similar: innis.* Meaning: only said by a father of his son (used by a male speaker).

mostor *N* tree trunk, butt end {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} *Similar: mooyor.* Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes this and mooyor mean approximately the same thing.

motlo *V* be head down {{Ex.: *motloSte-k eeTe.* He's sleeping head down. *motolpusiy kannis!* Bow your head to me! (Make a reverence to me!)} } *Similar: matla; Similar: mitli.* Grammar: motolpu form somewhat unsure, but likely. Meaning: may also mean 'to be upside-down,' probably means specifically with the head down, not the face down (matla). (Other Pronunc.: **motol** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: motolpu

motolpu (Made from: motlo, -pu) *V* bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -pu, possibly translation of Catholic term.

moT *Q* question word {{Ex.: *moT-me waraanin?* Did you get cut? *moT-me aknin?* Are you thirsty? *moT tollon ammani?* Are there a lot of rain clouds? *moT hasku Tippe?* Is this knife sharp? *moT haysa hiwaSte?* Have they arrived?}} *Similar: =s₁.* Grammar: first word of sentence or clause, makes the sentence a question.

moThe *Vrevers.* lay eggs {{Ex.: *moThen kayiinah.* The hens are laying eggs.}} *Noun: moTTeh.* Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but unsure.

moTTeh *Nrevers.* egg {{Ex.: *tollon moTTeh* many eggs *humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku.* The size of the hummingbird's eggs is like (grains of) wheat. *moTTehmak eggs*}} *Verb: moThe.*

moyarra *N* a type of fish Pronunciation: long rr not typical in Mutsun. Meaning: exact meaning unclear. [Attested only once]

moyce *V* bunch/gather together {{Ex.: *moyce waate.* They are coming all bunched together. *haysa moycenin.* They bunched up.}} *Similar: moyle; Similar: rekTe.* Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc.. Words containing this: moycehte

moycehte (Made from: moyce, -Ste) *perf* bunched up, gathered, together

moyle *V* run/move in a group {{Ex.: *moylehte sinnikma.* The children run along in a group. *Taares waate moylehte.* The men come (walking) in a group.}} *Similar: moyce.*

moySe *V* tell a story {{Ex.: *moySey!* Tell a story! *kan-moySen* my story *moySet kannis hemec'a!* Tell me one story!}} *Similar: monse.* Meaning: related to monse, but a separate word specifically for telling stories. Words containing this: moySen

moySen (Made from: moySe, -n₂) *N* story

-mpi *Suff.* (*V > V*) make, cause, let {{Ex.: *men-was murTumpin.* You made it black (painted it black). *kommempin kan-kawaayuse.* I tired out my horse (made it get tired). *Taakampi-me kannis rukse.* You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). *kan-was killempi.* I make it shine. *hassempiy!* Anger him!/Make him be angry! *tonnempin-ka kan-liiwurse.* I lost my book (made it get lost). *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi.* And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). *wattimpiy tooTe!* Carry the meat! *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise.* I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). *kan-was amsimpin.* I hurt him (made him hurt). *mehempis-ka haysane.* I made them look. *kan-was komyempi.* I'm making/letting him rest.}} *Similar: -si₂.* Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitive suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common.

-msa *Suff.* (*V > N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *ennemsa* thing used for writing (including pens) *wak-sennemsa* its stinger *huupumsatka* at the market / in the store *nahan witimsatka wasuura.* The trash is there in the trash can (the throwing away place). *hiSSemsa kahuune* box factory (place for making boxes) *piramsa* cemetery / burial ground}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb, or the place where you do the verb (locative or intrumental nominalizer). Meaning: means both

things you use to do the activity and places where you do it.

-mu *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) each other {{Ex.: *hiiwomu haysa*. They are quarreling. (They are scolding each other.) *ekwe makam keyeemu!* Don't you all elbow each other! *makse kappalmu*. We hug each other.}} Pronunciation: many verbs change the last consonant-vowel around (to vowel-consonant) before -mu, and sometimes change the length of a vowel or consonant as well (ex.: kapla, kappalmu). Grammar: add to a verb to add the meaning 'do verb to each other', (reciprocal).

muccuw *N* breakfast, lunch {{Ex.: *accuste muccuw*. Breakfast/lunch is ready. *kan meheesi muccuwe*. I'm just looking at the breakfast/lunch. *hooyoy men-muccuw!* Get your breakfast/lunch!}} *Verb*: **mucu**.

mucra *V* pleat, be pleated {{Ex.: *mucrahte* pleated *mucray!* Pleat (it)!}}

mucu *V* eat breakfast/lunch {{Ex.: *mucuupu makke*. We are eating breakfast. *hinTis makam hiwsen mucuupu?* What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?}} *Noun*: **muccuw**. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: **mucuu** before -pu) Words containing this: mucuupu

mucuupu (Made from: mucu, -pu) *V* eat breakfast/lunch Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

muhhe *V* suspect, be suspicious {{Ex.: *muhhes kannis wak*. He suspected me. *muhtYeSmin* a very suspicious person *muhtYeSte okse paaTe*. The priest was very suspicious long ago.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear (someone who suspects or someone who would be suspected). Words containing this: muhtYeSte

muhtihris *N* ankle *Similar*: **supi**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, muhtikniS might be more likely, but Ascension did not know. [Ar + Asc. guess]

muhtYeSte (Inflected form of: muhhe, -Ste) *perf* suspicious

mukkeh *N* son, boy {{Ex.: *haaway nuppi mukkeh!* Call that boy! *mukkehmak* teenaged boys}} Meaning: usually for teenaged boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight.

mukne *V* be a man {{Ex.: *muknekiSpu* to pretend to be a man}} Meaning: word unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mukru *Vrevers*. be a woman {{Ex.: *mukrukiSpu* to pretend to be a woman (for ex. a child pretending to be grown up)}} *Noun*: **mukurma**.

mukurma *Nrevers*. woman {{Ex.: *nepkam mukurmakma missimak*. These women are pretty ones. *tollon mukurma waate*. Many women come. *hokkehte-ka mukurmase*. I've sent for the woman.}} *Similar*: **mukuSma**; *Verb*: **mukru**.

mukuSma *N* old woman {{Ex.: *miTTen wak-sit mukuSmase*. The old woman's teeth are growing (on her).}} *Similar*: **mukurma**; *Similar*: **mukyukniS**. Pronunciation: unusual relationship of sounds to mukurma.

mukyu *V* be an old woman {{Ex.: *mukyunin-ka*. I became an old woman. *mukyukiSpu* to pretend to be an old woman *mokkohte wak-sit neppe mukyukniS*. Teeth have sprouted on this old woman. *mukyuSte-ka*. I'm (already) an old woman.}} Words containing this: mukyukniS, mukyuSikma

mukyukniS (Made from: mukyu, -kniS) *N* old woman *Similar*: **mukuSma**. Grammar: irregular plural mukyuSikma.

mukyuSikma (Made from: mukyu, -mak₃) *N* old women Grammar: irregular plural of mukyukniS and possibly also mukeSma.

mulaari (Borrowed from: moler Spanish) *V* sharpen {{Ex.: *mulaariy Tippekma!* Sharpen the knives!}} *native*: **hasku₂**. Grammar: Mutsun word would probably be askumpi (not attested). [Attested only once]

mumli *V* annoy, irritate {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksun*. They were irritated by the taro potato. *mumlihte* annoyed}} Meaning: may be irritate in the medical sense (something irritates the skin for example), but may also have a more general meaning of a person annoying someone. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mumma *V* suck {{Ex.: *husluy, mummay kecwiSi!* Sip it, suck it quickly! *kan-was mumma*. He sucks on it.}} Meaning: literally sucking on something, or sucking in liquid like soup,

possibly sipping or slurping. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mummi *V* join {{Ex.: *mummiSte innu*. The road is joined.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mumri *V* catch flies {{Ex.: *kan mumriina*. I go to catch flies.}} *Similar*: ***mumru**; *Noun*: **muumuri**. (Other Pronunc.: **mumrii** before one consonant and then a vowel)

***mumru** *V* revers. fill up with flies {{Ex.: *wak mumruhne*. / *mumruhne-k*. It gets filled up with flies. *yete-k mumrun*. It will fill up with flies later.}} *Similar*: **mumri**; *Noun*: **muumuri**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), meaning something just fills up with flies on its own, or with -hne or -hnis, meaning that something gets filled up with flies by someone.

mumuLaLuk *N* butterfly *Similar*: **Siwluluk**.

Pronunciation: Ha thinks it might be pronounced mumlaluk, but Ascension really didn't know the word. [Attested only once]

mumyule *V* buzz {{Ex.: *mumyule makkes rammay oocotka*. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb, may end in unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mun *N* loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel*. His head is full of a lot of dirt. *iccomp-k pireese, muune*. He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. *tollon-me mun*. You have a lot of dirt.}} *Similar*: **wis**, **lot**, **pire**; *Verb*: **munse**. Pronunciation: often pronounced munus in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: **muun** before a vowel)

munna *V* be in a very distant time {{Ex.: *kan-was okse munna haras*. I gave him (something) very long ago.}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.

munse *V* be dirt, be dirty, make dirty, soil {{Ex.: *munsempi* to make something dirty *araa-me munsen*. Then you will become dirt. *munsey nuk!* Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)} *Noun*: **mun**. Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty'

and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself. Words containing this: *munsempi*, *munsen*

munsempi (Made from: *munse*, -mpi) *V* make dirty, soil

munsen (Made from: *munse*, -n₃) *V* become dirty, become dirt (Other Pronunc.: **munseni** before another suffix)

muplu *V* be fat-cheeked {{Ex.: *mupluSte* fat-cheeked}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: as of a baby. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mupTu *V* be closed-mouthed, close one's mouth {{Ex.: *mupTuy-me hay!* / *muppuTpuy men-hay!* Close your mouth!}} (Other Pronunc.: **muppuT** before -pu or -mu)

***mure** *V* get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: *murenin*. It got dark/late. *mureSte*, *murTu pire*. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. *yete muren*. It will get late/dark. *miSSimpin-mes diyos murempin*. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} *Similar*: **murtey**₁. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. Words containing this: *muren*, *mureSte*

muren (Made from: **mure*, -n₃) *V* get late in the day, get dark

mureSte (Inflected form of: **mure*, -Ste) *perf* late in the day, dark *Similar*: **uyka**.

***murSu** *V* ache (teeth), have a toothache {{Ex.: *murSunin-ka*. I had a toothache. *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun?* What happened so that your tooth hurts? *kan yete murSun*. I will have a toothache.}} *Noun*: **muuruS**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i). Meaning: probably in the molar teeth. Words containing this: *murSun*

murSun (Made from: **murSu*, -n₃) *V* ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: **murSuni** before another suffix)

murtey₁ *Adv* at night {{Ex.: *murtey-me hinne*. You walk at night. *murtey yete islin*. It will sleet at night.}} *Similar*: ***mure**; *Similar*: **murtey**₂.

murtey₂ *N* night {{Ex.: *himah'a murtey kan iinate*. I am sick all night. *yete murtey horpeywas eTse*. (Someone) will sleep in the

middle of the night.}} *Similar: murtey*. Words containing this: uyka murtey

murTu *Vrevers. be dark, be blackish* {{Ex.: *men kata sus murTu*. You're as dark as coal. *rammay murTu*. It's dark inside. *men-was murTumpin*. You made it dark. *Tammantak murTuSmin*. It's dark on one side. *ereesina haysa okse rummetka, aruh'a murTu pire*. They used to go bathe in the river long ago, in the morning when the world was dark (before dawn).}} *Noun: muruT*. Meaning: used of body parts, unlit spaces, night-time, dark-colored objects.

muruT *Nrevers. darkness, night* {{Ex.: *miSmin muruT!* Good night! *horpey muruT / horpeywas muruT* the middle of the night (midnight) *neppe muruT kannis yete kaayi moohel*. Tonight my head will ache.}} *Verb: murTu*. Words containing this: neppe muruT

mus *N breasts, boobs* {{Ex.: *kan mehen men-muuse*. I saw your breasts. *mustak-mes hiwaanin, tunnen sii*. The water came to, reached to your breasts.}} *Similar: mutuk-a-musu*; *Verb: muse*; *Verb: muusi*. Meaning: possibly also used for (breast-)milk, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **muus** before a vowel) Words containing this: mutuk-a-musu

muse *V have breasts* {{Ex.: *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me museSte?* Are you pregnant, that you have (enlarged) breasts? *yete-k musen*. She will get breasts. *museen-ak*. She gets breasts. / She had breasts.}} *Noun: mus*. Meaning: may indicate having noticeable or large breasts, as during pregnancy or when breastfeeding a baby, or when breasts first develop. (Other Pronunc.: **musee** before a single consonant and then a vowel) Words containing this: museSmin

museSmin (Made from: muse, -Smin) *N one with breasts* Meaning: a woman with especially noticeable breasts, as when enlarged during pregnancy or breastfeeding, or noticeable because a young woman is just developing breasts.

muswe *V rub between hands* {{Ex.: *kan-was muswe*. I rub it between my hands. *ekwe-ka muswehte*. I haven't rubbed it between my hands.}} [Tentative]

muSke *Vrevers. catch birds* {{Ex.: *muSkena* to go to catch birds}} *Noun: muuSek*. Meaning: to catch pajaro madrugador, possibly mockingbird or yellow-breasted chat, but it was gray, thick-beaked, and not yellow-breasted, sings very beautifully, only in the morning (early bird), does not come around houses.

muSSi *V be hot, be warm, heat* {{Ex.: *muSSi pire*. It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) *muSSimpit kannis!* Warm me up! *muSSin-ka*. I'm hot. *haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipuhte-ka*. Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. *yeela-ka muSSispu*. Let me warm myself!}} *Similar: muuhi*. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. Words containing this: muSSimpi

muSSimpi (Made from: muSSi, -mpi) *V warm, heat* Grammar: to warm or heat something/someone.

muSuru *V tickle in the nose* {{Ex.: *muSurunin-ka*. I had a tickle in my nose.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). [Attested only once]

mutku *V tickle* {{Ex.: *mutkut kannis!* Tickle me (on the hands and feet)! *kan-mes mutku*. I'm tickling you. *muttukmu* to tickle each other}} *Similar: Sukru*. Meaning: probably on the hands and feet. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **muttuk** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

mutSa *V be wrinkled* {{Ex.: *mutSaSte* wrinkled (of the butt)}} *Similar: muTya*. Meaning: of the butt. [Attested only once]

muttYe *V eat dry* {{Ex.: *muttYey kurkah men-tawsesTuk!* Eat roasted corn dry with your younger brother!}} Pronunciation: muyen(i) may be a separate word with the same meaning, which seems to take -n(i) even with an object of what is eaten, or may be a variant of this word. Meaning: to eat something, usually roasted corn, dry, like flour.

mutuk-a-musu (Saying composed of: mus) *N bread and milk* *Similar: mus*; *Similar: leeci*. Grammar: probably composed of other words, such as mutu-ka muuse, but it is unknown which words are included. Meaning: meaning very unsure and probably incorrect. [Attested only once]

muTna *V be flat-nosed* {{Ex.: *muTnahte* flat-nosed *muTnaSmin* a flat-nosed person}} *Similar: nukci*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, muTna, maTnu almost equally common.

muTTis *N* front teeth [Ar + Asc. guess]

muTya *V* be fat-buttocked {{Ex.: *muTyaSte tiiraS*. fat-buttocked rear end.}} *Similar: mutSa*. [Attested only once]

mutsun *N* Mutsun {{Ex.: *tummen mutsun, mutsun pahSine, tummemis*. The Mutsuns, the Mutsuns cook for the Pahsins.}} Grammar: unclear whether one said *mutsun* was to mean a person of the tribe. Meaning: name of the tribe, possibly also used for a particular village, but primarily the name of the tribe.

muuhas (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) *N* virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: *monyoSmin muuhas*. promiscuous girl *mismmin muuhas*. a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

muuhi *V* be hot {{Ex.: *muuhin-me*. You are hot. *neppe piretka muuhin-ka*. I'm hot in this land (this place). *muuhi nii*. It's hot here.}} *Similar: muSSi*. Grammar: by itself it means the weather is hot, with -n(i) it means a person feels hot from the weather. Words containing this: *muuhin*

muuhin (Made from: *muuhi*, -n₃) *V* be hot Meaning: of people (feeling hot from weather). (Other Pronunc.: **muuhini** before another suffix)

muuki *V* throw into the fire {{Ex.: *muukiy!* Throw (it) in the fire! *muukimpiy!* Make (something) get burnt up in the fire! *muukiSte-k*. It's thrown in the fire.}} Grammar: exact meaning with -mpi vs. -Ste vs. no suffix somewhat unclear.

muuku *V* rinse the mouth {{Ex.: *muukupuy men-hay!* Rinse out your mouth!}}

muumi *V* bet {{Ex.: *hinhan-me muumin?* How much did you bet? *muumiSmin wattimpin himah'a haysa muumin*. The bettors carried (away) everything that they bet. *muumiSmin* bettor / thing bet *muumi haysa hineeruse*. They're betting money.}}

muumuci *N* wild rose, type of flower Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.

muumuri *N* fly {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase* Shoo the flies away from the sick one!

kan liikin muumurise. I killed the fly. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper.}} *Verb: *mumru; Verb: mumri*. Meaning: of the insect.

muupi *V* close the mouth {{Ex.: *kan-was yete muupi wak-haaye neppe Taarese*. I will close this man's mouth. (I will fight this man.) *muupipuy / muupiy men-hay!* Close your mouth!}}

muura *V* be big, be grown up {{Ex.: *muuraSte men-sitnun?* Is your child grown?}} *Similar: miTTeSte*. Grammar: *miTTeSte* is more common. Meaning: can only refer to one who has grown to adulthood.

muure *V* gather clover {{Ex.: *muurena makke*. We go to gather clover.}} *Noun: muuren*.

muuren *N* clover *Similar: rooreh; Similar: kiricmin; Verb: muure*. Meaning: small clover (smaller than *kiricmin* or *rooreh*) with both red and white flowers, with black along edges of leaves, grows in the spring, good to eat raw, and all the people ate it, *tuche* in Spanish.

muuruS *N* revers. toothache *Verb: *murSu*. Meaning: probably only of the molars. [Attested only once]

muusi *V* nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {{Ex.: *kan muusinu kan-sinnise*. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing at its mother's breast). *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? *alaaSu muusi-k*. The baby, he is nursing. *muusit kannis!* Nurse from me!}} *Noun: mus*. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as *muusinu* or *muusimi* or possibly *muusisi*. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy. Words containing this: *muusinu*, *muusiSmin*

muusinu (Made from: *muusi*, -nu) *V* nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

muusiSmin (Made from: *muusi*, -Smin) *N* nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

muuSek *Nrevers.* bird {{Ex.: *ekwe-me liiki muuSekse!* Don't kill the bird! *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Catch that bird!}} *Verb: muSke.*

Meaning: may mean any variety of small bird, but probably means the pajaro madrugador, which sang only in the morning, very prettily, and was dark gray and black, with a thick beak, and did not come around houses.

muwekma *N* Muwekma people Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to have known it, at least not as a tribal name. [Attested only once]

muyku *V* swallow without chewing, suck on {{Ex.: *muykuy!* Swallow (that) without

chewing it! (Suck on that!))} *Similar: Tikka, horko₂.* Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

muySi *V* like {{Ex.: *kan-mes muySin.* I like you. *kan-mes mehen yuu-ka-mes muySinin.* I saw you and I liked you. *numan muySin diyoose miSte.* Whoever likes God is good. *muySi makke mehe.* We like what we see.}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation muysi was also common, but muySi slightly more common. Grammar: with -n(i) refers to liking people or God, without -n(i) may refer to liking things. (Other Pronunc.: **muyiS** before -pu or -mu)

n

-n₁ *Suff. (V)* past tense {{Ex.: *attenin neppe.* This broke. *Taaresmak eepen saaweti.* The men passed by singing. *moT-me taahen?* Did you ask?}} *Similar: -s₄.* Grammar: add to end of a verb to make past meaning (English -ed), only for the recent past, from approximately one day before (yesterday) through just before now (longer ago is -s) (recent past).

-n₂ *Suff. (V > N)* nominalizer {{Ex.: *hiSSe-ka ammane.* I make the meal/food. *hemec'a hippun* one load (carried thing) *ekwena-ka onyen.* I don't have a companion. *yuTTun kan-wattin.* My trip was canceled. *kan-riTTen* my weaving *muumiSmin wattimpin himah'a haysa muumin.* The bettors carried all the things that they bet.}} Grammar: add to verb stems, makes a noun meaning 'the thing something is done to' or 'the thing that results from the doing it', (often a patient nominalizer). Words containing this: etsen

-n₃ *Suff. (V > V)* inher. refl. {{Ex.: *yete-k malan.* He will get wet later. *sawren-ka.* I'm getting fat. *haysa aknin.* They are thirsty. *yete kan hinnun.* I will wake up. *yeela-k waaten!* Let him come! *neppe tollon-ka hiwsen.* I want lots of this. *hummen-ak.* It collects/piles up. *innanin kan-torow.* My soaproot fell. *eTTeniy!* Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes an intransitive verb (meaning that the action just

happens on its own, someone doesn't do it to something), or add to end of verbs that indicate motion (go/come/walk), or add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'get/become', some verbs can only be used with -n(i), some can only be used with one of -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste and change meaning depending which one is used. (Other Pronunc.: **-ni** when followed by another suffix) Words containing this: huuyin tawah

-na₁ *Suff. (V > V)* go to do {{Ex.: *oTTona-ka yuukise.* I go to gather acorns. *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine.* We go to gather cutgrass, so we can make baskets. *makke meheena paaranise.* We go to see the hills. *makse Tawraykun rammay.* We went to be (sit) inside. *hattese-me hayweykun?* Who did you go to see? *hakwaykus-ka.* I went to collect mussels.}} *Opp.: -wu; Opp.: -yni; Similar: -su; Similar: -yis.* Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'go to do the verb' (andative). (Other Pronunc.: -yku before past tense suffixes (-n or -s), -a after a verb ending in n)

-na₂ *Suff. (??? > N)* that {{Ex.: *nuhuunatum waate.* (Someone) comes from that there. *histana cuukiSte?* What is that that is bent?}} Grammar: usage unclear, attaches to adverbs or question words. Social use: used more in Arroyo's time.

-na₃ *Suff. (num > num)* number of times {{Ex.: *uyka kan wayampis uThina.* Yesterday I made it miss twice. *hemec'ana kan-wayampis.* I

missed (a shot) once.}} Grammar: add to a number word to make a word meaning how many times. Words containing this: *parwena*, *tayitmina*, *uThina*

naani *V* try and see {{Ex.: *naaniy amman!* Try the food! *maayay naani, hattena pina heesentak hiney kun*. Look and see who went walking behind there! *hiske naani!* Let's try it!}} *Similar*: **namma**. Meaning: of trying food, trying doing something, etc..

naaru *N* turnip {{Ex.: *rutkiy naaru!* Pull out the turnip!}} [Attested only once]

naawas (Borrowed from: *naguas* Spanish) *N* skirt {{Ex.: *pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum*. Her skirt puffs up from the wind. *tarekse naawas rootes*. It was the skirt of my sister. *seevey men-naawas!* Lengthen your skirt!}} *native*: **Sanhan**; *Similar*: **haltiya**.

naaya *V* go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: *naayati* to go around gathering}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

nacri *V* have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth {{Ex.: *nacriSmin* person with buckteeth}} *Similar*: **kacli**.

naha₁ *V* pay attention to, obey {{Ex.: *ekwe-k naha wak-aanane*. He doesn't obey his mother.}}

naha₂ (Borrowed from: ?? another California language) *Adv* today, now {{Ex.: *ekwe naha hollehne awnicmin*. Turtles aren't caught now. *kapnen naha pire*. It is Wednesday (third day) today in the world.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be *na'a* or *naa*. Social use: either out of use by Asc's time (but was used in Ar's time), or borrowed from some other Native American language, and was never a Mutsun word, there may be some confusion between this and *ney'a* in the Ar data.

nahan *Adv* there {{Ex.: *nahan luuhu pire, ekwe-me hinne nahan!* The ground sticks there, don't go there! *ekwe-ka yete oySoyis nahan hinne*. I won't go there again. *moT nahanwas pire?* Is he from that land there? *nahan-ka emmenin*. I forgot it there. *nahan roote*. There it is. *hayweyis hinTis nahan roote!* Go see what's there!}} Meaning: possibly of a place further away, may rarely mean 'now'.

nakci *num* six Words containing this: *nakciwas*

nakciwas (Inflected form of: *nakci*, -was₃) *num* sixth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

namitpu (Made from: *namti*, -pu) *V* be heard, be audible Meaning: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'be heard' rather than 'hear oneself,' usage might have been borrowed from Spanish, may have had a more literal meaning or have meant the same as *namti* in Arroyo's time, but unclear.

namma *V* try, sample {{Ex.: *namman kurkahse*. [Someone] tried the roasted corn. *hiskeyuT, namma makam piina!* You all go try that! (especially of food) *nansiy!* Try it!}} *Similar*: **naani**. Meaning: of trying a little of something to see how it is, often food but can be other things (not try to do something).

namti *V* hear, understand, listen {{Ex.: *koc tukne makam hiwsen namti*. If you all wanted to understand. *makam ekwe kannis namti*. You all don't hear/understand me. *namtisiy!* Just listen! *haysa ekwe namti riicase*. They don't understand the language. *ussi-k ekwe namti*. Why doesn't he understand? *kan-mes namtin men aru warka*. Then I heard you cry. *namitpu kari'a*. (It) is heard far away.}} (Other Pronunc.: **namit** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: *anSa-namtis*, *namitpu*, *namtimi*, *namtis*

namtimi (Made from: *namti*, -mi) *V* be understandable, be intelligible Meaning: literally 'to understand/hear for someone'.

namtis (Made from: *namti*, -s₃) *N* hearing Meaning: the experience of hearing something, possibly also a person's sense of hearing.

nan *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *men yuu nan*. And you, perhaps.}} Social use: probably only common in Ar's time, more common word is *piNi*.

nanne *V* count {{Ex.: *nanney nuk!* Count it/them! *nanneput kannis!* Count me (in a list)! *nanneyuT kuTrah!* You all count the belts!}}

nansi *V* know, recognize, meet {{Ex.: *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me know you. (get to know you?) *kan-was nansi*. I know/recognize/meet him. *ekwe-ka nansi*. I don't know. *kan-was nansi, wak ekwe miSte*. I know that he's not good (=not pleased). *nansisu-ka haysane*. I go to meet them. *kan nansi men-riccane*. I

recognize/know your speech (your voice).}}
 Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'. Words containing this: kan-nansin, ekwe-kas-nansin

napTinTay *N a San Joaquin Valley tribe* [Attested only once]

nassu *V fall* {{Ex.: *nassunin sottow*. The fire(brand) fell (broke).}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning unclear, not typical word for 'fall'. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***natka** *V be dark* {{Ex.: *siksaSte makam issu, natkaSte*. You all's hands are dirty and dark. *natkamak* dark people (euphemism for black, or slightly lighter skin color)}} Grammar: probably appears only with -Smin, -mak, -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: of people, hands, etc. (not sky, probably only people and body parts), seems to indicate skin color (usually one's natural skin color, but sometimes from getting dirty). Words containing this: natkaSmin, natkaSte

natkaSmin (Made from: *natka, -Smin) *N dark person* Grammar: plural natkamak. Meaning: of skin color or part of the body, can be a euphemism for a black person.

natkaSte (Made from: *natka, -Ste) *perf dark*
 Meaning: of skin color or part of the body.

=ne *N this* {{Ex.: *torowsene?* Is this a soaproot? *histane?* What is this? *ekwene*. It isn't this one. / This isn't it. *niSSane* this same one}} *Similar: neppe*. Grammar: less common than independent word neppe, attaches to any word. Social use: probably more common in Ar's time.

neniSSa (Compound composed of: neppe, niSSa) *Pro this* {{Ex.: *neniSSa, nuniSSa* this, that}} Pronunciation: neppe and niSSa merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just neppe.

nenne *V miss* {{Ex.: *nennepu* to miss}} Grammar: meaning similar with or without -pu. Meaning: probably to miss a person. [Tentative]

nennema *Adv with good reason* Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

nepkam (Inflected form of: neppe, -mak₂) *Pro these* {{Ex.: *nepkam mukurmakma missimak*. These women are pretty ones. *kan maasa nepkamse*. I am covering these. *nepkam amakma* these people}} Grammar: irregular plural of neppe, object

form is nepkamse, not expected nepkame.

neppe *Pro this* {{Ex.: *wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum*. I go away from this house. *makkese neppe uTTasi*. This one cares for us. *kan hoomo neppe weerene*. I'm skinning this rabbit. *wak neppurese ricca*. He says this. *neppetkatum icconin*. It came out of this. *hinkahte-k koc tukne-k ennehne neppuresum?* How would it be if it were written with this?}} *Opp.: piina; Similar: =ne*. Grammar: of something close by, can go with a noun or stand alone (pronoun), plural is irregular nepkam. Words containing this: neniSSa, neppe muruT, nepkam

neppe muruT (Compound composed of: neppe, muruT) *N tonight*

***nesse** *V ask permission* {{Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask me permission. *nessepu-ka-mes*. I'm asking your permission. *makse nessepuynin*. We came to ask permission.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (possibly because one asks permission for oneself to do something); can specify the person from whom one asks permission or leave it out. Words containing this: nessepu

nessepu (Made from: *nesse, -pu) *V ask permission*

neyke *V stop, be quiet* {{Ex.: *neykey!* Be quiet! / Stop! *kan-was neyken*. I am stopping him.}} Meaning: may just mean stop in general, or 'be quiet' meaning may be from Ar's time; this is an uncommon word for either meaning.

ney'a (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv now, just now* {{Ex.: *ney'a-k hiswin*. She has given birth just now. *ney'a-ka amma*. I'm eating now. *ney'a-ka eTTenin*. I went to bed just now. *ney'a amne*. Now it's raining.}} *Similar: ama₂*. Grammar: could come from neppe with -'a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

nii *Adv here* {{Ex.: *amma makke nii*. We are eating here. *ekwe-me nii Tawra*. You don't live here. *makse niitum niipa*. We are teaching from here. *ni-k haTTahne*. Here he is hit.}} Pronunciation: also just as often pronounced as niya, also often as nee. (Other Pronunc.: **ni** before two consonants or a consonant and then the end of the word) Words containing this: niyaatum

niipa *V teach* {{Ex.: *makke-mes niipa*. We are teaching you. *niipat kannis, kanne-ka hassen!* Teach me before I get angry! *niipat amSi-ka amuypu!* Teach me so I (can) teach myself! *yetee-ka-mes niipa*. I will teach you.}}

niiwes *N fawn* [Ar + Asc. guess]

nimmi *V strike, fight* {{Ex.: *kan-mes nimmi*. I fight with you. *nimmimun haysa*. They're fighting each other. *wak kannis hiwsen nimmi*. He wants to fight me.}} Words containing this: *nimmipaN*

nimmipaN (Made from: *nimmi*, -paN) *N fighter*
Meaning: probably one who fights too much, all the time.

nisis *N poison oak* [Attested only once]

nissi, *N ivy* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi nissise*. I'm looking at the ivy.}} *Verb: nissi₂*. [Tentative]

nissi₂ *V be covered in ivy* {{Ex.: *kan nissiSte*. I am covered in ivy. *nissinin-ka*. I became covered in ivy.}} *Noun: nissi₁*. Meaning: meaning unsure, not clear that this was used often, may just be the verb for the noun 'ivy,' which would usually be expected to mean 'to collect/harvest ivy'.

nistemal (Borrowed from: *nixtamal* Spanish) *N hominy* [Attested only once]

niSSa *Pro this* {{Ex.: *moT niSSa kan innampin?* Is this what I dropped? *niSSase-ka maayi*. I laugh at this. *niSSase-ka-mes taahe*. I'm asking you this. *niSSasum-ak warka*. He's crying because of this. *niSSasum-me uhSimpi men-hiSSene*. You're increasing your work by this.}} Words containing this: *niSSatya*, *nuniSSa*, *niSSasum*

niSSasum (Made from: *niSSa*, -sum) *Adv thus, therefore* Meaning: literally 'by means of this, with this, through this'.

niSSatya (Made partly from: *niSSa*) *Adv alike*
Grammar: may be a combination of *niSSa* and *attYa*, but unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

niTli *V stoop, bend over* {{Ex.: *niTli-me*. You are stooping over. *niTliSmin* a stooped over person *niTliy!* Bend over!}}

niyaatum (Made from: *nii*, -tum) *Adv from here*
Grammar: irregular form of *nii* plus -tum.

nooto *V slap, hit, punch* {{Ex.: *nootoy nuk!* Hit him! *nootoyis!* Go hit (him)! *nootomu haysa*. They are hitting each other. *nootot kannise, kan Taares!* Hit me, I'm a man!}} *Similar: notto*. Meaning: repeatedly (must be more than one hit, otherwise it is 'notto'), usually or only on the mouth.

noptYo *V be short* {{Ex.: *noptYoSte Tuuhis ney'a*. Now the days are short. (probably of winter)}} Meaning: short in time, such as the days being short in the winter.

***nosso** *V sigh* {{Ex.: *moT-me nossopu?* Are you sighing? *makke uThin nossopu*. We both sigh. *ekwe-me nossopu kannisum*. Don't sigh because of me. *hiimi-me nossopu*. You're always sighing.}} *Noun: nossow*. Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: sigh possibly even to the point of sobbing. Words containing this: *nossopu*, *noswe*

nossopu (Made from: **nosso*, -pu) *V sigh*

nossow *N breath, spirit, life* {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? *men-nossow* your breath/life/spirit *kan meheesi kan-nossowe*. I see my breath. *kawran-ka nossow*. My breath runs out. *kan pesyo kan-nossowtak*. I remember in my spirit.}} *loanword: espiritu*; *Verb: *nosso*. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative sense (seat of emotions or spirit).

noswe (Made from: **nosso*, -w-) *V breathe* {{Ex.: *nossowpuy!* Breathe!}} *Similar: hiswe₄*. Meaning: breathe, possibly normally or possibly heavily, literally 'to sigh outward'. (Other Pronunc.: **nossow** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

notolo *V hang* {{Ex.: *notolosi-k hunnuh*. He has hanging mucous.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure, possibly only for mucous hanging from the nose. [Attested only once]

notto *V slap, hit, punch* {{Ex.: *kan-was notto*. I am hitting him (on the mouth). *nottos kannis wak-issusum*. He hit me with his hand. *nottoy nuk hintak!* Hit him in the face! *notton-ak oocotka*. He hit (someone) on the ear. *koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes*. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. *hittYe makke wattin, amSi makke ekwe nottohne!* Let's go so that we don't get

slapped!}} *Similar: nooto*; *Similar: haTTa*.
Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is nooto),
somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth but can
be around the ears, face, etc..

nottot *N* blackbird with yellow head [Ar + Asc.
guess]

nottYo *V* deny {{Ex.: *nottYosmin*, *aamane*
nottYopaN a denier, truly a habitual denier
hinTise-me nottYo? What are you denying?
nottYo-ka. I deny (it).}}

notuwaliT *N* personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe
[Attested only once]

notson *N* food {{Ex.: *nuhu roote makse notson*.
There is our food. *amma-ka notsone*. I'm
eating the food.}} *Similar: amman*.

noviempre (Borrowed from: noviembre Spanish) *N*
November {{Ex.: *misnisway huuyis*
noviempre Sunday, the 1st of November}}
Pronunciation: only given in the data as noviembre,
using p instead of b is a more Mutsun-like
pronunciation, but the -mpr- and the sound v are also
impossible in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

noyoro *V* be big-footed {{Ex.: *noyoroSte koro a*
big foot}} Pronunciation: not a normal form for
Mutsun verbs, pronunciation very unsure. [Attested
only once]

-nu *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) put in position {{Ex.:
matlanun kannis. (He) put me face down. *kan*
muusinu. I nurse (the baby). (I position the
baby so it can suckle.) *hinnenuy!* Carry it!
(Literally: Put it in position to walk.) *licyenuy*
maakina, *hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car (put
it in a standing position), I want to get out!
cittenuy men-hitrihmis! Make your top dance
(put it in a dancing position)! *itmanuy kan-*
hiS'a! Lift up my stuff! (Put it in a getting up
position.) *hacmanun-ak*. He made a fight
(with someone). (positioned someone to have
a fight) *tsaylanuy!* Lay him face up! *kan-was*
mipYinu. I'm putting it (the hen) in brooding
position.}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, adds a
meaning of 'put someone/something in a position to do
the verb' (positional causative).

nuhu *Adv* there {{Ex.: *nuhu yeehu*. The old man
is there. *ekwe-me wattin nuhu!* Don't go there!
wattinin-ak nuhu, *wak-wuuTakmame*. He went

there, by his relatives (to their house). *nuhu*
taprey koloytak up there at the spring
nuhuutum kan namtin. I heard it from there.}}
Pronunciation: often pronounced nuu or nu, especially
in Ar's time. Meaning: further away than nii or pina,
probably away from both the speaker and the listener
(distal). (Other Pronunc.: **nuhuu** before a single
consonant and then a vowel within the word)

nuk, *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *iccompiy nuk!* Take
it out! *pistuy nuk!* Pinch him! *aayimiy nuk!*
Remove it for someone! *kuwahne ekwena*
nuk. It is said that there isn't any. *nuk*
wattimpihne. It is carried.}} Grammar: almost
always with a command verb, as object of the
command ("verb him/her/it!") (3rd person singular
object of imperative), rarely without command, in those
cases probably only 'it'.

nuk, *V* it is said {{Ex.: *miSte nuk-me*. It is said
that you are good. *hackuSmin nuk-me*. It is
said that you are a thief. *kariy nuk-ak eeTe*. It
is said that he sleeps outside.}} Grammar:
usually followed by the pronoun about whom
something is said. Social use: more common in Ar's
time, but still used by Ascension's time.

nukci *V* be big-nosed {{Ex.: *nukcimak* people
with big noses}} *Similar: satla*; *Similar: muTna*.

numa, (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) *V*
just be here {{Ex.: *makse numa ricca*. We are
just here talking.}} Grammar: usage unsure.
[Tentative]

***numa**, *V* be sick {{Ex.: *kan numan, numaanin-*
ka. I'm sick, I got sick.}} *Similar: *inha*.
Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably
very sick, in pain. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.:
numaa before a single consonant and then a vowel)
Words containing this: numan₂

numan, *Pro* that, which, who, where {{Ex.:
iTkay numan-me huupun! Pay for what (the
thing that) you bought! *kan meheesi haysane*
numan hiwaanin. I'm looking at those who
arrived. *kan numan kan-appase hemec'a*
mansanase. I'm the one who gave my father
an apple. *ekwe-ka hiwsen numan-ka eTTenin*. I
don't like where I was sleeping.}} *Similar:*
Suruknuma; *Similar: ohlonuma*. Grammar:
introduces a relative clause (the thing which/that..., the
person who..., the place where...).

numan₂ (Made from: *numa₂, -n₃) *V* become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: **numaani** before another suffix)

nuniSSa (Compound composed of: nuppi, niSSa) *Pro* that {{Ex.: *neniSSa, nuniSSa* this, that}} Grammar: nuppi and niSSa merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just nuppi. Words containing this: nuniSSat

nuniSSat (Made from: nuniSSa, -t₃) *Adv* if that one were to Grammar: subjunctive (if that one were to, that one might, if that one does). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

nupkam (Inflected form of: nuppi, -mak₂) *Pro* those {{Ex.: *nupkam Taaresmak* those men *nupkamTuk, nupkam-me* with those, near those}} Grammar: irregular plural of nuppi.

nuppi *Pro* that {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hinsu nuppise*. I don't know that. *nuppise-ka maayi*. I laugh at that. *nuppi hattahne*. That is raked. *hiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise*. We are going on a trip to go to be between those hills. *wak kuwa nuppi riicase*. He says those words/that language.}} Words containing this: nuniSSa, nupkam

nuski *V* blow nose {{Ex.: *nuskiy!* Blow your nose! *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly.}}

***nussa** *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant {{Ex.: *nussanin makke*. We gasped for breath. *nussan-ka yete*. I will suffocate.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. Words containing this: nussan

nussan (Made from: *nussa, -n₃) *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

nuswe *V* rest {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest!}} Meaning: less common word for komeypu,

hiswen. [Tentative]

nutnunu *Npersonal* Nutnunu Tribe/people,

Tulareños {{Ex.: *nutnunu haysa waate*. The

Tulareños, they are coming.}} Cultural info:

Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat.

Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

nuu excl there {{Ex.: *nuu roote Tippe*. There is a knife there.}} Meaning: very similar to nuwa and nuhu. (Other Pronunc.: **nu** if followed by one consonant and then the end of the word or two consonants)

nuuya *V* stop, finish, be done, be enough {{Ex.: *nuuyatiy men-riccan!* Stop your talking! (and keep it stopped) *nuuyatiy men-Sollen!* Stop being sad! *nuuya-k*. It stops. / It's finished.}} Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, nuya may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether the stopping has already happened), nuuyati seems to have similar meaning to just nuuya.

nuwa *Adv* there {{Ex.: *nuwa-k rukkatka*. There it is in the house. *uThin nuwa*. There are two. *nuwa hemec'a tappur*. There's one tree.}} Grammar: usage unsure.

nuylu *V* bend/bow head {{Ex.: *nuylu-k waate*. He comes with his head bent down. *nuyhuy!* / *nuyyulpuy!* Bow your head! *kan Tawra nuylu*. I sit with my head bent forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: **nuyyul** before -pu and -mu)

N

Notko *V* be short {{Ex.: *Notkohte* short}} Meaning: general, of anything (not only of time, like

noptYo), uncommon word. [Tentative]

O

oc *N ball and stick game* {{Ex.: *octak-ka wattin*.

I go to game of oc (to the ball and stick game).}} Cultural info: a game people played a long time ago, involving running and hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played by women or possibly played by both men and women, Ascension was not sure.

oce *V send* {{Ex.: *kan-was ocwe*. I send him outward (possibly to do something).}} Grammar: may appear only with -w-, but more likely that may be chance of what was not recorded. Meaning: less common word for hokke, or more specific (for sending a person to do something). [Ar + Asc. guess]

ocko, *V be deaf, be silent* {{Ex.: *ockon-ka ooco*. My ears become deaf. *ockoSte haysa*. / *haysa ocko*. They're deaf. *ekwe-ka ockoSmin*. I'm not a deaf person. *sinnikma haysa ockompi*. The children are deafening them (by making a lot of noise).}} Similar: **ocko**₂; *Noun: ooco*. Meaning: usually means 'to be deaf' but rarely can mean 'to be quiet,' possibly like 'deaf and dumb'. Words containing this: *ockoSte*

ocko, *V make noise* {{Ex.: *ocko makam*. You all are making a lot of noise. *ockoyuT!* Make noise, you all!}} Similar: **ocko**₁. Meaning: a lot of noise, often as made by a group of children, may have developed from *ocko* 'be deaf' as 'make so much noise it makes people deaf (deafening noise)'.

ockoSte (Inflected form of: *ocko*₁, -Ste) *perf deaf*

ohlonuma *N place placename* Similar: **numan**₁. Grammar: could include *numan* and mean place where something happens, *ohlo-* could be related to the word *Ohlone*. [Me. + Asc. guess]

okse *Adv in the past, long ago, used to* {{Ex.: *hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma*. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. *okse rootes hemec'a Taares numan hemec'a korotka wak okse hinne*. There was once a man who walked on one foot. *ekwena nii heentikma okse*. There were no people here long ago. *hanni-me okse roote?* Where did you used to be?}} Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a

relatively long time ago.

okwe *V take a lot* {{Ex.: *okwespu-me aamane*. You truly take a lot (for yourself, without asking).}} Grammar: may only appear with -spu. Meaning: to take large amounts, for ex. by the armful, without permission, probably for oneself.

okye *V confess* {{Ex.: *okeypuy kanne-me semmon!* Confess yourself before you die! *okyeway* confession time}} Meaning: in a religious sense. (Other Pronunc.: **okey** before -pu or -mu)

olloT *N shoulder* {{Ex.: *kan-olloT* my shoulder}}

olte *V give* {{Ex.: *oltemit kurkah!* Give me roasted corn! *oltemitityuT!* You all keep giving to me! *kan-mes olte*. I give (something) to you.}} Grammar: can be used by itself, but usually used with -mi to mean to give to someone for their sake. Words containing this: *oltemi*

oltemi (Made from: *olte*, -mi) *V give for (someone)* Meaning: give for someone's sake, usually for the person one is giving something to, showing the giving benefits that person.

olTo *V meddle, not mind own business* {{Ex.: *olToSminse-me?* Are you a busybody?}} Words containing this: *olToSmin*

olToSmin (Made from: *olTo*, -Smin) *N meddler, busybody*

olWe *V beckon, gesture* {{Ex.: *kan-was olWen*. I beckoned to him with my hand.}} Meaning: to call someone by signalling them with your hand to turn around or to come toward you. [Ar + Asc. guess]

omkon *N maggot* Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

omo *N fence loanword: serku*. Meaning: made of brush. [Attested only once]

oneeya (Made from: *ooney*, -ya₂) *N friend* {{Ex.: *citte makke oneeya!* Let's dance, friends! *haawa-ka kan-oneeyase kecwiSi*. I will call my friend soon. *ekwena kan oneeya*. I don't have any friends.}} Similar: **umaaya**; *Verb: onye*. Grammar: related to *onye* and -ya, but not directly made up out of them, may include a rare noun *oneey*

and the suffix or word -ya. Meaning: sometimes said to be only female friends, but sometimes said to be either male or female.

onespu (Made from: *onse, -pu) *V* fondle, caress, hold

onespun (Made from: *onse, -pu, -n₂) *N* my daughter, daughter {{Ex.: *paTTi-ka kan-onespun*. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: literally 'the person one holds and caresses,' might be used primarily of babies but unsure.

oneypu (Made from: onye, -pu) *V* accompany
Grammar: meaning same with or without -pu, -pu is not literal (not to accompany oneself).

onno *V* make fun of a dead person {{Ex.: *onnoykun-ka*. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). *onnotkun-mes-ak aru*. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).}} Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

onnomi *V* hunt deer {{Ex.: *onnomina-k kariy*. He's going outside to hunt deer.}}
Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***onse** *V* fondle, caress, hold {{Ex.: *onespu-ka neppe sinnise*. I hold and caress this child.}}
Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: ***ones** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: onespu, onespun

***onSe** *V* keep, continue Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: can mean either to physically keep (have) something, or can mean to keep on doing something, but meaning is somewhat unsure. Words containing this: onSepu

onSepu (Made from: *onSe, -pu) *V* keep, continue

onye *V* revers. accompany, look for a companion {{Ex.: *amSi haysa onyeti diyoose* so that they might accompany God *wak oneypustap*. He was accompanied. *kan-was oneypu*. I accompany him. *kan-onyen* / *kan-onyenmak* / *kan-onyemak* my friends/companions/neighbors *haysa onyente*. They have a companion. *onye-ka-mes*. I (will) accompany you. *kan onye*. / *onye-ka*. I'm looking for a companion. *onyet kannis!* Accompany me!}} Similar: **huywe**, **yaaTi**; *Noun*: **oneeya**; *Noun*: **ooney**. Pronunciation: this word was

pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly because it is common and would be used a lot even by people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to mean 'a companion/friend/etc.,' but can occasionally mean 'to look for a companion'. (Other Pronunc.: **oney** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: oneypu, onyen

onyen (Made from: onye, -n₂) *N* companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural is onyemak. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

ooco *N* ear {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-ooco*. His ears are big. *kaayi-ka ooco*. My ear hurts. *tamha kan-ooco*. My ear has an earache. *riicat oocotka*. Talk in my ear! *cooholte-k wak-ooco*. She has holes in her ears (for piercings).}}
Verb: **ocko**₁.

ookom *N* bird Meaning: specific meaning not known, very unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

oolo *V* look away, not look at {{Ex.: *kan-was oolon*. I look away from him. *oolohne-me*. You are looked away from.}} Meaning: to avoid looking at someone or something.

ooney *N* revers. seeking of a companion *Verb*: **onye**. Grammar: relationship to oneeya unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative] Words containing this: oneeya

ooreyma *N* bear doctor {{Ex.: *ooreymakwa* bear doctors}} *Verb*: **orye**. Grammar: irregular plural ooreymakwa. (Other Pronunc.: **oorey** before plural or -min)

oos (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) *N* tool for cutting grain, reaper {{Ex.: *ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum*. We collect wheat with a reaper.}}
[Attested only once]

ooso *V* wake up {{Ex.: *oosoSte-k*. He has woken up/ is awake. *kan-was oosompina*. I go to wake him up. *oosompiy nuk!* Wake him up! *kan ooson*. I woke up.}} *Synonym*: **awye**, **akke 1**, ***hinnu**. Grammar: by itself or with -Ste means one wakes up on one's own, with -mpi means one wakes someone else up. Words containing this: oosompi

oosompi (Made from: ooso, -mpi) *V* wake (someone) up Grammar: only of waking someone else up, not of waking up by oneself.

ooto *V* make dirty {{Ex.: *kan-was ooto neppe sinnise*. I'm making this child dirty. *ootopu* to

get oneself dirty}}

oowena *Nrevers*. wild carnation *Verb*: **owne**.

Meaning: pink and red flowers, very pretty, grew wild in the fields, also called Scarlet Cup. Sci. name: *Castilleja affinis* H. and A. Jepson p. 938.

opanniS *N* act of grinding acorns *Similar*: **uupic**.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Me only]

opne *V* see skin {{Ex.: *kan-mes opnen*. I saw your skin (some part normally covered). *kan opne men-muuse*. I see your breasts.}}

Meaning: to see a part of the body normally covered, like thighs or breasts, for example through a tear in clothing.

opnin *N* hornet [Attested only once]

orco *V* be equal {{Ex.: *orcoSte-ka haysane muySin*. I like them equally.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ores *Nrevers*. bear {{Ex.: *wak liikin oreese*. He killed a bear. *ores liikin Taarese*. A bear killed the man. *yu-k ores culun taprestum-ak culun*. And the bear jumped down from up there, he jumped. *ores amma Taare*. A bear is eating the moon. (There's an eclipse.))} *Verb*: **orse**. Meaning: grizzly bear, but used as a general term. (Other Pronunc.: **orees** before a vowel) Words containing this: *orestak*

orestak (Made from: *ores*, -tak₂) *Nplace* Oso Canyon Meaning: Canada de los Osos, near Gilroy.

orkari (Borrowed from: *ahorcar* Spanish) *V* strangle {{Ex.: *hikiy nuk, orkariy!* Hang him, strangle (him)!}} *native*: **hiki**. [Attested only once]

***orko** *V* frighten, scare {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe, orkonin-ka yaasir*. There comes the priest, I was very scared. *orkopun-me*. You scared yourself. *orkostap-ka*. I was frightened (by someone/something). *orkoSte makke*. We are scared.}} *Similar*: ***poyko**; *Similar*: **koypo**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, -pu, or -stap, not used as 'I scare him' but as 'I am/got/was scared'. Meaning: stronger fright than *koypo/poyko*. Words containing this: *orkon*, *orkoSte*

orkon (Made from: **orko*, -n₃) *V* be scared, be frightened Grammar: to just feel scared, not to scare someone or to be specifically scared by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **orkoni** before another suffix)

orkoSte (Made from: **orko*, -Ste) *perf* scared, frightened

orse *Vrevers*. hunt bears {{Ex.: *kan orsena*. I go to hunt bears. (I go bear-hunting.))} *Noun*: **ores**.

orso *V* burp, belch {{Ex.: *orson-ka*. I burped.}}

orSe *V* have/be an appetite {{Ex.: *ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin*. My appetite doesn't leave me. *orSeSmin* a glutton}} *Similar*: **amSaSmin**. Grammar: might only appear with -Smin. Meaning: usage somewhat unclear. Words containing this: *orSeSmin*

orSeSmin (Made from: *orSe*, -Smin) *N* appetite, glutton Meaning: can refer to either the person who has an appetite (the glutton, having a large appetite) or the appetite itself (the having of an appetite).

ortrohmin (Made from: -Smin) *N* hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which -Smin is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Asc. guess]

orye *V* be a bear {{Ex.: *kan yete oreypu*. I will make myself into a bear. *kan yete orye*. I will be a bear.}} *Noun*: **ooreyma**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure (be/become/turn into a bear, a human acting as a bear is a bear doctor in the dance). (Other Pronunc.: **orey** before -pu or -mu)

oshe *V* respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: *kan-mes oshe*. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

osse *V* copy, imitate {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete osse*. I will imitate you.}}

oswe *V* throw out/away {{Ex.: *neppe osweyis!* Go throw this out! *hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura!* You all take (it), you all go throw out the garbage!}} *Similar*: **-w-**. Grammar: very likely contains the -w- 'outward' infix, but we do not know what the root word is.

otmo *V* 1) spy on, catch in the act {{Ex.: *yeela makse otmomu*. We will spy on each other. *otmoykun-ka-was*. I went to catch him in the act.}} *loanword*: **piyaari**. Meaning: catch someone doing something they shouldn't, peek at or spy on someone. 2) steal {{Ex.: *kan-was otmo*. I am stealing it. *paaTe makkes piyaari, otmo*. The priest steals from us, steals.}}

otSo *V* hit, wound {{Ex.: *hiruhmin haywa-was otSon*. They all hit him. *kan-was yete otSo*. I will hit it (the mark). *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase*. When I don't hit the word (right). *hanni-k otSohnis*? Where is he hit?}} Grammar: sometimes seems to mean 'be wounded' instead. Meaning: hit a target, hit a specific spot when hunting something, hit in an abstract sense of 'get right', hit and wound.

otto *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *ottohte-k*. It's mended. It's fixed. *kan-was otto*. I'm fixing it. *ottoy men-eshen*! Mend your blanket! *hemec'a ottos*. one scrap (for mending something with) *otton-ka ruusum*. I fixed it with saliva.}} Meaning: usually of fixing by sewing, but not always.

oTokame *V* be spotted Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, probably a mistake, not a possible Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

oTpe *V* hurt in the penis {{Ex.: *ussi men calan sottowe oTpen-me*. Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.}}

oTTo *V* pick up, gather {{Ex.: *oTToy tuSir*! Pick up garbage! *oTTona-ka yuukise*. I go to pick

up acorns. *kan-was oTTohte*. I've picked it up.}} Meaning: usually of small things, like grains or seeds.

oTTow *Nrevers*. red fire ant *Verb*: **oTwo**. Cultural info: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

oTwo *Vrevers*. catch red fire ants {{Ex.: *oTwona makke*. We go to catch red fire ants.}} *Noun*: **oTTow**.

owne *Vrevers*. gather wild carnations {{Ex.: *ownena makke*. We go to gather wild carnations.}} *Noun*: **oowena**. Meaning: may be known as Scarlet Cup and as Coast Indian Paintbrush. Sci. name: *Castilleia affinis* H. and A. Jepson p. 938.

oySo *V* do again, repeat {{Ex.: *yete oySo latsun*. It's going to drip again. *oySoyis*! Go again! *hummit oySo*! Give me more! *oySona wak hiSSe*. He goes to do it again. *oySo makke amma*. We're eating again. *oySoy-me ricca*! Speak again!}} *Similar*: **iThine**. Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

p

paaci *V* be icy/freezing cold {{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North wind is icy cold. *paacinin-ka*. I was freezing cold.}} Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

paaka *V* shell {{Ex.: *sirak paakaSte* shelled hazelnuts *hemec'a paakasmak* one sheller (person who shells things like nuts) *parwes ekwe paakanin*. Five aren't shelled. *paakay sirak*! Shell the hazelnuts!}} Meaning: to shell or husk things like nuts. Words containing this: *paakan*

paakan (Made from: *paaka*, -n₃) *V* be shelled Meaning: to have the shell already off, for a shelled nut. (Other Pronunc.: **paakani** before another suffix)

paakar *N* rash [Ar + Asc. guess]

paaNu (Borrowed from: *pañu* Spanish) *N* shawl, handkerchief, headband {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse*. I will hem your shawl for you. *uttupuy men-paaNu mooheltak*! Put

your handkerchief on your head! *urukSan nuppi paaNu*. (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head.

paapa *N* grandfather, father-in-law {{Ex.: *haayi makam men-paapame*! Come here (you-pl.) to your grandfather! *kan-paapakma* my grandfathers *men-paapahTuk* with your grandfather}} Grammar: can use *papsa* for 'my grandfather,' but *kan-paapa* is more common, there may be an irregular form *paapaa* for calling out to or addressing the grandfather, but unsure. Meaning: might be maternal grandfather, but more likely either maternal or paternal, as well as father-in-law. Words containing this: *papsa*

paapas (Borrowed from: *papas* Spanish) *N* potatoes {{Ex.: *hemmen paapas*. There are still potatoes. *huTTahte paapas*, *huTTastak*. The potatoes are put in a container, in the bag.}}

native: **happet**; native: **teena**; native: **hoowos₂**; native: **tummuk**.

paarani *N* hill, mountain {{Ex.: *paarani kuutYiSmin* hill *Tammantak paaranitka* on the other side of the hill *paaranitka haysa Tawra*. They live in the hills. *hiiye makke, makke meheena paaranise*. We're going to take a trip, we go to see the hills.}} *Similar: huttYa; Verb: para₂*. Words containing this: paarani-hopeSmin, paaranitkawas

paarani-hopeSmin (New word made from: paarani, hope, -Smin goat) *N* goat

paaranitkawas (Made from: paarani, -tak₂, -was₃) *Npersonal* Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

paatyu (Borrowed from: patio Spanish) *N* patio {{Ex.: *paatyutka* in/on the patio}} Meaning: could mean a yard, can be enclosed.

paaTar *Nrevers*. measles, smallpox {{Ex.: *iinate-k paaTare*. He has measles/smallpox. *hiwaanin paaTar*. Smallpox came.}} *Verb: *paTra*.

paaTe (Borrowed from: Padre Spanish) *N* priest {{Ex.: *aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise*. The other priest baptized the baby. *paaTekma haysa eshen* the priests' robes *paaTe haysane Tarki*. The padre told on them. *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the Father have you do?}}

paaya *N* speed {{Ex.: *wetreSte-k wak-paaya*. His speed is great (he is fast).}} *Verb: paysa; Verb: paya*.

paayawa *N* chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]

paaye *V* be pregnant {{Ex.: *paayeSte-k*. She's pregnant. *paayenin*. (She) got pregnant. *kan-was paayempin*. I got her pregnant. *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, so that your breasts are swollen?}} *Similar: tunnu, rutsu, usete; Similar: payse*. Words containing this: paayen, paayeSmin, paayeSte

paayen (Made from: paaye, -n₃) *V* get/become pregnant

paayeSmin (Made from: paaye, -Smin) *N* pregnant one

paayeSte (Made from: paaye, -Ste) *perf* pregnant

pac *N* soft tule-like grass Cultural info: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

pahca *V* 1) be knowledgeable/smart {{Ex.: *pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *pahcamak* knowledgeable people *pahacpu makam sire*. You all know your own hearts.}} Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. 2) be alive {{Ex.: *pahcamak* alive ones *kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte*. I am alive, I am not dead.}} Meaning: can mean 'be smart' in a figurative sense (his mind is alert/alive, so he's smart), but can sometimes mean literally 'alive'. (Other Pronunc.: **pahac** before -pu or -mu)

***pahkala** (Borrowed from: ?? probably from another CA language) *Nplace* part of a placename Grammar: only occurs as part of a compound. [Attested only once] Words containing this: pahkala cepil

pahkala cepil (Borrowed from: ?? likely to be borrowed from another CA language) (Compound composed of: *cepil, *pahkala) *Nplace* Pico Blanca [Attested only once]

pahSin *N* Paisin/pahSin tribe {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin*. Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. *pahSin riica* The pahSin language.}} Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

pakka, *V* seek, look for {{Ex.: *kan-was pakka*. I look for him/her/it. *pakkasi maksene koc makke Tawra*. (They) just look for us when we're sitting down.}} Social use: more common in Arroyo's time, not really in use by Ascension's time.

pakka, *N* shoulder-blade {{Ex.: *pakkatka* placename (literally 'at the shoulder-blade')}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

pakki *num* nine Social use: there is probably an alternative word for 'nine,' watsu or something similar, that could be a different dialect. Words containing this: pakkiwas

pakkir *N* plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

pakkiwas (Inflected form of: pakki, -was₃) *num* ninth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

pakkuT *Nrevers.* ball {{Ex.: *pakkuTmis* little ball}} *Verb:* **pakTu**. Meaning: a round ball that children or adult men would play with, shinney ball, not an oak ball.

paklu *V* give hand {{Ex.: *pakkulmuyT*, *kappalmuy!* Give each other your hands, hug each other!}} *Similar:* **pawli**. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **pakkul** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

pakrarwa *N* star {{Ex.: *haypu Tarahtak* *pakrarwa*. The stars are visible in the sky.}} Pronunciation: very unusual word for Mutsun, but it is correct.

pakre *V* fill up with tears, start crying {{Ex.: *pakre-k wak-in*. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

paksa *V* shine {{Ex.: *paksaksi* to shine brightly}} *Similar:* **parsa**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pakTu *Vrevers.* play ball {{Ex.: *pakTuna makke*. We go to play ball}} *Noun:* **pakkuT**. Cultural info: a game played with a ball that is thrown and hit with a stick and flies far, and both men and women played it, similar to baseball. Social use: Spanish pachon might be borrowed from this, Ascension's mother had never seen it played but knew about the game.

pala *V* slap {{Ex.: *palay nuk!* Slap him! *palahnis-me*. You were slapped. *palaa-kames*. I slap you.}} Meaning: may also mean 'pat'. (Other Pronunc.: **palaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

palaka *N* mosquito *Similar:* **kaSsup**. Social use: might be Esselen rather than Mutsun. [Attested only once]

palawes *N* de-louser, lice comb {{Ex.: *hanni men-palawes?* Where is your delousing comb?}} Grammar: may contain -w- 'open, remove' and -s 'instrument nominalizer,' meaning 'thing you (take lice) out with,' but very unsure. [Attested only once]

palka *V* be white *Similar:* **cupka**. Social use: cupka is a more common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***palsi** *V* toast {{Ex.: *palsinin*. It toasted.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means 'to get toasted,' like 'the bread toasts,' with -mpi means 'to toast something'. Words containing this: *palsimpi*, *palsin₂*, *palsiSmin*

palsimpi (Made from: *palsi, -mpi) *V* toast Meaning: to toast something, cause it to toast over the heat.

palsin₁ *N* flat surface, tray {{Ex.: *palsin numan hutnahte*. A mortar/tray where (it) is ground.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, probably means a tray or flat surface, and that can include a flat stone on which you grind, using it as a mortar.

palsin₂ (Made from: *palsi, -n₃) *V* toast, get toasted Grammar: to toast on its own over the heat, like bread toasts.

palsiSmin (Made from: *palsi, -Smin) *N* toast

pama *N* cicada Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, there could be missing letters between pa and ma. [Attested only once]

pan (Borrowed from: pan Spanish) *N* bread {{Ex.: *illonin pan*. The bread burned. *helSo pan*. The bread is soft. *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan*. The bread is really good heated up. *kan wara / warsa paane*. I cut one/several piece(s) of bread.}} *native:* **puhuT**; *native:* **puluuma**. (Other Pronunc.: **paan** before a vowel in the same word)

panooca (Borrowed from: panocha Spanish) *N* candy {{Ex.: *kattYastap okse panooca*. (Someone) was given candy a long time ago.}}

pantaLa (Borrowed from: pantalla Spanish) *N* glass lantern screen {{Ex.: *hihronin pantaLa*. The screen slipped.}} [Attested only once]

-paN *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) one who overdoes {{Ex.: *yummepaN liar poslopaN* posole-maker *kussapaN* laundress *kussapaN* laundress *hiiwopaN* a scold (someone who always scolds) *men sikkepaN*. You are a farter. *maherpaN* One who always sticks out the tongue *yossopaN* a flirt/lady's man}} *Similar:* **wilopaN**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning a person who does the verb all the time, usually too much (habitual or excessive nominalizer), often takes the vowel-consonant-at-end form of verbs before it (like -pu). Meaning: usually of things that are bad to do too much (sex, lying, spying on others),

sometimes of something done as a profession (laundress), but -Smin is usually used for that, -paN indicates doing something all the time and usually too much.

paplay *N* grandchild {{Ex.: *Saanaypuy paplaymak!* Come here, grandchildren!}}
Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

pappel (Borrowed from: papel Spanish) *N* paper, book {{Ex.: *pappel ennemsa* writing paper *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*. Marta, she's sticking the papers together (like with glue). *hooyoy pappel amSi-me enne!* Take paper so you (can) write!}} Meaning: main meaning is paper, but could also mean book. Social use: meaning 'book' more common in Arroyo's time.

papsa (Made from: paapa, -s-) *N* my grandfather

para₁ (Borrowed from: parra/parron Spanish) *N* grape arbor Pronunciation: changed from parra to para to make a Mutsun-like pronunciation, possibly not really used in Mutsun.

para₂ *V* climb a hill {{Ex.: *para makke*. We climb a hill.}} *Noun*: **paarani**. [Attested only once]

paraatYu *N* big woodpecker *Similar*: **curuutu**; *Verb*: **partYu**. Meaning: Western pileated woodpecker, has tufts on the head and white cheeks, red spot on the head, and is large, but smaller than the red woodpecker, bigger than the curuutu. Sci. name: Phloeotomus pileatus picinus Bangs, Dawson p. 1020.

parci *V* double up fist, close fist {{Ex.: *parcipuy!* Double up your fist!}} [Attested only once]

pare *V* measure little things {{Ex.: *kan-was pare*. I measure him.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **paree** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

parki *V* be heavy {{Ex.: *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. *parki lawan*. The bow is heavy. *parki-was amaasum*. It is heavy with fruit.}}

parsa *V* gleam {{Ex.: *parsaksi* to gleam strongly}} *Similar*: **paksa**. Meaning: meaning and word unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

parseh *N* belt {{Ex.: *hinwat men uttupu parseh?* When will you put on your belt?}} *Similar*: **kuTrah**. Meaning: kuTrah is a more common word for

this. [Attested only once]

partYu *V* catch woodpeckers {{Ex.: *partYuna makke*. We go to catch woodpeckers.}} *Noun*: **paraatYu**. Meaning: Western pileated woodpecker. Sci. name: Phloeotomus pileatus picinus Bangs, Dawson p. 1020.

parwena (Made from: parwes, -na₃) *num* five times Grammar: this word is very unsure, Ascension was not sure it existed. [Attested only once]

parwes *num* five {{Ex.: *parwes ekwe paakanin*. Five (nuts) didn't get shelled. *parwes makke yoweenin*. We five remained. *parwes nuwa*. There are five. *parwesi* by fives/five by five}} (Other Pronunc.: **parwe** before -na suffix) Words containing this: parwena, parwesin, parweswas

parwesin (Made from: parwes) *num* five days, fifth day, Friday *loanword*: **wiyernes**.

parweswas (Inflected form of: parwes, -was₃) *num* fifth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

pasikpu (Made from: paski, -pu) *V* greet Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

paske *V* secure fire {{Ex.: *paskey sottow!* Secure the fire!}} Meaning: with flint and steel. [Ar + Asc. guess]

paski *V* greet {{Ex.: *paskinin-ka-mes, kan-mes hayweynin*. I greeted you, I came to see you. *kan-mes paski*. / *kan-mes pasikpu*. I greet you.}} *loanword*: **salutari**. Meaning: meaning same with or without -pu, non-literal use of -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **pasik** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: pasikpu

pastel (Borrowed from: pastel Spanish) *N* pastry, pie {{Ex.: *hiSSey pastel!* Make the pies!}}

paSSari (Borrowed from: pasear Spanish) *V* travel {{Ex.: *hemec'a paSSarismak* one traveler}} Words containing this: paSSariSmak

paSSariSmak (Borrowed from: pasear Spanish) (Made from: paSSari, -smak) *N* travelers

patah *N* willow Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

patka *V* be pink {{Ex.: *patkaSmin polpolsi*. a pink spotted one}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.

***patmu** *V be mischievous* {{Ex.: *patmuSte-me*, *patmuSmin-me ricca*. You are mischievous, you talk mischievously. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte*. As if you were not mischievous.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -Smin. Words containing this: *patmuSte*

patmuSte (Made from: *patmu, -Ste) *perf mischievous*

patSule *V burn brightly* {{Ex.: *patSule sottow*. The fire burns brightly.}} Grammar: may end in a suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pattah *N skin, hide* {{Ex.: *tammala pattah* mountain lion skin}} Meaning: includes both human skin on the body and the skin of an animal (on the animal or its hide/leather).

pattas₁ *N swift (bird)* Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

pattas₂ *Nrevers. vulva* Similar: **pussi**; Verb: **patsa**.

patti *V gather chia* {{Ex.: *pattina makke*. We go to gather chia.}} Noun: **pattih**. Sci. name: *Salvia columbariae* Benth. Jepson, p. 868.

pattih *N chia* Verb: **patti**. Meaning: seeds, or probably also plants. Sci. name: *Salvia columbariae* Benth. Jepson, p. 868.

pattYa, *V win, beat (at a game)* {{Ex.: *kan yete pattYa*. I will win (the game). *kan-was pattYan*. I beat him (at a game, I won against him). *pattYanin*. (A game) was won.}}

pattYa, *V bleed* {{Ex.: *hesu kristo pattYamsasum* by means of the place of Jesus Christ's bleeding}} Similar: **pattYan**. Grammar: possible root of *pattYan*, but very unsure, 'pattYan iccon' is much more common. [Attested only once]

pattYan *N blood* {{Ex.: *iccon-ka tollon pattYan*. A lot of blood is coming out of me (I'm bleeding a lot). *iccon kannis pattYan*. I am bleeding. (Blood is coming out of me.) *ekwena-k pattYan*. He/she has no blood. *soro yete pattYan*. Blood will flow. *mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane*. The woman got sick from her blood (menstruated).}} Similar: **pattYa₂**; Similar: *payne. Grammar: used with *iccon*, usually subject (kan, men), but sometimes object (kannis, -mes) to mean that one bleeds. Meaning: usually refers to bleeding in general, but can refer to menstruation.

patu (Borrowed from: *pato* Spanish) *N duck* {{Ex.: *TaakaSte patukma*. The ducks have arrived.}} [Attested only once]

paTki *V sparkle, shine* {{Ex.: *paTki pire*. The world sparkles. *paTkinin*. It shone.}}

***paTra** *Vrevers. have smallpox/measles* {{Ex.: *paTran-ka*. I have smallpox. *paTraSte-k*. He/she has smallpox.}} Noun: **paaTar**. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste. Words containing this: *paTraSte*

paTraSte (Made from: *paTra, -Ste) *perf having smallpox*

paTTi *V hold, catch, grasp* {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka*. I was seized. *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Grab that bird! *ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse*. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne!* Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! *paTtwiy nuk!* Let it go! *paTTi-ka kan-onespun*. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead. Words containing this: *paTwi*

paTwi (Made from: *paTTi*, -w-) *V let go*

patsa *Vrevers. have a butt* {{Ex.: *patsaSmin* one having a (big) butt}} Similar: **pusni**; Noun: **pattas₂**. Meaning: of a woman. [Attested only once]

pawli *V hold hands* {{Ex.: *pawliy nuk!* Hold his/her hand! *pawilmu* to hold each others' hands}} Similar: **paklu**. Social use: the word was *pakkulmu* in Ar's time, *pawli* in Asc's time. (Other Pronunc.: **pawil** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

paya *V run* {{Ex.: *paya, aaTeytak wak paya*. Run, he runs everywhere.}} Noun: **paaya**. Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure. Words containing this: *paysa, paysaSmin*

***payci** *V be constipated* {{Ex.: *paycinin-ka*. I got constipated. *ekwe-ka paycin*. I don't get constipated. *kan ekwe-ka payciSte*. I'm not constipated.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Words containing this: *paycin, payciSte*

paycin (Made from: *payci, -n₃) *V get constipated*

payciSte (Made from: *payci, -Ste) *perf constipated*

paycu *V* have valor {{Ex.: *paycuhte-k*. He has valor.}} Grammar: may only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: *paycuhte*

paycuhte (Inflected form of: *paycu*, -Ste) *perf* valorous

***payne** *V* be bloody, menstruate {{Ex.: *payneSte-k*. He is bloody. *payneSte pire*. The earth is bloody. *ney'a-k paynen*. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. *aNNis siman kan paynenis*. I had my period last week.}} *Similar: pattYan*. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence. Words containing this: *paynen*

paynen (Made from: *payne, -n₃) *V* be bloody, menstruate (Other Pronunc.: **payneni** before another suffix)

paysa (Made from: *paya*, -s-s) *V* be good at running {{Ex.: *paysaSmin*, *paysamak* good runner, good runners}} *Noun: paaya*. Cultural info: there may have been men who were always the runners. Meaning: probably means literally 'run repeatedly, run a lot,' and may refer to the men whose job it was to run.

paysar *N* white fish Cultural info: used to live in the San Benito River, but the Americans put catfish and then carp in the river, and the catfish killed these and the other species of fish, sometimes caught at La Poza (San Juan beach), tasted good. Meaning: similar to salmon, spotted, with no small bones, had a small mouth and was short and fat, had white meat, may refer either to a fish about one foot long or to a fish about 8-10 inches long, possibly both pike and trout.

paysaSmin (Made from: *paya*, -s-s, -Smin) *N* runner

payse *V* be pregnant {{Ex.: *paysenin-ak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar: paaye*. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) as 'get pregnant'. Meaning: difference from *paaye* unclear, this is less common. [Tentative]

paysu *N* willow ragwort, willow leaf groundsel *loanword: hariya*. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: *Senecio salignus*.

payta *V* hunt {{Ex.: *paytaSmin* hunter, hunters *paytasmak* hunter, hunters *paytana makse laalakse*. We go goose hunting. (go to hunt geese) *payta-ka*. I'm hunting. *paytamit kannis*.

Hunt for me!}} *loanword: kasaari₂*; *Similar: Suuto*. Words containing this: *paytasmak*, *paytaSmin*

paytasmak (Made from: *payta*, -smak) *N* hunter, hunters Meaning: means either one person who hunts often, or more than one hunter.

paytaSmin (Made from: *payta*, -Smin) *N* hunter Grammar: usually one hunter, can be used for more than one, plural must be *paytasmak*, cannot say *paytamak*.

payuuci *N* personal Paiute Indians Cultural info: lived on the other side of the Piquiun Indians, who lived North of Madera.

-**pe** *Suff.* (??? > Q) who knows/thinks {{Ex.: *hannipe wak?* Who knows where he/she is? *hinTispe?* Who knows what (it) is?}} Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

pecwe *V* spoil {{Ex.: *ekwe pecwen*. It won't spoil.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: could be of food, not clear. [Attested only once]

peekek *N* revers. soft soil, river silt *Verb: pelke*. Cultural info: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in. Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

peeras (Borrowed from: *peras* Spanish) *N* pear [Attested only once]

pele *V* stick together, glue {{Ex.: *peley!* Glue it! *hinTisum-me pelestap?* With what were you glued?}} *Similar: peTTe*. Meaning: *peTTe* is a more common word with similar meaning.

peleeTa *N* children's game

pelika *N* wild grape vine Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

pelke *V* revers. loosen, stretch {{Ex.: *pelkeSte* loosened, stretched out}} *Noun: peekek*. Meaning: meaning rather different from *peekek*, may be related to loosening soft, silty dirt.

pelo (Borrowed from: *pelar/pelon?* Spanish?) *V* shave the head, cut off hair {{Ex.: *pelot kan-uri!* Cut off my hair! *kan-was pelo*. I'm shaving his head. *Taares peloSmin* a bald man *peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak!* Shave the hair in the middle of your head! *wak peloo-mes*. He's cutting your hair off.}} Social use: Ha stated that

this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: **peloo** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: peloSmin, pelohte

pelohte (Inflected form of: pelo, -Ste) *perf bald*

peloSmin (Made from: pelo, -Smin) *N bald person*
Meaning: may include someone with their hair cut off, not just someone who becomes bald with age.

pelso *V talk a lot* {{Ex.: *pelsoSmin* a big talker}}
Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she thought of it as a variant of *halsaSmin* 'liar' or *rictYaSmin* 'big talker'. [Ar only, very unsure]

***pelSe** *V be soft, be fine* {{Ex.: *pelSeksiSmin* a very soft, fine one}} *Similar: pelLmo*. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ksi, Asc. said it couldn't be used by itself. Meaning: of soft, finely ground flour or a very thin, fine piece of cloth. Words containing this: *pelSeSmin*

pelSeSmin (Made from: *pelSe, -Smin soft one) *N soft/fine one*

peltse *V close eyes, blink* {{Ex.: *peltsey!* / *pelletspuy!* Close your eyes! *peltse-ka hin*. I close my eyes. *pelletspu-ka*. I'm closing my eyes/blinking.}} Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but *pelletspu* can also mean 'close the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: **pellets** before -pu or -mu)

pelLmo *V be soft* {{Ex.: *pelLmoSmin* soft one}}
*Similar: *pelSe; Synonym: helSo*. Meaning: can be used for a soft animal skin.

penito (Borrowed from: Benito Spanish) *N personal Benito* {{Ex.: *kan-raakat penito*. My name is Benito.}} Pronunciation: only attested in data as Benito, but penito is the Mutsun pronunciation. [Attested only once]

penke *V reverse, catch cats* {{Ex.: *penkena* to go to catch cats}} *Noun: penyek*. Grammar: probably rarely or never used as a verb. [Asc. guess]

penyek *N cat* {{Ex.: *ruunu-k penyek*. The cat purrs. *penyek ricca*. The cat meows. (The cat speaks.) *penyek matta leecise*. The cat licks milk *kan ekwe hiwsen neppe penyekmase rammay rukkatka, iccompiy nuk haysane*. I don't want these cats inside the house, put them out! *hiswin-ak penyek*. The cat gave birth.}} *Verb: penke*. Cultural info: domestic cats were introduced by the Spanish, but this is a native

word for them (as H noted). Grammar: takes irregular plural *penyekma* (not *penyekmak*). Meaning: domestic/house cat.

***peNa** (Borrowed from: peina Spanish) *V comb hair* {{Ex.: *peNaapuy!* Comb your hair! *wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak ekwe peNaapu*. His head is big, a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair. *amSi-me peNaapu* so that you comb your hair}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **peNaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *peNaapu*

peNaapu (Borrowed from: peinar Spanish) (Made from: *peNa, -pu) *V comb one's hair*

pepena (Borrowed from: pepenar Spanish) *V pick up*

pesaasos (Borrowed from: pedazos Spanish) *N piece* {{Ex.: *hummit hemec'a pesaasos!* Give me one piece!}} Grammar: at least can be singular 'piece' despite being borrowed from Spanish plural. [Attested only once]

peso (Borrowed from: peso Spanish) *N money, dollar, peso* {{Ex.: *waatena uhSiniykun peso*. The money came to increase.}} [Attested only once]

pesoypu (Made from: pesyo, -pu) *V think, think about oneself* Meaning: meaning can be same as pesyo (just 'think'), or can be specifically thinking about oneself.

pesoypuSmin (New word made from: pesyo, -pu, -Smin) *N computer*

pesyo *V think, remember* {{Ex.: *yeela-ka pesyo*. Wait while I think. *ekwe pesyo men-Soolese*. Don't think about your sadness. *kan pesyo kan-siretka*. I remember in my heart. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka*. When I remember, I weep. *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident). *wak-pesyon* his thoughts *pesoypu-ka*. I think about myself. *yeela, minii-ka pesoypu!* Hey wait, I'm thinking!}} (Other Pronunc.: **pesoy** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: *pesoypuSmin*, *pesoypu*, *pesyon*, *ekwe pesyonum*

pesyon (Made from: pesyo, -n₂) *N thought, thoughts*

pette *V guard* {{Ex.: *pettey!* Guard (something)!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

petto *V* stop, die down {{Ex.: *hiTTew pettonin, hirkeSte*. The wind has stopped, it's calm.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: probably of wind. [Ar + Asc. guess]

petwe *V* be soft {{Ex.: *petwe puhuT*. The bread is soft.}} Meaning: can be used of bread. Social use: completely out of use by Asc's time, she would use *helSo* for soft bread instead. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***petyo** *V* be lukewarm {{Ex.: *petyoSmin sii lukewarm water petyonin*. It got lukewarm. *petyompiy!* Make it lukewarm!}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, -n(i), or -mpi (or possibly -Ste). Words containing this: *petyompi*, *petyon*

petyompi (Made from: *petyo, -mpi) *V* make lukewarm

petyon (Made from: *petyo, -n₃) *V* get/become lukewarm (Other Pronunc.: **petyoni** before another suffix)

peTTe *V* stick together {{Ex.: *peTwey!* Unstick it! *peTTe-k pappele*. He's sticking papers together. *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*. Marta is sticking papers together. *peTTenin*. (They) got stuck together. *peTTenin wak-iina*. His sickness stuck to him. *peTTeSte-k muumuri*. The flies are stuck (as to flypaper).}} *Similar: peTTole; Similar: piTTe; Similar: pele*. Meaning: of gluing things, of things sticking together with dirt or dried pus, of figuratively sticking to (as of the disease sticking). Words containing this: *peTTemsa*, *peTwe*, *peTTehte*

peTTehte (Inflected form of: *peTTe*, -Ste) *perf* stuck together Meaning: of paper, objects in general, stuck together with glue or other substance.

peTTemsa (Made from: *peTTe*, -msa) *N* glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. *tape*.

peTTole *V* wrap legs together, stick together (legs) *Similar: peTTe*. Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb. Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

peTwe (Made from: *peTTe*, -w-) *V* unstick, pull apart

petsen *N* sugar {{Ex.: *ekwena petsen*. There is no sugar.}} *loanword: suukar*. Pronunciation: ts are

probably separate sounds with t said separately, not a single sound /ts/.

peyay *N* shrike Pronunciation: pronunciation from Merriam only, unsure. Meaning: type of predatory songbird that impales prey on thorns. [Attested only once]

piciina *N* Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: *taprey kata piciina* like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} *Verb: picna*.

picna *V* catch Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: *picnana makke*. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} *Noun: piciina*.

pihhe *V* split, break (open) {{Ex.: *pihhemit kannis!* Split it for me! *kan-was pihhen*. I broke it. *pihhey nuk!* Split it!}} Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words *pihha* 'break' and *pihhe* 'split open,' but they are more likely the same.

pihho *V* burst (pus) {{Ex.: *pihthonin-mes huupama*. Pus burst onto you.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning pus bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such, possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]

piilukya *V* catch swallows {{Ex.: *piilukyana makke*. We go to catch barn swallows.}} *Noun: piilukyan*. Sci. name: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* (Boddaert).

piilukyan *N* barn swallow *Verb: piilukya*. Meaning: American barn swallow, makes mud nests. Sci. name: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* (Boddaert).

piina *Pro* that {{Ex.: *himmuSte-k piina Taares*. That man is tipsy. *moT piina men mirahnis?* Is that what you were given? (Is that the thing you were given?) *piinases-ka-mes hiSSesis?* Is that what I made you do? *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Catch that bird! *makam Taakampi piinase*. You all bring that. *piinahTuk-me wattin*. You go with that one. *ekwe piinasum ukkisi!* Don't drink using that (for ex. cup)! *piinaway-ak semmonin*. Then/therefore he died. *piinakmahTuk* together with those}} *Opp.: neppe; Similar: pina*. Grammar: can use either irregular plural *pinkam* or regular plural *piinakma* for 'those', can be used either by itself (as a pronoun) or to modify a noun. Meaning: more distant than 'neppe', possibly near the person one is talking to. Words

containing this: piinasum, piinaway, pinkam

piinasum (Made from: piina, -sum) *Adv* because of that, for that reason

piinaway (Made from: piina, -way) *Adv* then, therefore

piroy *N* fishing net {{Ex.: *huyni makke piiroyum*. We are fishing with a net. *yaTTan laasun, piiroy*. The net is full, the net.}}
Cultural info: fine mesh (thumb-sized, not finger-sized), a long net, but not like a bag, with strings at the top, used for fishing in rivers and lakes and possibly (less likely) in the ocean.

piiso (Borrowed from: pisotear Spanish) *V* stomp on, touch {{Ex.: *piisoy!* Stomp on (it)!}} Meaning: may possibly include touching with the fingers. [Attested only once]

piitak *N* lint, fuzz {{Ex.: *piitakse neppe?* Is this lint?}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

piiti, *N* tripe, animal stomach *Verb*: ***piiti**₂. Meaning: stomach or lining of the stomach (tripe) of cattle or possibly other animals.

***piiti**, *V* clean the stomach/intestines {{Ex.: *kan-was piitipu*. I'm cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.}} *Noun*: **piiti**₁. Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu. Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). Words containing this: piitipu

piitipu (Made from: *piiti₂, -pu) *V* clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

piiyo *V* pick, poke {{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, ama-ka piiyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, (so) now I'm picking my teeth. *ene men hinTisum piiyospu?* And with what do you pick your teeth? *kan piiyo kan-sitse*. I'm picking my teeth. *hista-me kannis aamane piiyoSte?* Why have you truly poked me?}}
Grammar: usually takes -spu because one has many teeth, and picks one's own teeth. Meaning: usually only to pick one's teeth, but can probably mean poke in general. Words containing this: piiyospis, piiyospu

piiyoispis (Made from: piiyo, -spis) *N* toothpick

piiyoipu (Made from: piiyo, -spu) *V* pick one's teeth
Meaning: only of one's own teeth.

piknaci *Nplace* the Pinnacles {{Ex.: *piknacihtak* at the Pinnacles *piknacihtak* Pinnacles (more than one, the two peaks)}}
Social use: Ha doubted this was from Spanish Picacho.

pikyun *Npersonal* Piquiun Indians Cultural info: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

piliw *N* penis {{Ex.: *kan meheesi piliwe*. I'm just looking at the penis.}} *Similar*: **riikeh**;
Similar: **calamsa**. (Other Pronunc.: **piliw** immediately before a vowel in the same word)

pilpilte *N* sunset Grammar: this word is very unsure, but could be related to *ipli* 'lie down'. [Attested only once]

pina *Adv* here, there {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe*. Here comes the Padre. *pina iccon pinaatum*. That comes out of there. *pina roote Tippe*. There's a knife there. *pinaa-ka okse hinne, ekwe-ka kari'a, nii-ka okse hinne*. I used to go around there, not far, I used to go around here.}} *Similar*: **tina**₁; *Similar*: **piina**. Grammar: rarely appears with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb. Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further than nii, closer than nuhu, possibly near the person one is talking to, similar to tina. (Other Pronunc.: **pinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

pinkam (Inflected form of: piina, -mak₂) *Pro* those
Grammar: irregular plural of piina, but regular piinakma could also be used. [Attested only once]

pinnan *N* yellowjacket {{Ex.: *sennen kannis pinnan*. A yellowjacket stung me. *itispu-k kata pinnan*. He's crazy like a yellowjacket.}}
Meaning: a yellow wasp that lives under the ground.

pintu (Borrowed from: pinto Spanish) *N* spotted
native: **polpolsi**; *native*: **kitsiksi**. Social use: Mutsun word polpolsi used more often than this one.

piNi *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *piNii-ka hippu*. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. *haysa piNi yuTkin*. Maybe they threw it out. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *tina piNi haysa*. They might be there. *kan piNii-was hara*. I might give it to him/her.}} (Other Pronunc.: **piNii** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the same word)

pira *V* bury {{Ex.: *piraSte-k*. He's buried. *piray!* Bury him/her/it! *kan-was yete pira*. We will bury him later. *piraana-ka kan-innise*. I go to bury my son. *piraanan-ak*. He got buried.}} (Other Pronunc.: **piraa** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *piramsa*

piramsa (Made from: *pira*, *-msa*) *N* cemetery, burial ground

pire, *N* world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere {{Ex.: *piretka Tawray!* Sit on the ground! *wackiSte pire*. The ground/earth is cracked. *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *hemtso pire*. The world is silent. *muSSi pire*. It (the weather) is hot. *sokroSte pire*. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). *kan-was yete maka piresum*. I will throw handfuls of earth. *moT-ka neppe piretkawas?* Am I of this world?}} *Similar: wis, mun, lot; Similar: pire₂*. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: **piree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *kakuntay piri*

pire₂, *Command Sit!* {{Ex.: *pire! pireyuT!* Sit down! You all sit down!}} *Similar: pire₁*. Grammar: means a command 'Sit down!' by itself, probably implying 'on the earth', the only suffix it can take is *-yuT*. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

pirka *V* dig/scratch up {{Ex.: *pirkay!* Dig (it) up!}} Grammar: could be related to *pira* 'bury' with *-k-* instead of *-w-* for 'undo'. Meaning: as a dog digs up a bone or a bird scratches something under the surface of the ground up.

pirsityu (Borrowed from: *presidio* Spanish) *N* presidio {{Ex.: *wattin-ka pirsityutka*. I'm going to the presidio.}} Pronunciation: Ha wrote this with *eth* (th-sound) in place of *t*, but this is the closest Mutsun pronunciation.

pirSana *N* baby bird, chick *loanword: puyiitu*.

pislanmi *V* drizzle {{Ex.: *pislanmi huuyiSte*. It's started drizzling.}} Pronunciation: unusual 3-

syllable verb, might be related to *pissa+amne*.

pissa *N* dew {{Ex.: *malaSte pissasum*. wet with dew. *iccoSte pissa*. The dew came out.}} Meaning: dew that comes in the morning. Social use: similar to Sp. *la briza*, but probably not a borrowing.

pistu *V* pinch {{Ex.: *ekwe-me-was pistu kan-haaye!* Don't pinch me on my mouth! *pistuy (nuk)!* Pinch him! *wak kannis pistun*. He pinched me. *pistumu* to pinch each other}} *Similar: pitlu*.

piSSe *V* make small {{Ex.: *piSSeksi* to make very small}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pitan (Borrowed from: *capitan?* Spanish?) *N* chief [Me only]

pitko *V* be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *pitkoSmin*, *pitkomak* pot-bellied one, pot-bellied ones}} Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she said this and related items were ugly words. [Ar only, very unsure]

pitlu *V* grasp tightly with arm {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete pitlu*. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. *pitluy nuk!* Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!}} *Similar: pistu*.

pitLan *N* dirt (from gopher/mole) {{Ex.: *sikkot wak-pitLan*. The gopher, his thrown up dirt. *iccompi-k wak-pitLane*. He makes his the gopher's dirt come out.}} Meaning: fine dirt thrown out by gophers or moles when they dig, means specifically that.

pitti *V* flow {{Ex.: *pittinin-ka in*. My tears flowed.}} Grammar: might only be used with *-n(i)*. Meaning: of tears, rare word.

piTka *V* signal "no" with eyes {{Ex.: *piTTakpu wak*. He signals 'no' with his eyes.}} Grammar: may always appear with *-pu*, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself'). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **piTTak** before *-pu* or *-mu*)

piTTe *V* tie, tie up {{Ex.: *yuu piTTey kawaayu!* And tie up the horse! *piTTey wak-hay!* Tie its mouth (of a sack)! *piTTehte-k*. It is tied (into a bundle). *niSSase-ka piTwin*. I untied this. *piTwipu-ka*. I'm untying myself. *sottonin wak-piTTemsa*. His rope broke. *wak-piTten* her bundle}} *loanword: rooto; Similar: peTTe*. Meaning: of tying an animal so it won't run away, tying up a bundle of stuff, tying a bag closed, etc.. Words

containing this: piTTemsa, piTTen, piTTes, piTwi, piTTehte

piTTehte (Inflected form of: piTTe, -Ste) *perf* tied, tied up

piTTemsa (Made from: piTTe, -msa) *N* rope

piTTen (Made from: piTTe, -n₂) *N* bundle Meaning: for example of clothes, literally tied up thing.

piTTes (Made from: piTTe, -s₃ knot) *N* knot Meaning: in a string or rope.

piTwi (Made from: piTTe, -w-) *V* untie, let loose
Similar: ripwi; Similar: ricwi.

pitsi *V* be frightened {{Ex.: *pitsimpi* to frighten someone}} *Similar: *poyko; Similar: koypo.* Grammar: may only appear with -mpi (frighten someone). Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, koypo/poyko are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

piyaari (Borrowed from: pillar Spanish) *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *paaTe makkese piyaari, otmo.* The priest steals from us, steals.}} *native: haaTa; native: hatsa; native: otmo* 1. Social use: there are many Mutsun words for this one that is borrowed from Spanish. [Attested only once]

poco *V* be quick/efficient Words containing this: pocohte

pocohte (Inflected form of: poco, -Ste) *perf* quick, efficient, prompt

pocro *Vrevers.* have sores {{Ex.: *pocroSmin* someone with sores (on the head)}} *Noun: poccor.* Meaning: for example on the head or scalp. Words containing this: pocroSte

pocroSte (Inflected form of: pocro, -Ste) *perf* having sores Meaning: covered in a lot of sores, especially on the head.

pohlo *V* bulge, protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: *pohloSmin* someone with bulging eyes *pohlo wak-hin.* His eyes bulge out.}} *Similar: pulTu.* Meaning: of eyes that bulge out.

pokke *V* get fire {{Ex.: *pokkey!* Get fire!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

pokker *Nrevers.* wild cherry, islay *Verb: pokre.* Cultural info: people may have eaten them for the nut inside, rather than the fruit, when cooked it tastes like cooked beans, and people may have overeaten of this and gotten sick. Meaning: fruit about 5/8 inch diameter, wild cherry or hollyleaf cherry. Sci. name: *Prunus ilicifolia* Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

pokkon *N* East wind

poknis *N* thick mush *Similar: -kniS; Similar: hatul;* *Verb: pooke.* Meaning: corn or acorn mush, thick enough you cut it with a knife.

pokre *Vrevers.* gather wild cherries {{Ex.: *kan pokrena.* I go to gather wild cherries.}} *Noun: pokker.* Meaning: also called Spanish Islay. Sci. name: *Prunus ilicifolia* Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

polco, *Vrevers.* have a belly button/navel {{Ex.: *polcoSmin* person with a (big) belly button}} *Noun: poloc.* Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

polco, *Vrevers.* catch grasshoppers {{Ex.: *polcona makke.* We go to catch grasshoppers.}} *Noun: pollookic.*

pollo *V* have anal sex {{Ex.: *pollomu haysa.* They're having anal sex with each other.}} Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

poloc *Nrevers.* navel, belly button {{Ex.: *wak-poloc iccoSte.* His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). *wak-poloc rammay.* His belly button is an "innie."}} *Similar: loppoc; Verb: polco₁.* Pronunciation: Asc. once said poloc was right and it was not loppoc, but loppoc is almost as common as poloc, so probably both were possible.

pollookic *Nrevers.* grasshopper *Verb: polco₂.* Grammar: may contain an unclear suffix -ic. Meaning: probably a large grasshopper.

polpolsi *V* be spotted {{Ex.: *neppe polpolsi.* This is spotted. *polpolsi tuupuy.* A spotted tail (for ex. of a dog).}} *loanword: pintu.* Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb form, may involve repetition of "pol" to sound like the spottedness (reduplication), might be related to polso 'be painted'. Meaning: spotted, polka-dot pattern to the color of something.

polyen *N* young rabbit [Ar + Asc. guess]

***pome** *V* pop {{Ex.: *pomehte saTniS.* The corn is popped. *kan-was pomempi.* I pop it. *pomeenin.* It popped.}} Cultural info: they popped corn or wheat in hot sand. Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte, -mpi, or -n(i). Meaning: of popcorn, popped wheat, etc., in cooking. (Other Pronunc.: **pomee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: pomempi, pomen, pomeSte

pomempi (Made from: *pome, -mpi) *V* pop Grammar: someone pops something (the popcorn or other grain),

not for it to pop on its own.

pomen (Made from: *pome, -n₃) *V* **pop** Grammar: to pop on its own (the corn pops), not to pop something. Meaning: of popcorn or other grain. (Other Pronunc.: **pomeeni** before another suffix)

pomeSte (Inflected form of: *pome, -Ste) *perf* **popped** Meaning: of popcorn or other popped grain.

poccor *Nrevers.* **sore** *Verb:* **pocro**. Meaning: often on the head or scalp, for example on a child's scalp, but can probably also be elsewhere.

poccruk *N* **paper wasp** Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: makes nests that look like paper and hang in trees. [Attested only once]

pooke *V* **make thick mush** {{Ex.: *kan pooken*. I made thick mush. *kan yete pooke*. I will make thick mush.}} *Noun:* **poknis**.

***pooko** *V* **swell (up)** {{Ex.: *pookon kan-issu*. My hand is swelling up. *pookoSte-k*. It is swollen. *pookonin-ka saanan*. I am swollen in the groin. *pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum*. Her skirt swells in the wind. *kan-was pookompin*. I made it swell (for ex. by blowing into a bag).}} *Similar:* **pukke**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, and -Ste. Words containing this: pookon, pookoSte

pookon (Made from: *pooko, -n₃) *V* **swell (up), become swollen** Grammar: something swells up on its own, not to make something swell up.

pookoSte (Inflected form of: *pooko, -Ste) *perf* **swollen, swelled up**

poolo *V* **paint** {{Ex.: *pooloy TaskuSminum!* Paint it with red paint!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

poore *V* **catch fleas** {{Ex.: *poorena makke*. We go to catch fleas. *porsepu-ka*. I'm removing the fleas from myself.}} *Noun:* **por**. Words containing this: porse

poosa (Borrowed from: poza Spanish) *N* **swimming hole** [Attested only once]

poosporus (Borrowed from: fosforos Spanish) *N* **matches** Pronunciation: only recorded as foosforus, but would most likely be pronounced poosporus in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

pooTo *V* **pluck, pull out hair** {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes pooTo*. Wait while I pull out your hair.

pooTohte-k. It's plucked (of a chicken).}}

Noun: **puT**. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

popre *V* **nod off, take a nap** {{Ex.: *poprey kuutis!* Nod off a little!}} Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

por *N* **flea** {{Ex.: *murtey kannis amman por*. At night the flea ate me. *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blanket. *harkenin por kantokkohtak*. The fleas increased in my bed. *culun por*. The flea jumped. *Tilli-ka neppe poore*. I'm bursting this flea (with my fingernails).}} *Verb:* **poore**. (Other Pronunc.: **poor** before a vowel in the same word)

porko *V* **be artistic** {{Ex.: *hattena aamane porkoSmin?* Who is truly artistic?}} *Similar:* ***porSe**. Meaning: might be the same word as porSe 'be skillful,' but may be separate. [Ar + Asc. guess]

porpo *V* **gather cottonwood** {{Ex.: *porpona* to go to gather cottonwood}} *Noun:* **porpor**. Meaning: the only variety that was native to the area, Fremont cottonwood. Sci. name: *Populus fremontii* Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

porpor *N* **Fremont cottonwood** *Verb:* **porpo**. Meaning: only cottonwood variety native to the area, other non-native trees were also called cottonwood. Sci. name: *Populus fremontii* Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

porse (Made from: poore, -s-s) *V* **remove fleas, de-flea** Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

porson *N* **type of grain** Meaning: called trigo bronco or trigo del campo in Spanish, the shaft looks like wheat, similar to wheat but not the same. [Attested only once]

***porSe** *V* **be skillful** {{Ex.: *porSeSmin aamane*. Truly a skilled person. *kan poreSpu*. I am well-trained.}} *Similar:* **porko**. Grammar: might only appear with -Smin and rarely -pu. Meaning: someone who can make or do all sorts of unusual things. (Other Pronunc.: **poreS** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: porSeSmin

porSeSmin (Made from: *porSe, -Smin) *N* **skillful person** Meaning: a skilled person who can do all sorts of unusual things, possibly a person who has trained to

do things.

***poselmin** *Nplace part of a placename* Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: poselmintak

poselmintak (Made from: *poselmin, -tak₂) *Nplace placename* Cultural info: name of a large village.

poslo (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *Vrevers. make posole* {{Ex.: *yetee-ka poslo*. I will make posole (stew) later. *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole! *ekwe-me kuutis posloy!* Don't make a little bit of posole! *poslo-ka hihoole*. I'm making the beans into posole.}} *Noun: posol*. Meaning: make corn stew or mush. Words containing this: poslopaN

poslopaN (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) (Made from: poslo, -paN posole-maker) *N posole-maker loanword: posoleeru*.

posol (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *Nrevers. posole (corn stew)* {{Ex.: *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. *itSa posol hiwan*. The posole just arrived. *kan meheesi posoole*. I'm looking at the posole.}} *Verb: poslo*. (Other Pronunc.: **posool** before a vowel in the same word)

posoleeru (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *N posole-maker native: poslopaN*.

posso *V tie up, drink up* Meaning: meaning extremely unclear, may not be just one word, or may mean something else entirely. [Ar + Asc. guess]

posyo *V scorch, singe* {{Ex.: *kan-mes posyo*. I'm scorching your hair. *posyon-me*. Your hair is getting singed. *posyohte hiwaanis*. It arrived scorched.}} *Similar: SuuSa*; *Similar: puSSu*; *Similar: puuSa*. Cultural info: to cut the hair by singing it off at the cut point. Meaning: usually only of hair.

poSkoymi *V catch small black ants* {{Ex.: *poSkoymina makke*. We go to catch small black ants.}} *Noun: poSkoymin*. Grammar: this word may come historically from poSkoymin by removing the last sound (backformation).

poSkoymin *N small black ant Verb: poSkoymi*. Pronunciation: puSkuymin might be a large red ant while poSkoymin is a small black one, but it is more likely that Asc. only knew the word for the small black variety. Grammar: final -n might be nominalizer added to poSkoymi, but somewhat unlikely.

pothe *V rot, decay* {{Ex.: *potheSte* rotten *pothenin*. (It) rotted.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: for example of rotten wood.

potSe *V grumble, complain* {{Ex.: *potSehne nuk-me*. It is said that you are grumbled about. *kan potSe*. I'm complaining. *potSestap-ka*. I was grumbled about.}} Meaning: to speak badly about someone or something.

poTTol *N yellow-headed blackbird Similar: kulyan, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN*.

poTyo *V fart* {{Ex.: *tina-k innaSte, yu-k tina poTyoti*. There he fell down and he kept farting there.}} Cultural info: as part of a tobacco-smoking practice. Grammar: may only appear with -ti. Meaning: as part of smoking tobacco.

***poyco** *V fart* {{Ex.: *poyconis-ak*. He farted by accident.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: by accident or without knowing it. Words containing this: poycon

poycon (Made from: *poyco, -n₃) *V fart without knowing it/by accident* (Other Pronunc.: **poyconi** before another suffix)

***poyko** *V frighten, scare, startle* {{Ex.: *poykonin-ka*. I was/got scared. *kan-was poykompi*. I frightened him.}} *Similar: pitsi*; *Similar: *orko*; *Synonym: koypompi*. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare. Words containing this: poykompi, poykon

poykompi (Made from: *poyko, -mpi) *V scare, frighten, startle* Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

poykon (Made from: *poyko, -n₃) *V be frightened, be scared, be startled* Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: **poykoni** before another suffix)

poytokiS *Nplace San Felipe Valley* Cultural info: Indians gathered there to dance, the priests made a chapel and cemetery there to use when someone's body could not be brought across the river because of high water. Meaning: at the lower part, by the lake, can also refer to the large rancheria there, includes the plain past the Jim Salyer bridge.

-pu Suff. (*V > V*) *to oneself* {{Ex.: *peloopy!* Shave your head! *uttupuy men-sapaatu!* Put on your shoes! *kan komeypu*. I'm resting

(myself). *men kannis tollon kocoopun*. You hurt me a lot. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one kiss *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu!* Don't talk loudly! *ekwe-me nossopu kannisum*. Don't sigh for me. *kan-was hiracpu*. I am scolding him.}} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-literal meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

puhi *V* pick up {{Ex.: *puhii-ka saapahse*. I'm picking up pil (dark seeds). *puhi wak-sitnun*. Her child is picking up (food?).}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, can include literally picking up small seeds, may also include a mother bird (for ex. chicken) picking up food to give to the young. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **puhii** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

puhTu *V* revers. make bread {{Ex.: *puhTu wak*. He/she is making bread.}} *Noun*: **puhuT**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluumase or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure]

puhuT *N* revers. bread {{Ex.: *iccompiy puhuT!* Take the bread out! *petwe puhuT*. The bread is soft. *ammahnes puhuT?* Is the bread eaten?}} *loanword*: **pan**; *Similar*: **punTu**; *Synonym*: **puluuma**; *Verb*: **puhTu**. Pronunciation: Asc. pronounced as punuT instead, but relationship to puhTu suggests puhuT. Social use: puluuma more common by Asc's time, puhuT could be a different language or dialect.

pukke *V* swell {{Ex.: *pukkeSte wak-Tammus*. His cheeks are swollen up. *pukkenin*. He got swollen up.}} *Similar*: ***pooko**. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: a symptom of a fatal disease, which only men get, in which the whole body swells up (what disease unknown).

pukkukmi *V* catch toads {{Ex.: *pukkukmina makke*. We go to catch toads.}} *Noun*: **pukkukmin**.

pukkukmin *N* toad *Verb*: **pukkukmi**. Cultural info: Asc. notes that these are not good for anything, as opposed to the wakracmin bullfrogs, which could be sold (people in San Francisco ate them). Meaning: large, warty toad.

puktu *V* pile up {{Ex.: *puktunin*. It piled up.}} [Tentative]

pukuti *N* holy weed plant Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly *Eriodictyon californicum* or other *Eriodictyon* species. [Attested only once]

pulci *V* be full-breasted {{Ex.: *moT-me sitnunte, amuu-me pulcihte?* Do you have a child, so that your breasts are so full? (for ex. from nursing)}} Meaning: possibly only for swelling of breasts with nursing or pregnancy. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***pulki** *V* bottom breaks off {{Ex.: *ullis pulkinin*. The bottom broke off the water basket. *pulkinin*. (Its) bottom broke off. *kan-was pulkimpi*. I'm breaking off the bottom (of it).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: pulkimpi, pulkin

pulkimpi (Made from: ***pulki**, -mpi) *V* break bottom off Grammar: to break the bottom off of something.

pulkin (Made from: ***pulki**, -n₃) *V* bottom breaks off Grammar: the bottom breaks off on its own, someone doesn't break it off. (Other Pronunc.: **pulkini** before another suffix)

pulmu *V* revers. make bread {{Ex.: *pulmu-ka*. I make bread.}} *Noun*: **puluuma**. Meaning: same meaning as hiSSe puluumase. [Attested only once]

pulpule *V* beat (heart), pulse {{Ex.: *pulpule wak-sire* His heart is beating.}} *Similar*: **tultule**.

pulSa *V* be curly {{Ex.: *pulSaSte wak-urih*. His hair is curly.}} Meaning: of hair, probably only on the head.

pulTu *V* protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: *pulTuSmin* person with protruding/bulging eyes *pulTumak* people with protruding/bulging eyes}} *Similar*: **pohlo**.

puluuma *N* revers. bread {{Ex.: *hiSSey puluumase amSi makke yete amma!* Make bread so we (can) eat later!}} *loanword*: **pan**; *Synonym*: **puhuT**; *Verb*: **pulmu**. Cultural info: baked in an earthen oven, made with a lot of fat, tasted very good, Asc. says the word would apply to modern bread too. Social use: made of wheat flour, this was the main word for bread by Ascension's time.

pume *V* decrease Meaning: of the moon, past the full moon (waning), meaning very unsure. [Attested only

once] Words containing this: pumeSte-k-Tar

pumeSte-k-Tar (Compound composed of: pume, -Ste, =ak₂, Tar) *N* moon in second half Meaning: just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

punnuT (Borrowed from: ?? a language of the Sierra (S. Nevada)) *N*place sierra Social use: may not have been used in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

punsi *V* stare {{Ex.: *hista men-kas punsinin?* Why did you stare at me?}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Me. + Asc. guess]

punSi (Borrowed from: puniz? Spanish?) *V* catch birds {{Ex.: *kan-was yete punSi*. I will catch the little bird. *punSiyis!* Go catch little birds!}} Meaning: of small birds.

punTu *V*revers. be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: *punTuhte* big-bellied, fat}} *Similar: puslu*; *Similar: puhuT*; *Noun: puuTur*. Grammar: may only appear with -hte/Ste. [Me. + Asc. guess]

purcu *N*personal Purcu {{Ex.: *purcu wak-rukka* Purcu's house}} Social use: Asc. wasn't sure of this name. [Tentative]

purSu *V*revers. gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.: *purSuna makke*. We go to gather bear herb.}} *Noun: puruuriS*. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

puru *V* be upside down Grammar: might appear only as *puruhte*. Meaning: mouth downward. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: *puruhte*

puruhte (Made from: *puru*, -Ste) *perf* upside-down [Ar + Asc. guess]

puruuriS *N*revers. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry *Verb: purSu*. Cultural info: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

purpure *V* run around noisily, make noise {{Ex.: *hatte purpure?* Who is running around making noise? *purpure-ka*. I'm running around making noise.}} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

puslu *V* be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: *pusluhmin* pot-bellied one *puslumak* pot-bellied ones}} *Similar: katTu*; *Similar: punTu*. Meaning: may be

considered a bad word, not clear, can be of either a man or woman.

pusni *V* have a vulva {{Ex.: *pusniSmin* (a woman) with a large vulva}} *Similar: patsa*; *Noun: pussi*.

pusre *V* blow as part of doctoring {{Ex.: *pusren ma wakSiS*. The coyote truly blows as part of doctoring. *pusre puuyis*. The spirits blow as part of doctoring.}} Grammar: probably used both with and without -n(i) with similar meaning.

***pusa** *V* satiate, fill, satisfy {{Ex.: *pusaSte-ka*. I'm full/satisfied. *kan pussanin*. I got full. *sepyenis haysa, pusaSmin haysa*. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. Words containing this: *pussan*, *pusaSte*

pussan (Made from: *pusa, -n₃) *perf* get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: **pussani** before another suffix)

pusaSte (Made from: *pusa, -Ste) *perf* full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things.

pusse *V* resurrect, revive {{Ex.: *kan-was yete pusse*. I will resurrect him.}} [Attested only once]

pussi *N* vulva *Similar: pattas*; *Verb: pusni*.

pussuy *N*revers. whirlwind {{Ex.: *pussuyniS, koc pusyu tiplile* a whirlwind, when the turning one spins}} *Verb: pusyu*. Words containing this: *pussuynis*

pussuynis (Made from: *pussuy*, -kniS) *N* whirlwind Meaning: could mean a small whirlwind, but probably also just means any whirlwind.

pusyu *V*revers. make a whirlwind {{Ex.: *uyka pusyun, okse pusyus*. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.}} *Noun: pussuy*.

puSSu *V* scorch {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes puSSu*. I will scorch you. *puSSunin*. It got scorched. *kan puSSumpi*. I scorched it (made it get scorched).}} *Similar: puuSa*; *Similar: posyo*. Meaning: probably with a burning stick, grasses, or firebrand.

putki *V*revers. gather puutik seeds {{Ex.: *putki-ka*. I'm gathering puutik seeds. *putkiyis!* Go

gather puutik seeds!}} *Noun*: **puutik**. Meaning: variety not known.

***putli** *V* shrink up, curl up {{Ex.: *putliSte-keeTe*. He's sleeping curled up.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte. Meaning: probably means both curled up (when sleeping) and shrunken in general. Words containing this: *putliSte*

putliSte (Made from: **putli*, -Ste) *perf* shrunk, curled up

***putte** *V* be thick, be rough {{Ex.: *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *puttenin*. (It) got thick/rough.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (meaning rough/thick), -n(i) (meaning get/become rough/thick), or -mpi (make rough/thick). Meaning: thick of mush, or rough of water in a river or sea. Words containing this: *putten*, *putteste*

putten (Made from: **putte*, -n₃) *V* get thick, get rough Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea. (Other Pronunc.: **putteni** before another suffix)

putteste (Inflected form of: **putte*, -Ste) *perf* rough, thick Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea.

putti *V* wrap {{Ex.: *nuhu puttihte makse kurkah*. Our corn is wrapped there. *puttin-ak*. He wrapped (it). *kan-was putti*. I'm wrapping it.}} Meaning: general, of wrapping a baby, corn, a wound, etc., the thing used to do the wrapping can be paper, cloth, or anything.

puttuT *N* thumb, big toe {{Ex.: *hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum*? What are you giving me with your thumb?}} (Other Pronunc.: **puttut** before -sum and possibly -se)

putu *V* return and go from place to place Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

puT *N* down, feather {{Ex.: *iccompi-k wak-puTse amSi wak kussahne*. She is taking out its feathers so that it (the pillowcase) can be washed. *Taskuhmin wak-puT wak-kulyan* the red feathers of the redwinged blackbird}} *Verb*: **pooTo**. Meaning: means both the down feathers and regular feathers.

puTirpu (Made from: *puTri*, -pu) *V* blow on oneself

puTke *V* suck inward {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle puTke*. I can't suck air inward.}} *Similar*: **puuTe**;

Similar: **-w-**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be pucker. Grammar: may be related to *puuTe* plus -w- (undo, outward), as -k- instead of -w- and suck inward being opposite of blowing outward, but unsure. Meaning: pull air in through the teeth and lips.

puTki *V* pull hair {{Ex.: *kan-was puTkinin wak-urihse*. I pulled his hair. *puTkipun-ka*. / *puTkinin-ka*. I pulled my hair.}} Cultural info: part of violent fighting, included pulling out hair by the fistful and using sharpened animal bones to cut the stomach or eyes, between women or men or both. Grammar: can appear with -n(i) or -mpi or no suffix, but usage unclear. Meaning: probably only as part of fighting.

puTri *V* blow, squirt {{Ex.: *puTriy!* Squirt water from your mouth!}} Meaning: probably only of blowing/squirting water out of the mouth, not clear in what situations this was used. (Other Pronunc.: **puTir** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: *puTirpu*

puTTa *V* knock down (acorns) {{Ex.: *puTTay yuukis!* Knock down acorns! *puTTana-ka*. I go to knock down acorns out of the trees.}} Cultural info: this word means to climb an oak tree and use a stick to hit the acorns down to harvest them. Meaning: acorns out of a tree.

puuasi *V* do {{Ex.: *puuasi kan tukne* If I did...}} *Similar*: **hiSSe**. Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: rare word for *hiSSe*. [Tentative]

puuce *V* be careful {{Ex.: *puucehte-k aamane*. He's very careful.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

puucehte *N* woman's buttocks [Attested only once]

puukuy *N* young deer, fawn {{Ex.: *liikinina wak iThine pina puukuye*. He goes to kill a fawn there again.}} *Similar*: **tooTe**. Meaning: young of tooTe.

puuSa *V* scorch, singe {{Ex.: *puuSapu-k*. I scorch myself. *puuSan wak-urihse*. He singed his hair. *puuSaSte-k*. It's scorched. *puuSanin pan*. The bread got scorched.}} *Similar*: **puSSu**; *Similar*: **SuuSa**; *Similar*: **posyo**. Meaning: often of hair (possibly to cut it), can also be of bread getting overdone, and can probably be used generally. Words containing this: *puuSaSte*

puuSaSte (Inflected form of: *puuSa*, -Ste) *perf* scorched, singed Meaning: of hair, bread, and

possibly other things in general.

puutik *Nrevers.* a tasty seed *Verb:* **putki**. Cultural info: probably a traditional food. Meaning: neither Spanish nor scientific name known. [Attested only once]

puuTa *V* be newborn {{Ex.: *puuTaSte wak*. He's newly born.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

puuTe *V* blow on/at/into/out {{Ex.: *puuTesi-ka sottowe*. I'm blowing at the fire. *puuTehte-ka*. I have blown (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so the fire will burn! *puuTenin*. It got blown up. (for ex. a beef bladder, like a balloon) *puuTey weela!* Blow out the candle!}} *Similar:* **puTke**. Cultural info: children and men (and maybe women) blew up beef bladders as a game, like balloons. Meaning: blowing on a fire to start it, at a candle to put it out, blowing into a bag or balloon to inflate it, etc.: general word for blow on/in/at something.

puuTur *N* big belly {{Ex.: *puuTur palkaSmin*. a big, white belly}} *Verb:* **punTu**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

puuyic *Nrevers.* mole (on skin) {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-puuyicse*. I just see your mole.}} *Verb:* **puyci**.

puuyis *N* witchcraft, spirits {{Ex.: *kan-was yete aami wak-puuyisum*. I will bewitch him with his own witchcraft. *pusre puuyis*. The spirits blow (on someone) as part of witchcraft.}} Meaning: primarily means the witchcraft, can sometimes refer to the spirits, may rarely refer to poison used in witchcraft.

puyci *Vrevers.* have moles {{Ex.: *puyciSmin* a person with moles, moley one}} *Noun:* **puuyic**. Meaning: on skin (not of the animal).

puyiitu (Borrowed from: pollito Spanish) *N* chick {{Ex.: *icconin puyiitu*. The chick came out.}} *native:* **pirSana**. [Attested only once]

puyri *V* squat on heels {{Ex.: *puyriy!* Squat on your heels!}} Meaning: to squat down resting on one's heels.

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raaca *V* have gas {{Ex.: *raacanin-ka*. I got a lot of gas (in my stomach).}} *Synonym:* ***haake, sikke**. Meaning: in the stomach.

raahe *V* catch bodylice {{Ex.: *raahena makke*. We go to gather/catch bodylice.}} *Similar:* **rahse**; *Noun:* **rah**. Meaning: of catching them intentionally, like hunting them or gathering them together, not of catching lice from someone (like contagion), different also from rahse (to pick the lice off someone).

raakat *N* name {{Ex.: *hinkayi men-raakat?* What's your name? *kan-raakat hwan*. My name is Juan. *ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakatse*. I don't know his name. *kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum*. I call him by his name. *ekwena-k raakat*. He doesn't have a name. *ekwe kannis hiwan raakat, hinkayi-k raakat hiS'a neppe riicasum*. The name doesn't come to me, what the thing's name is in this language.}} *Verb:* **rakke**.

raama (Borrowed from: rama Spanish) *N* branch {{Ex.: *cappuSmin raama* a thorny branch}} Meaning: of a tree. [Attested only once]

raanaT *Nrevers.* long neck *Verb:* **ranTa**. [Attested only once]

raanu *V* have a cramp/pain (in neck) {{Ex.: *raanunin-ka*. I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

raaTam *Nrevers.* boil, pimple {{Ex.: *hemec'a raaTam* one boil}} *Verb:* **raTma**. Meaning: on the skin. [Attested only once]

rah *N* bodylouse, white louse *Verb:* **raahe**; *Verb:* **rahse**.

rahhopa *N* ray {{Ex.: *rahhopa, SuSpunin-ka*. (There are) rays of light, I was dazzled.}} Meaning: of light, probably from the sun. [Ar + Asc. guess]

rahse *V* de-louse, remove lice *Similar:* **raahe**; *Noun:* **rah**. Meaning: rahse is to pick lice off someone, raahe is to collect, hunt, or gather lice.

rakaT *N children's game* Meaning: meaning unsure, could be a confusion with raakaT 'name'. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

rakke *V name, call* {{Ex.: *kan rakkehnis hwan*. I was named Juan. *makke-was rakke kapitan*. We call him captain. *kan-was rakke kan-cuucuse oreese*. I'm naming my dog "bear." *kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum*. I call him by his name. *uTnin-ak haysane rakke*. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} *Noun*: **raakat**. Meaning: to call someone something (a name), call by name, not to call out to someone or call someone to you.

ramaata (Borrowed from: ramada Spanish) *N ramada* {{Ex.: *lippapun wak-ramaatatka*. (He) hid himself in his ramada.}}

rammay₁ *Adv inside, within* {{Ex.: *makse Tawraykun rammay rukkatka*. We went to stay inside the house. *wak-poloc rammay*. His belly-button is inside (is an innie). *rammay murTu*. It's dark inside. *akkumpiy tappur rammay!* Put the wood inside! *mumyule makkese rammay oocotka*. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Grammar: the noun that something is inside can be specified with -tka, or not mentioned.

rammay₂ *N West* Similar: **akkas**, **yakmun**, **awar**; Similar: **huumun**. Meaning: unclear whether this word, which usually means 'inside,' really also means 'West'. [Me only]

rammes *Nrevers. weasel* Verb: **ramse**. Meaning: a thin weasel with spots on the head.

rammu *V shoot* {{Ex.: *hinhan makse uyka rammus?* How many did we shoot (while they were flying) yesterday? *rammuy!* Shoot (it) on the fly! *rammu-ka-was*. I shot it (while it was flying).}} Meaning: only of shooting something while it is flying (generally a bird), shoot on the fly.

ramse *Vrevers. catch weasels* {{Ex.: *ramsena makke*. We go to catch weasels.}} *Noun*: **rammes**. Meaning: thin weasels with spots on the head.

ranTa *Vrevers. have a long neck* {{Ex.: *ranTaSmin* long-necked one *ranTa-k kaTTak*. His neck is long, the nape of (his) neck.}} *Noun*: **raanaT**.

rapka *Vrevers. gather acorns* {{Ex.: *rapkana makke*. We go to gather acorns.}} *Noun*:

rappak. Meaning: could possibly mean to gather Douglas fir wood or pine-nuts as well, but usually to gather a particular species of acorns, see rappak.

rappak *Nrevers. Douglas fir, small oak*

tree/acorns Verb: **rapka**. Cultural info: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglass fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: *Pseudotsuga mucronata* or *P. sabiniana*, or entirely different trees.

rapsana *N cattail, tule* Similar: **luppe**₁, **haale**₁, **kaamun**. Meaning: type of tule grass, specific type unsure, possibly cattail.

raraS *N finger, toe* {{Ex.: *men kannis tattan kan-raraaSum*. You touched me with my finger. *wak-raraS wak-siretka*. His finger is on his heart. *akkumpi haysa raraaSe*. They put their fingers in.}} *wh*: **issu**; Similar: **kaapiS**. Meaning: any finger, not a specific one. (Other Pronunc.: **raraaS** before a vowel in the word)

ratSun (Borrowed from: racion Spanish) *N ration* {{Ex.: *haysa hara maksene ratSune*. They gave us our ration (of food).}} Meaning: probably of food. [Attested only once]

raTma *Vrevers. have boils/pimples* {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. His body has boils all over.}} *Noun*: **raaTam**. Meaning: specific type of sore unknown.

raTsa *V crackle* {{Ex.: *raTsaksi*. (It's) really crackling.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

ratski *V break into pieces, break out* {{Ex.: *ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin*. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. *ratskipun kulyan hettenin*. The blackbird broke itself out, it was trapped (and then flew away).}} Grammar: usage with -n(i) and -pu unclear. Meaning: meaning very unsure, may be incorrect. [Tentative]

raw *excl shout* {{Ex.: *hattena rawte?* Who has the shout 'raw' (at a dance)?}} Meaning: at a

dance, shouted at the beginning, meaning unsure.

rawik *Nrevers*. dance caller, orator *Verb*: **rawki**.

Cultural info: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

rawki *Vrevers*. give a speech {{Ex.: *rawkin-ak*.

He's giving a speech. *hattena rawki*? Who gives a speech?}} *Noun*: **rawik**. Grammar: usage of rawik before suffixes very unsure. Meaning: possibly at a dance. (Other Pronunc.: **rawik** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -kiSpu)

rawna *V* answer, respond {{Ex.: *rawanpu!*

Answer!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -pu, with the same meaning (as rawanpu). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **rawan** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

rawsu *V* gather wild carrots {{Ex.: *rawsuna makke*. We go to gather wild carrots.}} *Noun*: **rawsuna**.

rawsuna *N* wild carrot *Verb*: **rawsu**. Cultural info: grew in the mountains, was a valued food and considered better than carrots. Meaning: different root vegetable than carrot, larger, with a white root, top of the plant has a tall stalk and leaf and looks like anise.

recme *Vrevers*. have nits {{Ex.: *recmeSmin*, *recmemak* one who has nits, people with nits}} *Similar*: **reTme**; *Noun*: **reeTem**.

reeTem *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Similar*: **saakar**; *Verb*: **recme**; *Verb*: **reTme**. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: reTme for removing nits and recme for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to saakar.

rehwe *V* be redeemed {{Ex.: *rehwempi* to cause someone to be redeemed (redeem someone)}} Meaning: native meaning and usage somewhat unsure, only occurs in Christian prayer. [Ar + Asc. guess]

rekke *V* move {{Ex.: *rekkepun paaTe*. / *rekken paaTe*. The padre moved (changed residence). *kan haysane rekke aNNis rukkatka*. I'm moving them to another house (for ex. with my truck).}} *Similar*: ***merke**. Grammar: of oneself, can use with or without -pu with similar meaning. Meaning: of moving to a different house, changing residence/address.

rekTe *V* gather, collect, pile up {{Ex.: *rekTehte* gathered}} *Similar*: **moyce**. Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a

pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess]

relo (Borrowed from: reloj Spanish) *N* clock {{Ex.: *kan-relo*, *kan-relokma* my clock, my clocks}} Pronunciation: no h on the end, despite Spanish reloj, but H notes that it was relo, without j, in CA Spanish.

remooma *V* go from one place to another {{Ex.: *remoomaSte am sinni*. That child has (really) gone from one place to another (all over) now.}} Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, implies walking or wandering all over the place a lot. [Ar + Asc. guess]

res (Borrowed from: res Spanish) *N* deer {{Ex.: *liiki-ka hemec'a rese*.}} *native*: **tooTe**. Meaning: meaning unsure, might include meat in general. [Me only]

reTeeTih *N* blackberry bramble/bush/patch {{Ex.: *reTeeTihmak* blackberry brambles}} Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

reTme *Vrevers*. remove nits {{Ex.: *reTmena* to go to remove nits}} *Similar*: **recme**; *Noun*: **reeTem**. Meaning: remove louse eggs, de-nit.

reTye *V* be leaning {{Ex.: *histana nuhu reTye*? What's that leaning there? *reTye-k*. He/she/it is leaning (against a wall). *reTyenin*. It leaned over.}} Meaning: be in a leaning position, Asc. sometimes said this was only be for inanimate objects like a bag of wheat, but she sometimes accepted it for people leaning against something too. Words containing this: reTyen

reTyen (Made from: reTye, -n₃) *V* lean over Meaning: move into a leaning position from being upright. (Other Pronunc.: **reTyeni** before another suffix)

ricca *V* speak, talk {{Ex.: *riica-ka-mes*. I'm talking to you. *hattese-k ricca*? Who did he talk (to)? *ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca*. It's not good that he talks a lot. *pahcaSmin wak-moohel amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *makam riccapu*. You all are talking amongst yourselves. *haysa wak-riccan huusum*. Their speech is through their noses. *kan rictaSmin*. I'm a talker. *hinTise makke riccaspu*? What are we going to talk about?}} *Similar*: **riTTa**; *Noun*: **riica**. Words containing this: anSa-riccas, riccan, riccapu, riccaspu, rictaSmin, ricwa, ricwaSmin

riccan (Made from: ricca, -n₂) *N* speech, talking
Similar: riica.

riccapu (Made from: ricca, -pu) *V* talk amongst selves, talk to oneself Meaning: may also mean to talk about oneself.

riccaspu (Made from: ricca, -spu) *V* chat, converse, have a conversation

riccu *V* be hunchbacked Meaning: this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

rickin *N* carrying net, string bag {{Ex.: *rickintak kan wattimpi*. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. *wak hippun wak-rickinum*. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}}
Similar: ricwi. Cultural info: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word ricki 'to tie' and -n, but not sure.

ricrirsi *N* ornament, necklace {{Ex.: *ricrirsi aamane neppe*. This is truly an ornament (a pretty one that is put at a woman's throat).}}
Similar: riTTeni. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, may be the same word as riTTeni. Meaning: means the ornament, not a string like a necklace, women's ornament put at throat, pretty. [Ar + Asc. guess]

rictaSmin (Made from: ricca, -tY-) *N* one who talks a lot/too much Cultural info: was used sometimes as an insult, in fighting. Pronunciation: pronounced rictaSmin, not rictYaSmin as would be expected. Grammar: plural rictamak. Meaning: may imply a gossip, or may just imply talking too much.

ricwa (Made from: ricca, -w-) *V* be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -w- 'outward' in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

ricwaSmin (Made from: ricca, -w-, -Smin) *N* big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

ricwi *V* untie {{Ex.: *ricwit kannis! Untie me!*}}
Similar: rickin; Similar: piTwi. Social use: probably

comes from an older verb ricki 'tie' plus -w- 'undo,' rare word, piTwi more common. [Attested only once]

rihTi *V* be pretty {{Ex.: *rihTi wak-hin*. His eyes are pretty. *rihTiSmin* a pretty one}} Social use: rare word for more common missi.

riica *N* language, word {{Ex.: *ricca haysa riicasum*. (They) are speaking (in) their language. *moonis riica* Spanish language (white person's language) *emmen-ak kan-riicase*. My language is being forgotten. *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase*. When I don't hit the word (right). *tawahte-k piina riica*. That word is difficult.}} *Similar: riccan; Verb: ricca.* Words containing this: riicinuma

riicinuma (Compound composed of: riica, numan₁)
N place placename Cultural info: a village where they did speeches at the fiestas. Grammar: comes from some form of riica-numan, since it's the place where they did speeches.

riikeh *N* foreskin {{Ex.: *warastap wak-riikeh, ara wakse soron pattYan*. His foreskin was cut, then blood flowed from him. *riikehtak* on the foreskin *riikeh piliw* foreskin of the penis}} *wh: calamsa; Similar: piliw.* Meaning: of the penis.

***riiki**, *V* tip, tilt {{Ex.: *riikimpin-ka*. I tipped it. *riikinin*. It tipped.}} Grammar: appears only with -mpi or -n(i) (or could possibly also with -Ste). Words containing this: riikimpi, riikin

riiki, *V* harm {{Ex.: *kan riiki*. I harm (someone). *kan riikihne*. I am harmed (by someone).}} Grammar: very similar to riiki 'tip, tilt,' may be related to each other or not, but if used with -mpi or -n(i), has to be the 'tip/tilt' verb. Meaning: rare word.

riikimpi (Made from: *riiki₁, -mpi) *V* tip, tilt Meaning: to tip or tilt something (someone does it).

riikin (Made from: *riiki₁, -n₃) *V* tip, tilt Grammar: to tip or tilt over by itself without someone pushing it, moving into a tipped or tilted position. (Other Pronunc.: **riikini** before another suffix)

riiNa, *N* mouse {{Ex.: *riiNa amman tina*. A mouse ate there. (indicating gnawed place on a tray)}} *Verb: riina₂*. Meaning: fieldmouse, small brown mouse with black belly and tail (but not much fur on belly), nice fur, about 3 inches long, is born in and usually lives in the grass and brush, doesn't often come in houses.

riiNa, *V* catch mice {{Ex.: *riiNana makke*. We go to catch mice. *kan riiNa yete*. I will catch mice.}} *Noun*: **riiNa**. Meaning: small brown fieldmouse with some black on belly and tail, about 3 inches long.

riipin *N* curly/Chinese willow *Verb*: **ripsi**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

riires *N* cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: *kan meheesi riirese*. I'm looking at the bowstring.}} Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc. guess]

riisimu *N* place placename {{Ex.: *nii-ka waate riisimu*. Here I come now (from) Riisimu. (line from an entering song in a festival as people enter the ramada)}} [Attested only once]

riisuy *N* coyote pup {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe riisuye*. I'm looking at that coyote pup.}} *Similar*: **wakSiS**.

riite *V* fight (bulls) {{Ex.: *kan riite*. I fight (bulls). *riitepaN* bullfighter}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, might refer to being confident, or to being unsure, for bullfighting. [Ar + Asc. guess]

riiTay *N* rabbitskin blanket {{Ex.: *riiTay eshente*. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. *hinhan riiTay iccon?* How many rabbitskin blankets came out? (How many did the skins turn out to make?) *kan hiSSe riiTaye*. I'm making a rabbitskin blanket.}} Cultural info: made by sewing the skins together, only the captains wore them, not everyone, but also noted to be a poor type of blanket, which seems to conflict.

riiTok *N* intestines, guts {{Ex.: *tooTe riiTok* deer intestines *ricca kan-riiTok*. My stomach is growling (my intestines are talking). *iccompin-ak wak-riiTokse*. He took it's intestines out.}} Meaning: general, of any animal, including humans.

riiwi *V* transform, turn into, change {{Ex.: *kan riwiwu*. I'm transforming myself. *riiwinin*. (It) changed. *kan riwi*. I change (into something else).}} Meaning: somewhat unclear in what situations one uses this.

rini *Adv* above {{Ex.: *yetee-ka molyo rini*. I will dance the Moloy dance up above.}} *native*: **taprey**. Pronunciation: might be pronounced riini. Social use: Asc. thought it might be a different dialect

or language, definitely not in use by Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

***rinsi** *V* be deep, low, hoarse {{Ex.: *rinsiksi Taares koc haysa saawe*. The men sing low when they sing. *rinsiksi wak ricca*. He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is deep/hoarse). *haypire rinsiksi, haypire leeweTes*. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.}} *Opp.*: **leeweTe**. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech. Words containing this: rinsiksi

rinsiksi (Made from: *rinsi, -ksi) *V* be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic.

rinTa *V* be thin, be skin and bones {{Ex.: *rinTaSte* (extremely) thin *rinTanin-ak*. She/he got thin.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones. Words containing this: rinTan, rinTaSte

rinTan (Made from: rinTa, -n₃) *V* get thin, lose weight Meaning: of losing too much weight, becoming skin and bones. (Other Pronunc.: **rinTani** before another suffix)

rinTaSte (Made from: rinTa, -Ste) *perf* thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones.

rippa *V* stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: *yuu-k-was oySo rippas*. He jabbed him again. *rippahne-me*. You're stabbed. *rippat kannis!* Stab me! *rippay nuk!* Stab it! *ripsa kannis wak, wak-Tippesum*. He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife. *ripsana-k kawaayuse*. He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}} *Similar*: **rippu**. Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can also be used for spurring a horse and possibly for a lighter jab, rippu is a lighter prick rather than stab. Words containing this: ripsa

rippu *V* dig (up), prick {{Ex.: *yuu makse rippun tollon toroowe*. And we dug up a lot of soaproot. *rippuna makke teenase*. We go to dig up wild potatoes. *rippunin kan-issu*. My hand got pricked. *rippuSte makke*. We are/got pricked. *kan-mes rippumpi*. I prick you.}} *Similar*: **rippa**. Grammar: can use rippu by itself for

digging something up, but for pricking someone, have to use rippumpi (cannot say kan-was rippu). Meaning: includes both pricking someone (lightly sticking/jabbing it, lighter than rippa) and digging something up by jabbing at the earth. Words containing this: rippumpi, rippun

rippumpi (Made from: rippu, -mpi) *V* prick Grammar: of someone pricking someone, probably on purpose.

rippun (Made from: rippu, -n₃) *V* get pricked Grammar: of someone just getting pricked on their own, possibly by brushing by something sharp. (Other Pronunc.: **rippuni** before another suffix)

ripsa (Made from: rippa, -s-s) *V* stab/jab/spur repeatedly

ripsi *V* gather Chinese/curly willow {{Ex.: *ripsina* to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} *Noun*: **riipin**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

ripwi *V* untie, untangle {{Ex.: *ekwe-me ripwi piinase!* Don't untie that! *ripwi!* Untangle (it)!}} *Similar*: **piTwi**; *Similar*: -w-; *Similar*: **rocwe**. Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as *rucwi*.

riri *V* hem, baste {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paanuse*. I baste your shawl for you. *kan meheesi neppe ririise*. I'm looking at this hem. *ririi-ka*. I'm hemming. *kawran-ka ririn*. My hemming finished. (I finished hemming.))} Meaning: of sewing, to put an edge on something. (Other Pronunc.: **ririi** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *riris*;

riris, *Nrevers*. dogwood {{Ex.: *ririise* dogwood (object of sentence)}} *Verb*: **rirsi**. Cultural info: used for making general use storage baskets, also had medicinal uses. Meaning: refers to the tree or wood, Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood, it's said to have narrow stems and possibly stripes, and to be tough but flexible, grew in the Santa Cruz mountains. Sci. name: *Cornus X Californica*, C.A. Mey. Jepson, p. 733. (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis*). (Other Pronunc.: **ririis** before a vowel in the same word)

riris (Made from: riri, -s₃) *N* hem Meaning: the edge that has been hemmed onto something in sewing. (Other Pronunc.: **ririis** before a vowel in the same word)

rirsi *Vrevers*. gather dogwood {{Ex.: *rirsina-ka*. I go to gather dogwood.}} *Noun*: **riris**. Cultural info: gather for basketmaking or medicinal purposes. Meaning: Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood. Sci. name: *Cornus X Californica*, C.A. Mey. Jepson, p. 733. (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis*).

ris *N* meat {{Ex.: *hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker!* Take (this) meat, it has a lot of fat! *ammay ris!* Eat the meat! *hinTis piina ris?* What is that meat?}} *Similar*: **tooTe**. Meaning: only refers to the meat, not the living animal (as *tooTe* does), may only refer to partly dried meat, not completely dried like jerky but not fresh. (Other Pronunc.: **riis** before a vowel in the word)

ritli *V* shrink {{Ex.: *matla-k eeTe, ritliSte-k eeTe*. He sleeps face down, he sleeps shrunken up.}} *Similar*: **mitli**. Meaning: meaning very unsure, might refer specifically to sleeping curled up, but not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

riT *N* coarse meal {{Ex.: *yikka riTse* to grind coarse meal *ariina wak-riT* coarse meal of the flour}} Meaning: usually from wheat.

riTTa *V* shout, holler {{Ex.: *riTTa-k*. He shouts. *riTTay men!* You, shout!}} *Similar*: **ricca**.

riTTe *V* weave {{Ex.: *kan yete riTTe*. I will weave. *riTTehte-k*. It's woven. *riTTey eshen!* Weave a blanket! *riTTesiy!* Make someone weave! *kan-riTTen* my weaving}} *Noun*: **riTTeni**. Words containing this: *riTTen*

riTTen (Made from: *riTTe*, -n₂) *N* weaving Meaning: one's weaving work, the work on the loom or the work one has made.

riTTeni *N* ornament *Similar*: **ricirsi**; *Verb*: **riTTe**. Meaning: for a woman, could be a woven ornament because of similarity to *riTTe*, but may be any type of women's ornament, this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ritski *V* have a small waist, thin {{Ex.: *tiiru mukurma ritskiSmin*. The woman is very thin-waisted. *ritskihte hus* a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)} } Meaning: usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part. Words containing this: *ritskiSmin*

ritskiSmin (Made from: *ritski*, -Smin) *N* small-waisted one, thin person

riya *V* be smooth, untangled {{Ex.: *ekwe riyān* a tangle *ekwe riyān men-urih*. Your hair is tangled.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

riyal (Borrowed from: real Spanish) *N* real, unit of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a riyal*, *uThin riyal* one real, two reals *hemec'a ereT riyal men kannis teewe*, *ekwe-me kannis iTka*. You owe me one real of money, (but) you won't pay me.}}
native: **ruk₂**; native: **ereT**.

roc *N* cattleprod, prod {{Ex.: *kan-was ripsa yete rocsum*. I will prick it with a cattleprod.}}
Meaning: stick used to prick, prod, or goad oxen or cattle.

rocko *Vrevers*. be bleary, be mussed {{Ex.: *rockoSmin* someone with mussed up hair (from sleeping) *rockonin-ka*. I got bleary-eyed.}} *Noun*: **roocok**. Meaning: probably refers to someone being half-asleep, with bleary eyes (not seeing well), mussed up, tangled hair, and sleepy.

rocwe (Made from: *rocyo, -w-) *V* untangle *Similar*: **ripwi**. Pronunciation: unusual combination of rocyo plus -w or -wi to rocwi.

***rocyo** *V* tangle {{Ex.: *rocyoSte*, *hinkasit-ka rutwi*? It's tangled, how will I untangle it? *rocyonin*. (It) got tangled. *rocoypu* to entangle oneself (for ex. of string, or one's own hair) *rocwey*! Untangle it! *hinkasi-ka rocwe*? How will I untangle it? *rocwenin*. (It) came untangled.}} Grammar: appears only with -pu, -n(i), or -Ste, and -mpi might be possible, but when used with -w- to make rocwe, it can appear by itself. (Other Pronunc.: **rocoy** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) Words containing this: rocwe, rocyon, rocyoSte

rocyon (Made from: *rocyo, -n₃) *V* get tangled, tangle Grammar: to tangle itself up on its own, or to become tangled. Meaning: of string, hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **rocyoni** before another suffix)

rocyoSte (Made from: *rocyo, -Ste) *perf* tangled
Meaning: of string, hair, etc..

rokoostah *Nplace* Pilarcito (a village) *Similar*: **-tak₂**; *Similar*: **rookos**. Meaning: historically, it is probably named after bulrush growing there (place of the bulrush).

rokse *V* be dusty {{Ex.: *rokse am pire*. The atmosphere is dusty. *rokse ama*. It's dusty now.}} *Similar*: **rokye**. Meaning: of dust in the air,

for example when a wagon or car raises dust along the road, or when someone sweeps a room, or when it's dusty from wind.

rokso *Vrevers*. gather bulrush {{Ex.: *roksona makke*. We go to gather bulrush.}} *Noun*: **rookos**. Meaning: can involve pulling the bulrush out by the roots.

rokye *V* fly (dirt), get dust on {{Ex.: *rokye pire*. The dirt is flying.}} *Similar*: **rokse**. Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may focus more on the dirt while rokse focuses more on the air.

romso *Vrevers*. be blotchy, have a rash {{Ex.: *romsoSmin* blotchy one, person with a rash}} *Noun*: **roomos**. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger. [Tentative]

rona *N* small boils *Similar*: **huupur**. [Attested only once]

ronko (Borrowed from: roncar Spanish) *V* growl {{Ex.: *cuucu kannis ronko*. The dog is growling at me. *kan namtis wak-ronkos*. I heard his growl}} Meaning: for example of a dog. Words containing this: ronkos

ronkos (Borrowed from: roncar Spanish) (Made from: ronko, -s₃) *N* growl

roocok *Nrevers*. bleary person, mussed up one
Verb: **rocko**. Meaning: probably of someone who is bleary-eyed or has mussed up hair from being half-asleep. [Attested only once]

rooko *V* roll in the dirt {{Ex.: *rookopuy*! Roll yourself in the dirt!}} Meaning: may include rolling in ash to cover oneself in ash, may be rolling on the ground as a child plays. [Tentative]

rookos *Nrevers*. bulrush {{Ex.: *tokkoh rookos-was* a bed made of bulrushes *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrushes on their backs.}} *Similar*: **Sipruna**; *Similar*: **rokoostah**; *Similar*: **Sipru**; *Verb*: **rokso**. Cultural info: used for repairing roofs and was very long-lasting, also used for making sleeping mats/beds. Meaning: a large, round bulrush (tule), grew in Watsonville around the edge of a lake, probably the most common type, Sipruna is the root of this plant.

roomos *Nrevers*. rash, sore, blotch {{Ex.: *roomoste-k*. He has a rash/sores.}} *Verb*: **romso**.

Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger.

roono *V* snore {{Ex.: *kata wak-appa wak roono*. He snores like his father. *ussi-me roono?* Why are you snoring?}} *Similar: ruunu*.

roopa (Borrowed from: *ropa* Spanish) *N* clothes, clothing {{Ex.: *lalwen roopa*. The clothes are blowing in the wind. *ekwe-ka-mes TiTku men-roopase*. I won't tear your clothes.}} *native: eshen; native: hisa; native: kitroh*.

rooreh *Nrevers*. clover *Similar: muuren; Similar: kiricmin; Verb: rorhe*. Cultural info: very good for eating, ate the leaves with vingar and salt. Meaning: large clover species, with pretty flowers and hollow stalks, refers to both the kind with red/purple flowers and the kind with white flowers, both with dark rims of the leaves, larger than *muuren* (smallest) or *kiricmin* (middle size), *rooreh* grows about 2 feet high.

roote *V* be at, exist {{Ex.: *pina roote*. It is (kept) there. *pinaa-mes roote hintak*. (It's) there in your eyes. *kan-makkuh rootes* my late husband *rootemsa pappel / pappel rootemsa* place for paper *hanni roote?* Where is it? *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the South. *tappur roote*. There is the/a tree.}} Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place. Words containing this: *rootemsa*

rootemsa (Made from: *roote*, -*msa*) *N* place for something

rooto (Borrowed from: unknown some other California language) *V* tie up {{Ex.: *rootoy!* Tie (it) up!}} *native: piTTe*. Social use: Asc. could use forms of this verb with Mutsun suffixes, but she said it was a word of a different language.

ropTo *V* be dirty {{Ex.: *ropTo men-hin*. Your face is dirty.}} Social use: uncommon word.

rorhe *Vrevers*. gather clover {{Ex.: *rorhena makke*. We go to gather clover.}} *Noun: rooreh*. Meaning: see *rooreh* for type of clover.

roroomiS (Made from: *rorSo*, -*mis*) *N* toy {{Ex.: *kan hukaari roroomiSum*. I'm playing with the toy. *kan meheesi roroomiSe*. I'm looking at the toy. *men-roroomiS* your toy}} Grammar: relationship

to *rorSo* not direct.

roroSpu (Made from: *rorSo*, -*pu*) *V* play

rorSo *V* play, amuse {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu, kan ekwe yete rorSo!* You all don't play, I won't play! *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play like children! *haysa roroSpu*. They're playing.}} *loanword: hukaari; Similar: *amSe*. Grammar: almost always used with -*pu*, and Asc. sometimes said it could not appear without it, can mean to amuse oneself, but -*pu* is not literal, *roroSpu* just means 'to play'. (Other Pronunc.: **roroS** before -*pu* (or -*mu* if used)) Words containing this: *roroomiS*, *roroSpu*

rosaaryo (Borrowed from: *rosario* Spanish) *N* rosary {{Ex.: *ekwes-me maksene hummi rosaaryose?* Won't you give us rosaries?}}

rotko *V* tie, tangle bunch together {{Ex.: *rotkonin-ak*. It got tied up. *rotkoy nuk!* Tie it together! *rutwi!* Untie it! (unsure)}} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' *rutwi* with -*w*-, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot. Words containing this: *rutwi*

rotto (Borrowed from: possible borrowing unknown) *V* hang, strangle {{Ex.: *rottopy-k*. He's hanging himself. *rottoy nuk!* Hang him! *okse makse rottos hucekniS*. A long time ago we used to strangle dogs.}} Social use: in killing someone, either execution or suicide, or killing an animal, this may not be the real Mutsun word for this, could be from some other nearby language, but it could be used in Mutsun.

royo (Borrowed from: *Arroyo* Spanish) *Npersonal* Arroyo [Attested only once]

rucce *V* braid {{Ex.: *ruccey wak-urih!* Braid her hair! *ruccehte-k*. It's braided. / His/her hair is braided. *ruccepuy!* Braid your hair! *kan-was rucce*. I braid it/her hair. *kan meheesi men-ruccehse*. I'm looking at your braid. *ruccehmak* braids}} Meaning: probably of hair (not rope or other things). Words containing this: *rucceh*

rucceh (Made from: *rucce*, -*h*) *N* braid Grammar: literally a thing you make by braiding, a braid.

ruhhe *V* give arrows {{Ex.: *ruhhemtit!* Give me arrows!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruk₂ *N* money *loanword: riyal; loanword: kickaT.*

Social use: may be another tribe's word rather than a Mutsun word, but seems more likely to be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

ruk₁ *N* cord, (bow)string { {Ex.: *ayun-me hurekwas ruk!* Bring me the sinew cord! *kan ruuka neppe rukse.* I'm twisting this cord.} } *loanword: kapresto.* Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

rukka₁ *N* house, home { {Ex.: *hittYe makke rukkatka.* Let's go (in)to the house. *wareeriy men-rukka.* Sweep your house! *aSSahte rukka.* The house is different. *kan yete Taakan kan-rukkatka.* I'll come home./I'll arrive at my house.} } *Verb: rukka₂ 1.* Words containing this: *kakuntaruk, sinni-rukka, karmentayruk, kalentaruk*

rukka₂ *V* 1) visit { {Ex.: *rukka makse.* We're going visiting.} } *Noun: rukka₁.* Meaning: literally go to a house. 2) build a house { {Ex.: *kan rukkapu.* I'm building myself a house.} } Meaning: same as *hiSSe rukka* (which is more common). Words containing this: *rukkamuksi, ruksa*

rukkamuksi (Made from: *rukka₂, -mu, -ksi*) *V* village, make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb '(we) make ourselves very much at home'.

ruk_{sa} (Made from: *rukka₂, -s-s*) *V* make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

ruk_{Su} *V* get mush baskets { {Ex.: *rukSuna-ka.* I go to get mush baskets. *wak hiSSen rukSune.* She's making mush baskets.} } Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl. Words containing this: *rukSun*

rukSun (Made from: *ruk_{Su}, -n₂*) *N* mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

rumme *N* river { {Ex.: *Tammantak rummetka.* On the other side of the river. *hoTTo hayweyis rummetka!* Go look, at the river! *eepe-ka rummese.* I pass by the river. *ereeSina haysa okse rummetka aruh'a murTu pire.* They used to bathe in the river long ago, when the earth was dark (before dawn).} } Words containing this:

rumme-kuutYiSmin

rumme-kuutYiSmin (Compound composed of: *rumme, kuutYi, -Smin*) *N* creek, stream Meaning: small river.

rummes *N* 1) spine, backbone { {Ex.: *kaayi-ka kan-rummes.* My spine hurts.} } Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal. 2) leg bone Meaning: any bone of the leg, this meaning is rare. [Attested only once] 3) stem, stalk Meaning: of a plant (for ex. onion).

rum sien *N* personal Rumsien tribe Meaning: near Carmel.

ru_{Su} *V* painted and striped { {Ex.: *ru_{Su}ksi ciiri.* The horn is well painted and striped.} } Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

rus *N* saliva, spit, drool { {Ex.: *koc tollon iccon rus, turtunin.* When a lot of saliva comes out, one has a sore throat. *otton-ka ruusum.* I mended it with saliva.} } *Verb: ruse.* (Other Pronunc.: **ruus** before a vowel in the same word)

ruse *V* spit, spit on/at/out { {Ex.: *ruuset!* Spit at me! *rusey nuk!* Spit on him! *ekwe-me rusey!* Don't spit! *ruseena wak-ammene.* He goes to spit out his food. *ruseena wak-riicase.* He goes to spit out his words. *ruseepun-ka kan-koroose.* I spit on my feet. *ruswit!* Spit (it) out on me! *rustYeSmin* a drooler (drooly person)} } *Noun: rus.* (Other Pronunc.: **rusee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

ruta *V* gather, pick, harvest { {Ex.: *ruta makse tiriikuse.* We gather wheat. *rutaana makke yuukise.* We go to gather acorns. *yu_u makam rutaana makam, rutaykun, rutaayis makam himah'a ammane!* And you all go to gather, went to gather, you all go gather all the food! *rutaa-ka.* I'm gathering/harvesting (something).} } Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunc.: **rutaa** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

rutki *V* pull out/up, pick { {Ex.: *ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise.* I didn't pull out the grass. *rutkiy naaru!* Pull up the turnip! *rutkiy eenena!* Pick blackberries!} } *Similar: iwke.* Meaning: usually means to pull a plant up by the roots, but may also mean to pick fruit off the plant (usually *ruta*), *iwke* is to

pull out plants leaving the roots in the ground.

***rutku** *V* shake the head 'no' {{Ex.: *ruttukpuy!* Shake your head 'no'! *kan ruttukpu*. I shake my head 'no.'}} Grammar: only appears with -pu. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **ruttuk** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: **ruttukpu** (Made from: *rutku, -pu) *V* shake one's head 'no'

rutwi (Made from: *rotko*, -w-) *V* untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of *rotko* with -w-. [Tentative]

ruTTa *V* freeze {{Ex.: *ruTTaSmin pattYan* frozen blood}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruTTu *V* surround by water {{Ex.: *ruTTunin paSSarismak*. The travelers got surrounded by water.}} Meaning: may indicate being isolated or marooned. [Ar only, very unsure]

rutsu *V* conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: *rutuspun wak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar: tunnu, usete, paaye*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: **rutus** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

ruuhi *V* hide {{Ex.: *ruuhiSte neppe*. This is hidden. *ruuhinin-ak*. He hid (behind something). *ruuhipuy!* Hide yourself behind something!}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), -pu, and possibly -mpi. Meaning: usually behind something. Words containing this: *ruuhin*, *ruuhipu*, *ruuhiSte*

ruuhin (Made from: *ruuhi*, -kniS) *V* hide, become hidden Meaning: hide oneself behind something, but not actively, the person or thing just becomes hidden. (Other Pronunc.: **ruuhini** before another suffix)

ruuhipu (Made from: *ruuhi*, -pu) *V* hide oneself Meaning: actively hide oneself, behind something.

ruuhiSte (Made from: *ruuhi*, -Ste) *perf* hidden Meaning: behind something.

ruuka *V* twist, spin {{Ex.: *hiilu ruukahne*. The thread is being twisted. *ruukahte-k*. It's twisted/spun. *ruukasmak* spinners *kan ruuka neppe rukse*. I'm twisting this cord.}} Meaning: twist fiber to make it into cord or thread, spin yarn.

ruumay *N* young hare *Similar: ceeyes*. Meaning: young of either *ceeyes* or *yuteh*, or possibly of both.

ruune *V* dance {{Ex.: *hattena ruuneSte?* Who has danced?}} Meaning: type of dance unknown. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruunu *V* purr, complain {{Ex.: *ruunu-k penyek*. The cat is purring. (It's purring, the cat.) *iiinate-k, wak ruunu*. He's sick, he's complaining. *ruunu-k*. He's complaining}} *Similar: roono; Similar: tiie*. Meaning: meaning of 'complain' is usually of a sick person complaining but can probably be used for complaining in general too, meaning of cat purring is not negative.

ruuruma *N* coral snake Meaning: with transverse stripes, more aggressive than a viper.

ruuta *V* speak/talk about {{Ex.: *hattese-k ruta?* Who is he talking about? *hinTise-me ruta?* What are you speaking about? *kan-mes asa'a ruta*. I'm speaking truly to you. *moT-me kannis ruta?* Are you talking about me? *ekeT-ka ruta*. I speak of sins.}} Social use: mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

ruutis *N* revers, open hole [Ar + Asc. guess]

ruutuy *N* kidney *Similar: ruutYuy*. Meaning: this word, as separate from *ruutYuy* 'heart,' is unsure. [Attested only once]

ruutYuy *N* heart {{Ex.: *ruutYuytak* in the heart *kan huupu ruutYuye*. I'm buying heart (meat).}} *Similar: ruutuy; Similar: sire*. Meaning: literal heart (organ), not emotional heart.

ruyma *V* shake {{Ex.: *ruymay nuk!* / *ruymampiy nuk!* Shake him (to wake him)! *ekwe-me-was ruymampi!* Don't shake him (to wake him)! *kan-was ruyma*. I'm shaking him awake. *ruyma-kas*. (Someone) shakes me awake. *ruymanin*. (It) shook/stirred.}} Grammar: by itself or with -mpi means to shake someone, with -n(i) means that something shakes on its own. Meaning: usually for shaking a sleeping person awake with one's hand, but might also be used for stirring or shaking something. Words containing this: *ruymampi*, *ruyman*

ruymampi (Made from: *ruyma*, -mpi) *V* shake Grammar: to shake someone (usually awake), identical to *ruyma* by itself.

ruyman (Made from: *ruyma*, -n₃) *V* shake Grammar: something shakes or stirs on its own. (Other Pronunc.:

ruymani before another suffix)

***ruySu** *V* shake, tremble {{Ex.: *men-issu ruySuksi*. Your hand is shaking. *moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid, (so that) he's trembling? *makam ruySuksi, makam haslin*. You are all trembling, you are all

afraid.}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: from fear or from a medical condition or illness (including palsy, mercury poisoning, etc.). Words containing this: ruySuksi

ruySuksi (Made from: *ruySu, -ksi) *V* shake, tremble Meaning: from fear or from illness/medical condition.

S

=**s**₁ *Q* question particle {{Ex.: *piinas innu?* Is that the road/door? *mense?* Are you? *kaayis-me koro?* Do your feet hurt? *ekwes makam ahaapu?* Don't you all comb your hair? *lalkanas-me uyka?* Did you go goose hunting yesterday? *nis-me Tawra?* Do you live here? *hinwa men-kas miras?* When are you giving it to me?}} Similar: **moT**. Grammar: attach to any word (usually verb, noun, adverb, or ekwe) to make the sentence a question, usually attaches to first word of sentence unless the sentence begins with a question word. Social use: common in Ar's time, rare in Ha's time. (Other Pronunc.: **-se** after a consonant)

-**s**₃ *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *hikTihthe wak-horkostak*. (He's) scarred on his throat. *ekwena men hitwis*. You don't have a towel. *kan meheesi hikise*. I see the string. *tooTunin wak-sippos*. Its wings stiffened. *kan-kaayis* my pain *nii wak-waates*. Here are his footprints. *kan meheesi neppe hummumpise*. I see this airplane. *sinni Tawra luuyestak*. The child is sitting in the swing.}} Similar: **hiyis**; Similar: **eTina-puwatis**; Similar: **Tolles**; Similar: **takuTpis**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb (instrumental nominalizer).

-**s**₂ *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) my Similar: **tarekse**; Similar: **taasa**. Grammar: kinship first person possessive. Meaning: only used on words for family members or relatives (kinship terms). Words containing this: *ansa*₁, *apsa*, *cirsi*, *etse*₂, *mense*, *merse*, *papsa*

-**s**₅ *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: *corseinin-me*. You were alone a lot. *hiskan Sollon semsonin*. The poor mice died! *men hinseSmin*. You're a wanderer. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails.}} Similar: **yerse**.

Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

-**s**₄ *Suff.* (*V*) past tense {{Ex.: *haslinis-ka okse*. I got scared long ago. *ara-k takkunis*. Then he choked. *uyka Sollespus makse rammay*. Yesterday we were sad (talking sadly) indoors. *kan-mes mehes*. I saw you.}} Similar: **-n**₁. Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -n, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).

saakar *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) Similar: **reeTem**; *Verb*: **sakra**. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as reeTem. Social use: less common than reeTem for Ascension.

saake *V* gather pinenuts {{Ex.: *saakena* to go to gather pinenuts}} *Noun*: **sak**. Cultural info: pinenuts of this type edible and very good, grew further away from San Juan than the hireeni, both high and low in the San Juan mountains. Meaning: larger pine tree, with larger cones and nuts, than hireeni (but some confusion about size), sak means the tree as well as the pinecones and pinenuts, but gathering would probably be of the edible pinenuts. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

saaku (Borrowed from: *saco* Spanish) *N* sack, bag {{Ex.: *uttuy neppe kurkah hemec'a saakutka!* Put this roasted corn in a sack! *kan akkumpi kan-issuse saakutka*. I'm putting my hand in a sack.}} *native*: **huTTas**; Similar: **sakiitu**.

saamil *Nrevers*. female STD *Verb*: **samli**. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

saanan *N groin* {{Ex.: *pookonin-ka saanan*. My groin swelled up.}} Meaning: either male or female, may refer to some other parts of body as well.

saapah *N plant with dark seed, pil plant* {{Ex.: *puhii-ka saapahse*. I gather up pil. *saapahmak pil plants*}} *Verb: sapha*. Cultural info: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird. Words containing this: *saapah hin*

saapah hin (Compound composed of: *saapah*, *hin*) *N pupil* Meaning: of the eye, literally 'dark seed of the eye,' this phrase somewhat unsure.

saaray *Nrevers. crow* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi saaraye*. I see a crow.}} *Verb: sarya*. Meaning: possibly also including raven. Sci. name: *Corvus*, Dawson, p. 16.

saare (Borrowed from: *rezar* Spanish) *V pray* {{Ex.: *tikkorpuyut amSi makam saare!* Kneel, you all, in order to pray! *saarena-ka kan-rukkatka*. I go (I am on my way) to pray in my house.}} Words containing this: *saaremi*

saaremi (Made from: *saare*, -mi) *V administer extreme unction, pray for someone*

saasa *V see* {{Ex.: *saasahne pire*. The land is seen.}} Social use: could be a borrowing from *Tulareño* *sasa* 'eye,' but unclear, not used in *Mutsun* at all in *Asc.*'s time. [Ar + *Asc.* guess]

saatar *Nrevers. large tick, woodtick* *Verb: satra*. Cultural info: traditional riddle about this tick: "Rag, but not of skin, Leg, but not of a cow. Answer: woodtick." Meaning: a large woodtick that bites dogs.

saaTe *V toast* {{Ex.: *amSi-ka saaTe kan-tiriikuse*. In order to toast my wheat. *hittYe makke saaTena tiriikuse, amSi makke hiSse kurkahse!* Let's go toast the wheat, in order to make my roasted corn! *saaTenin*. (It) got toasted. *saaTey nuk!* Toast it!}} *Noun: *saT*. Cultural info: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn. Meaning: can apply at least to grains of wheat or corn, including making popped wheat like popcorn, includes toasting in a pot or in an oven, including in hot sand.

saawana₁ *N pitaya cactus, small agave* *Verb: saawana₂*. Cultural info: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant

instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

saawana₂ *V gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave* *Noun: saawana₁*. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

saawatu (Borrowed from: *sabado* Spanish) *N Saturday*

saawe *V sing* {{Ex.: *haysa uThin saawe*. The two of them sing. *Taaresmak eepen saaweti*. The men passed by singing. *mukurma saawe cehle*. The woman sings the high part. *kan hukka kan-saawen*. I change my song.}} *loanword: cunyu; Noun: saw*. Words containing this: *saawen*

saawel *Nrevers. sweat* *Verb: sawle*. [Attested only once]

saawen (Made from: *saawe*, -n₂) *N song*

saawiy *N berry basket* Cultural info: round at the top, about 12 inches in diameter, about 18 inches tall, with an arched willow handle over the top, made of cutgrass and tule reeds, with a decorative twined weaving of willow-bark about halfway down, lined with alder or other leaves so the berries don't fall through.

saaya *V shout far* {{Ex.: *tinaatum saayay nuk!* Shout to him from over there! *ekwe-me hiTeepu men saaya!* Don't you should loudly far away!}} Meaning: at a distance, from far away.

saayan *N heel, talon* [Attested only once]

sacki *V split* {{Ex.: *sackiy sippos!* Split the feather!}} *Similar: wacki*. Meaning: split something down the middle, for example to feather an arrow. [Attested only once]

sacra *V open the mouth* {{Ex.: *sacra hucekniS*. The dog barks. *sacray men-hay!* / *sacarpuy!* Open your mouth!}} *Similar: saTla*. (Other Pronunc.: **sacar** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

***sahri** *V smell good, smell tasty* {{Ex.: *sahrinin*. (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: probably only of food. Words containing this: *sahrin*

sahrin (Made from: **sahri*, -n₃) *V smell good, smell tasty* Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: **sahrini** before another suffix)

sak *N* pinecone, pinenut, pine *Similar: hireeni*;
Verb: saake. Cultural info: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

sakiitu (Borrowed from: saquito Spanish) *N* little sack, little bag {{Ex.: *wattimpi wak-maTtere hemec'a sakiitutka*. He carries his tobacco in a small sack.}} *native: hotyokniS*; *native: huTTas*; *Similar: saaku*. [Attested only once]

sakka *V* bring {{Ex.: *sakkayis!* Go bring (it)!}}
 Social use: rare word for wattimpi.

sakker *Nrevers*. fat, lard {{Ex.: *sakkerte tooTe*. The meat has (a lot of) fat. *takkaSte sakker*. The fat is hot. *hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker!* Get the meat, it has a lot of fat!}} *loanword: manteka*; *Verb: sawre*. Meaning: may refer to fat in the body as well as in food, but food usage far more common.

sakkin *N* broom {{Ex.: *hanni men-sakkin?* Where is your broom?}} *loanword: heskopa*; *Similar: tuywa*. Pronunciation: word very unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

sakra *Vrevers*. have/get nits {{Ex.: *sakraSte-k*. He has nits. *sakranin*. (He/she) got nits. *sakraSmin* someone with nits}} *Noun: saakar*. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits). Words containing this: sakran

sakran (Made from: sakra, -n₃) *V* get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: **sakrani** before another suffix)

***sakri** *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. Words containing this: sakrin

sakrin (Made from: *sakri, -n₃) *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: **sakrani** before another suffix)

salki *V* play the splitstick {{Ex.: *salki-ka*. I play the splitstick instrument.}} *Similar: Salki*; *Noun: sallik*. Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (sallik).

sallik *Nrevers*. splitstick *Verb: salki*. Meaning: a musical instrument made of a stick.

salpa *V* hang {{Ex.: *tappurtak salpahne*. (It) is hung in a tree. *salpahne nuk-me*. It is said that you are hung.}} Grammar: may usually be used with -hne. Meaning: unclear whethis this can mean killing someone by hanging, or just hanging things for storage. Social use: less common word for hiki. [Ar + Asc. guess]

salutari (Borrowed from: saludar Spanish) *V* greet {{Ex.: *kan-was salutarin kan-moohelum*. I greeted him with my head (by bowing).}} *native: paski*. [Attested only once]

salwatu (Borrowed from: salvado Spanish) *Adv* safe Grammar: part of speech unclear, may not have been used widely in sentences in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

samli *Vrevers*. get a female STD {{Ex.: *kan issintepu kanne-ka samlin*. I'm being careful, so I don't get a female STD. *samliSmin* someone with a female STD}} *Noun: saamil*. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning to get the disease, or with -Smin. [Tentative]

samma₁ *V* be right-handed {{Ex.: *sammanin*. (He) became right-handed.}} Words containing this: *sammaSmin*

samma₂ *N* right hand/side/part {{Ex.: *sammasum* with the right hand *sammatka* on/to the right}} *Opp.: awiS*; *Similar: atita*.

sammaSmin (Made from: *samma₁*, -Smin) *N* right-handed person *Opp.: awSiSmin*.

samursi *V* have long hair *Similar: urih*.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word is probably incorrect. Meaning: related to hair, but probably a misunderstanding. [Attested only once]

samya *V* cut bangs {{Ex.: *samya-ka*. I cut (someone's) bangs. *samyante hiruhmin*. Everyone has bangs. *samaypu-ka*. I'm cutting my bangs.}} *Similar: teepe*. Meaning: cut the short part on the front of hair. (Other Pronunc.: **samay** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: samyan

samyan (Made from: samya, -n₂) *N* bangs Meaning: short part on front of hair.

sanhwan (Borrowed from: San Juan Spanish) *Nplace* San Juan {{Ex.: *sanhwantakwas* person from San Juan}}

santa krus (Borrowed from: Santa Cruz Spanish) *Nplace* 1) Santa Cruz {{Ex.: *wattin makke santa krus*. We're going to Santa Cruz. *kan miTTenin santa krus*. I grew up in Santa Cruz.}} Pronunciation: kr pronunciation not possible in native Mutsun words. 2) holy cross (Other Pronunc.: **santa kruus** before a vowel in the same word)

santi (Borrowed from: santo Spanish) *N* holy one, saint {{Ex.: *wak-raakat mariya santi*. Her name is Holy Maria. *hiruhmin santukma Tarahakwas* All the saints of heaven}} *Similar*: **santisima**. Grammar: usage partly depends on usage of the Spanish word, may be santu when used as a noun.

santisima (Borrowed from: santissima Spanish) *Npersonal* holiest {{Ex.: *neppe muruTse horpeywas*, *eTse hiswis mariya santissima hesu kristusse*. In the middle of this sleeping night, the holiest Maria gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} *Similar*: **santi**. Grammar: part of speech unsure (borrowed from an adjective in Spanish), used as part of Maria's name. [Attested only once]

santiya (Borrowed from: sandia Spanish) *N* watermelon {{Ex.: *amman-ka santiyase wak-sireese*. I ate the watermelon's heart. *haayiyuT himah'a makam*, *amSi makam husse santiyase!* Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon! *sunyiSte-ka santiyasum*. I'm full from watermelon.}}

sapaatu (Borrowed from: zapato Spanish) *N* shoe {{Ex.: *ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu*. The shoe doesn't fit me. *epSe-me akkapu men-sapaatu!* Don't take your shoes off! *uttupuy men-sapaatu!* Put your shoes on!}} *native*: **hottoh**.

saparan *N* cave Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

sapha *V* gather pil {{Ex.: *saphana makke*. We go to gather pil seeds.}} *Noun*: **saapah**. Cultural info: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: the

plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird, this probably means to gather the seeds rather than the plant, since the seeds were used in food.

saraape (Borrowed from: sarape Spanish) *N* sarape blanket {{Ex.: *yihwi men-saraape!* Shake out your sarape! *kariy hiTwi men-saraape!* Hang your blanket up outside!}} *native*: **eshen**.

sarcen (Borrowed from: sargento or sergeant Spanish or English) *N* sergeant [Attested only once]

sarka *V* be white {{Ex.: *sarkanin*. (It) became white. *sarkaSmin* a white one}} Meaning: Ar thought it referred to clouded eyes (cataracts), but it seems to mean 'white' in general.

sarpa *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: *sarpaSte men-eshen*. You've put your blanket on over your head. *sarpapuy!* Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

saru *V* be ruptured, break open {{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck have ruptured. *saruunin*. (They) became ruptured.}} Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **saruu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

sarya *V* revers, catch crows *Noun*: **saaray**. Sci. name: Corvus, Dawson p. 16.

***sasa** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *sasatka sasatka* (a place)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once]

sassuwe *N* moss {{Ex.: *sassuwe mokkohte irektak*. The moss sprouted on the rock.}} Pronunciation: the u in the middle syllable is short, and sounds like half a syllable. Meaning: small moss that grows on rocks.

satla *V* be flat {{Ex.: *irek satlaSmin* a flat rock *satlahte wak-hus*. His nose is flat.}} *Similar*: **nukci**. Grammar: may only occur with -Smin (-hmin), -hte, or -ya. Meaning: often of a flat, stubby nose, but also of flat rocks, and probably other things. Words containing this: satlahte

satlahte (Made from: satla, -Ste) *perf* flat Meaning: usually of flat nose shape, but can be a flat rock, or possibly flat in general.

satra *Vrevers.* get ticks {{Ex.: *satran-ka*. I got ticks.}} *Noun: saatar.* Meaning: can mean to collect or gather ticks, may also mean getting ticks on oneself unintentionally.

satte *V* call someone names {{Ex.: *satte-k kannis*. He is calling me names.}} Meaning: a way of teasing someone.

sattYa *V* bark {{Ex.: *sattYa cuucu*. The dog barks. *ekwe-me sattYa!* Don't bark!}} Meaning: of a dog.

***saT** *N* toasted thing {{Ex.: *kan-saTniS* my popcorn *pomehte saTniS*. The grain is popped.}} *Verb: saaTe.* Grammar: only used with -niS, because popped (toasted) grain comes in small pieces. [Tentative] Words containing this: saTniS

saTla *V* open legs {{Ex.: *satlay!* / *saTTalpu!* Open your legs!}} *Similar: sacra; Synonym: hayki.* Pronunciation: unclear why this is so similar to sacra 'open the mouth,' possible confusion of the words. (Other Pronunc.: **saTTal** before -pu or -mu)

saTniS (Made from: *saT, -kniS) *N* popcorn, popped grain Cultural info: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.

saTum *N* mountains {{Ex.: *layTaSmin saTum* many (tall) mountains (possibly: mountain chain)}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

saw *N* song {{Ex.: *Taares saw* / *mukurma saw* men's song / women's song *tollon-ak hinsu saawe*. He knows a lot of songs. *hiTeepuy men-saawe yuu kan kar citte!* Make your song loud and I'll dance well! *hukkan-ka saawe*. I changed the song.}} *Verb: saawe.* (Other Pronunc.: **saaw** before a vowel in the same word)

saway *N* basket, sieve {{Ex.: *sawaaye* basket for washing corn (object form)}} Cultural info: for cleaning corn for tortilla-making, it had small cracks between the twigs it was made of, so that the dirt fell through and the corn was left behind, it worked well, so that the corn became white, made of hazel sticks, which were strong and did not break, shaped like a basin, about 15 inches in diameter, noted as being made by women in Watsonville. Meaning: open weave basket, like a sieve, for cleaning/winnowing corn for making tortillas. (Other Pronunc.: **sawaay** before a vowel in the same word)

sawle *Vrevers.* sweat {{Ex.: *kan sawlen*. I'm sweating. *kan sawlenin*. I sweated.}} *Noun: saawel.* Grammar: probably only used with -n(i).

sawrarwe *N* large goose *Similar: laalak.*

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual for Mutsun. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sawre *Vrevers.* be fat/fatty {{Ex.: *sawre-k*. It is fat (e.g. a goose, a person). *sawreSmin tooTe*. The meat is fatty./Fatty meat. *kan yete sawren*. I will get fat. *sawrempiy kayiina!* Fatten up the chicken! *sawreSmin wak-ama*. His body is fat.}} *Noun: sakker.* Meaning: can refer to meat having fat in it, or to a person's or animal's body shape. Words containing this: sawren, sawreSmin, sawreSte

sawren (Made from: sawre, -n₃) *V* get/become fat

Meaning: of a person or animal. (Other Pronunc.:

sawreni before another suffix)

sawreSmin (Made from: sawre, -Smin) *N* fat one

Meaning: of a person, or an animal (such as one to eat, e.g. goose or chicken).

sawreSte (Made from: sawre, -Ste fat) *perf fat*

Meaning: of people or animals.

saybilamnay *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

-se *Suff. (N)* objective {{Ex.: *men assa men-urihse*. You part your hair. *moT-me tonsehte irekse?* Have you found stones? *komhe paaTese*. I confess to the father. *ekwe-me hiTorpu men-haaye!* Don't stretch your mouth! *hatte-mes huupuynin men-ampine?* Who came to buy your roast? *hattena ayuna sottowe!* Who goes to bring the fire? *kan-was meheesi miSte Taarese*. I'm looking at the good man.}} Grammar: add to the word that is the object of the sentence, the person or thing that something happens to (direct or indirect object). (Other Pronunc.: **-e** after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S)

seele *V* look back {{Ex.: *seeley!* Look back!

ekwe-me seele iTyan! Don't look back!}}

Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.

seelep *Nrevers.* type of dance *Verb: selpe.* Meaning: relation of meaning to selpe unclear. [Attested only once]

seemo *N* dead one, corpse {{Ex.: *seemo wak-piretka*. In the land of the dead. *Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire*. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. *illompi*

haysa seemokmase. They burn the dead ones.}} Meaning: either the corpse itself, or someone who has passed away.

seenena *N* insect sting {{Ex.: *wak-seenena* its sting}} *Verb: senne*. Meaning: of a wasp or other insect.

seepe *V* cut hair {{Ex.: *kan-mes seepe men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *seepehte*. (hair) is cut.}} *Similar: sepke*.

seepek *N* revers. beard {{Ex.: *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your beard is like a woodrat's. *cappu men-seepek*. Your bear prickles.}} *Synonym: heeyes*; *Verb: sepke*. Meaning: beard on the chin, not mustache or sides of face.

seeeye *V* lengthen, extend {{Ex.: *seeeyes-ak kitrohse*. She lengthened her clothes/dress. *seeeyey men-naawas!* Lengthen your skirt!}} Meaning: to lengthen something made of cloth.

sehe *V* leak, drip {{Ex.: *sehe sii*. Water is dripping. *sehen*. (It) is dripping.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) or without, with similar meaning.

selmo *V* be affectionate, be caring {{Ex.: *kan-was meheesi, selmoSte*. I am looking at her affectionately.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning clear even though it only appears once. [Attested only once] Words containing this: selmoSte

selmoSte (Made from: selmo, -Ste) *perf* affectionate, caring [Attested only once]

selpe *V* revers. get high, be mischievous, be half-crazy {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu-k aamane*. He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco. *selpeSmin* someone who is high on tobacco/a half-crazy person}} *Noun: seelep*. Meaning: meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to seelep unclear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc..

***semmo** *V* die {{Ex.: *kata semmonin hemec'a ama*. It seems as though one person died. *kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte*. I'm alive, I haven't died. *semson makke*. We (many people) are dying. *TiiTimak yuu semmoSmin*. The living and the dead. *semmon-ka Taalasum*. I'm dying of heat. *semmompin-ka kan-innise*. I lost my

son (through death).}} *Similar: *haTTi, *haTku*. Grammar: only used with -n(i) (with same meaning, this is the most common), less often with -Ste, -mpi, or -Smin. Words containing this: semmokiSpu, semmompin, semmon, semmoSmin, semson, semmoSte

semmokiSpu (Made from: *semmo, -kiSpu play dead, pretend to be dead) *V* play dead, pretend to be dead

semmompin (Made from: *semmo, -mpi) *V* lose someone through death Grammar: non-literal use of -mpi.

semmon (Made from: *semmo, -n₃) *V* die (Other Pronunc.: **semmoni** before a suffix)

semmoSmin (Made from: *semmo, -Smin) *N* dead person

semmoSte (Inflected form of: *semmo, -Ste) *perf* dead

semson (Made from: *semmo, -s₅, -n₃) *V* die (many) Meaning: of many people. (Other Pronunc.: **semsoni** before a suffix)

senne *V* sting {{Ex.: *ekwes-me sennehne*. Aren't you stung? *hinne makam miSSimpi, amSi makam ekwe sennehne*. You are all walking carefully, so you don't get stung. *senne kannis yete*. (It) will sting me later.}} *Noun: seenena*. Meaning: of an insect stinging.

seNor (Borrowed from: señor Spanish) *N* mister, man {{Ex.: *wak huupus seNoore kaphan riyalum*. He sold (it) to the main with (for) three reals.}} (Other Pronunc.: **seNoor** before a vowel in the same word)

sepke *V* revers. trim/have a beard {{Ex.: *sepket kannis!* Trim my beard! *sepkeSmin*. a bearded person. *amsinin seppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Similar: seepe*; *Noun: seepek*. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepkeSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: **seppek** before -pu or -mu)

sepye *V* satisfy, get full {{Ex.: *haysa piNi sepyenin*. Maybe they got satiated.}} Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by sunyi. [Ar only, very unsure]

serda (Borrowed from: cerda Spanish) *N* bristle {{Ex.: *ruukahne serda*. The bristle is

twisted.}}

serku (Borrowed from: cerco Spanish) *N* fence {{Ex.: *innaSte serku, tollon wak-cohol*. The fence has fallen down, it's holes are many.}} *native: omo*.

***sesro** *V* swell up {{Ex.: *sesorpu, wisolpu pappel*. The book swells up (possibly as if wet), uncovers itself (pops its cover off).}} Grammar: might only be used with -pu. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ***sesor** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

sesse *V* arrange/line up in single file {{Ex.: *sessepu haysa*. They line themselves up in single file. *sesse-ka haysane*. I line them up in single file.}} Grammar: with -pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file. Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up. Words containing this: sessehte

sessehte (Inflected form of: sesse, -Ste) *perf* single-file Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

sesso *V* shiver, have chills {{Ex.: *sessionin-ka kawtak*. I was shivering at the seashore. *sessionin-ka*. I got chills.}} Meaning: from cold, fear, or illness (for ex. fever). Words containing this: session

session (Made from: sesso, -n₃) *V* get chills Meaning: especially with illness, but also begin to shiver with cold or fear. (Other Pronunc.: **sessoni** before a suffix)

***seswe** *V* decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: *riiTay sesweSte*. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. *sesweSte minmuy*. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. Words containing this: sesweSte

sesweSte (Made from: *seswe, -Ste) *perf* decayed, rotted, fallen apart

setempre (Borrowed from: septiembre Spanish) *N* September {{Ex.: *haysa terse maTTere setempretka*. They cut (harvest) tobacco in September.}} Pronunciation: only appears as setembre, but a partially Mutsun pronunciation would be setempre.

***setne** *V* make acorn bread {{Ex.: *kan yete setnesi*. / *kan yete hiSSe setnene*. I will (just) make acorn bread. *setnesimit!* (Just) make me

some acorn bread!}} Cultural info: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). Words containing this: setnen, setnesi

setnen (Made from: *setne, -n₂) *N* acorn bread

setnesi (Made from: *setne, -si₁) *V* make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

sewooya (Borrowed from: cebolla Spanish) *N* onion {{Ex.: *tiwsi sewooya*. The onion is blooming.}} [Attested only once]

-**si**, *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) just {{Ex.: *caycisi-k*. He's (just) strong. *kan-was meheesi*. I see him. *kan hiwsen ukkisi siise*. I want to drink water.}} *Similar: heeleSi*. Grammar: some verbs always or almost always take -si, for ex. ukkisi 'drink,' meheesi 'see,' with no change to meaning. Meaning: adds very little meaning to the sentence, often not translated at all (possibly similar to a discourse marker). Words containing this: heeresi

-**si**, *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) order, make, cause {{Ex.: *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the padre have/command you (to) do? *kan cileesis*. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. *kan-was ereeSisi*. I make him bathe/bathe him. *neppe kannis maayisi*. This makes me laugh. *kan-was lollesi sinnise*. I make the baby babble. *men kannis sukmusi*. You make me smoke.}} *Similar: -mpi*. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse).

-**si**, *Suff.* (*num* > *Adv*) by (number)s {{Ex.: *hemcesi* by ones/one by one *uThisi* by twos *kaphasi* by threes *uuTitsi* by fours *parwesi* by fives *tansasi* by tens}} Grammar: add to a number or possibly a verb form of a number word (usually ending in a vowel) to make a word meaning '___ by ___' or 'by ___s,' like 'two by two' or 'by fours'. (Other Pronunc.: --i after a number ending in s (parwes))

***sihhu** *V* run out, dissipate, go away {{Ex.: *sihhunin kan-ak*. My thirst went away.

sihhunin kaares. The smoke has dissipated.
sihhunin eenena. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. Words containing this: sihhun

sihhun (Made from: *sihhu, -n₃) *V* run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: **sihhuni** before another suffix)

sii *N* water {{Ex.: *moT-mes haran siise?* Did you give him water? *takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k.* He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). *siisum kussa.* I'm washing clothes with water.}} (Other Pronunc.: **si** before a suffix starting with two consonants) Words containing this: huyatak sii, Setak sii, takkaSmin-sii

siicici *V* cry {{Ex.: *siicici tukne-me!* Would that you were crying!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: either from pain or sadness, but this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

siirih *Nrevers.* bald/golden eagle *Verb:* **sirhi**.

siuwen *N* cooking basket {{Ex.: *haypu wak wak-siiwene.* She sees her cooking basket.}} Meaning: a large, coiled cooking bowl with a pyramid in the bottom, might also be used for a pack basket for carrying berries when berrying, carried by a strap put over the forehead or neck, but more likely only for the cooking basket.

siwey *Nrevers.* conical seed basket {{Ex.: *hiSse-k siiweye.* He's making a conical seed basket.}} *Similar:* **simirin**; *Verb:* **siwye**. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

siiwi *V* burn {{Ex.: *siiwi-kas.* I'm burning it. *siiwinin.* (It) burnt.}} Meaning: might be used only of food burning/getting burned, and not of people getting burnt or wood burning, but not clear.

sikar (Borrowed from: cigarro Spanish) *N* cigarette, cigar {{Ex.: *sukmuy piina sikar!* Smoke that cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare.* I am smoking one cigarette. *yookoSte sikar.* The cigarette has turned to ash.}} *native:* **sukmuspis**; *native:* **sukum**. (Other Pronunc.: **sikaar** before a vowel in the same word)

sikka *V* erase {{Ex.: *sikkaSte* erased}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sikke *V* fart {{Ex.: *tollon-me sikken.* Your farted a lot. *yuu wak-onyenmak maayi ussi-k sikke.* And his friends laugh because he farts. *sikken-me kannis.* You farted on me. *sikkepaN Taares.* The man (is) a farter. *neppe maTTer kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri.* This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.}} *Synonym:* ***haake, raaca**. Words containing this: sikken

sikken (Made from: sikke, -n₂) *N* fart, gas

sikkot *Nrevers.* mole, gopher {{Ex.: *wattimpi-kan-sikkotse.* I'm carrying my mole. *namtiy, pinaa-mes waate sikkot!* Listen, there's a gopher coming toward you! *sikkot wak-pitLan* gopher dirt (that the gopher dug up)}} *Verb:* **sikto**. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

***siksa** *V* soil, make dirty {{Ex.: *siksaSte sii.* The water is dirty. *siksaSte makam issu.* You all's hands are dirty. *ekwe-me siksas men-ama, men-hiS'a!* Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! *ekwe-me siksaSmin!* You are not/don't be a dirty person!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (most often), -Smin, -mpi, or possibly (unsure) -n(i). Words containing this: siksaSte

siksaSte (Made from: *siksa, -Ste) *perf* dirty, soiled

sikto *Vrevers.* hunt moles/gophers {{Ex.: *moT-me siktoyni?* Are you coming to hunt moles? *koc onyemak sikto.* When the neighbors hunt moles/gophers. *siktona haysa.* They go to hunt moles/gophers.}} *Noun:* **sikkot**. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

silku *V* lift skirt/shirttails {{Ex.: *silkustap-ka.* My skirt was lifted up.}} Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative]

siman (Borrowed from: semana Spanish) *N* week {{Ex.: *aNNis siman kan paynenis.* Last week I had my period. *yuu-ka Taakan uThin simantak.* And I will arrive in two weeks.}}

simirin *N* seed basket/paddle *Similar:* **siwey**. Cultural info: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

simke *V* be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: *simke pire.* The world is silent.}} Social use: henseksi and other words are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

simra *V* plant, sow {{Ex.: *simra-ka*. I'm planting (seeds). *simray!* Plant (something)!}}

simre *V* get meal/grinding trays {{Ex.: *simre-ka*. I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} Cultural info: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Words containing this: *simren*

simren (Made from: *simre*, -n₂) *N* meal/grinding tray Cultural info: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

sinni, *N* child {{Ex.: *moT-ak miTTeSte men-sinni?* Has your child grown up (is he adult)? *rukkatka uyka sinnikma hussus*. Yesterday, at the house, the children buried and roasted it. *hiruhmin haysa citte sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. *hiswiSmin neppe sinni*. This child has been born.}} *Similar: sitnun*. Meaning: can be used of any age from a baby (probably even newborn) to someone's adult (grown) child, often translated in Spanish as 'boy' but is a general word for child regardless of gender. Words containing this: *sinni-rukka, sinniway*

***sinni₂**, *V* be childlike Pronunciation: might be same as *sinyi*, but unsure. Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: probably includes being young at heart. Words containing this: *sinnipu*

sinni-rukka (Compound composed of: *sinni₁*, *rukka₁*) *N* placenta Meaning: literally the baby's house.

sinnipu (Made from: **sinni₂*, -pu) *V* become childlike {{Ex.: *yetee-ka sinnipu*. I will become childlike. *sinnipu-k*. He's becoming childlike.}} Pronunciation: could be pronounced *sinyipu*. Grammar: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'make oneself childlike'.

sinniway (Made from: *sinni₁*, -way) *N* childhood Meaning: literally time of being a child.

sinyi *V* be childlike, be young {{Ex.: *moT-me sire sinyin?* Is your heart becoming childlike? *sinyi-k wak sire*. His heart is childlike. (He is

young at heart).}} Pronunciation: could be same as **sinni*. Grammar: with -n(i) means to become childlike. Meaning: may indicate 'be young at heart'.

sipku *V* revers. comb, untangle {{Ex.: *kan sipukpu kan-urihse*. I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} *Synonym: aha₁, ahse*; *Noun: sipuksan*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **sipuk** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: *sipukpu*

sippo *V* put feathers on {{Ex.: *sippoy men-tiyos!* Feather your arrow! *miSSimpi wak sippos*. He feathered (it) well. *kan-Temoh sippohte-k*. My arrow, it is well feathered. *huppehte sippos*. The feathers are smooth. *kan-was wackin piinase sippose*. I split that feather (down the middle). *yuu haysa hooyo sippose, amSi haysa sipposum hara hiTTewe*. And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. *wak-sippos* it's wing/feathers}} *Noun: sippos*. Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered). Words containing this: *sippos*

sippos (Made from: *sippo*, -s₃) *N* feather, wing *Synonym: wimmah*; *Verb: sippo*. Grammar: literally the thing one feathers something with (a feather).

sipre *V* stab {{Ex.: *kan-mes sipre*. I stab you.}} *Noun: siprek*. Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

siprek *N* bone awl {{Ex.: *sipreksum-ka liikistap*. I was killed with a bone awl.}} *Similar: halesna*; *Verb: sipre*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sipri *V* be watery, be thin {{Ex.: *kan-was siprimpi*. I'm thinning it (making it watery).}} Words containing this: *sipriSte*

sipriSte (Made from: *sipri*, -Ste) *perf* thin, watery

sipukpu (Made from: *sipku*, -pu) *V* comb/untangle one's hair

sipuksan *N* revers. large comb {{Ex.: *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan*. The large comb is sharp like a soaproot brush. *sipuksanmak* large combs}} *Similar: ahhes*; *Verb: sipku*. Meaning: for untangling hair, made of twigs.

sirak *N* revers. hazelnut *Verb: sirka*. Cultural info: a lot grew in the mountains near Watsonville. Meaning: California hazelnut. Sci. name: *Corylus rostrata* Ait. var. *californica* A. DC. Jepson, p. 271. (Official name: *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *californica* (A. DC.)

Sharp).

sire *N* liver, heart, pith {{Ex.: *himah'a kan-sireesum*. With all my heart. *kaayi-ka kan-sire*, *kan wattin*, *yu-ka-mes akka*. My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. *ekwe kan miSte kan-sire*. I'm not good in my heart. *kan pesyo kan-siretka*. I remember in my heart. *Tumyu mak-sire*. Our hearts are smiling. *tultule kan-sire*. My heart is pounding. *wak-raraS wak-siretka*. His finger is on his heart. *cisnan wak-sire*. The alder tree's pith.}}
Similar: ruutYuy. Meaning: usually used of 'heart' as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: **siree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

sirhi *Vrevers*. catch bald eagles {{Ex.: *sirhina makke*. We go to catch bald eagles.}} *Noun: siirih*.

sirka *Vrevers*. gather hazelnuts {{Ex.: *sirkana makke*. We go to gather hazelnuts *sirkasmak hellepu*. The hazelnut gatherers are going (away).}} *Noun: sirak*. Cultural info: a lot grew in the mountains near Watsonville. Meaning: California hazelnut. Sci. name: *Corylus rostrata* Ait. var. *californica* A. DC. Jepson, p. 271. (Official name: *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *californica* (A. DC.) Sharp).

***siru** *V* grind {{Ex.: *siruSte akkes*. The salt is ground. *sirumpiyis!* Go grind (it)! *sirumpi haysa wak-maTTere*. They grind their tobacco. *siruunin*. (It) got ground.}} Grammar: appears only with -Ste (ground), -mpi (to grind something), or -n(i) (to get ground). Meaning: of salt or probably other foods. (Other Pronunc.: **siruu** before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *sirumpi*, *siruSte*

sirumpi (Made from: **siru*, -mpi) *V* grind Grammar: to grind something.

siruSte (Made from: **siru*, -Ste) *perf* ground (up)
 Meaning: of salt or probably other food.

siska₁ *N* milkweed Meaning: broadleaf variety.
 [Attested only once]

siska₂ *Nplace* Milkweed Place [Attested only once]

sis *V* threaten {{Ex.: *ussi wak-appa sissan*. Because his father threatened (him).}}

sissi *Vrevers*. hunt sissin birds {{Ex.: *sissi-ka*. I hunt sissi birds.}} *Noun: sissin*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sissin *N* small bird {{Ex.: *SuSpu sissin tukne-ka*. I am dazzled as if I were a small bird.}} *Verb: sissi*. Meaning: word very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sit *N* tooth {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse?* With what do you clean your teeth? *ekwena-k sit*. He doesn't have any teeth. *mokkohte wak-sit*. His teeth sprouted (came out, as a baby's). *sittak* in/on the teeth}}

sitlu (Borrowed from: possibly from some other Native language) *V* be small {{Ex.: *sitluSmin-me*. You are a small one (person). *sitluhte-mes men-wistitu*. Your clothes are too small on you. *hissena-ka sitluSmine*. I go to choose a small one.}} *native: kuutYi*. Social use: H notes *kuutYi* as Mutsun equivalent, but this word is also used in Mutsun sentences.

sitnu *V* have a child {{Ex.: *kan situnpu*. I used to have a child.}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **situn** before -pu or -mu)

sitnun *N* child {{Ex.: *ammasi wak-sitnune*. (She) feeds her child. *muuraSte men-sitnun?* Your child is grown? *kan yete sitnunte*. I will have children. *kan-mes sitnunti*. I am your child. *maaliy men-sitnun!* Cover your child!}} *Similar: sinni*. Meaning: refers to either sons or daughters, but for women, there is no other word for daughter, to women use this word to say 'my daughter' (while the daughter of a man is *ka*); *sitnun* often emphasizes the child being the child of someone in particular, while *sinni* seems to emphasize the age range (child, not adult). Words containing this: *sitnunte*

sitnunte (Made from: *sitnun*, -te) *V* have children

-sito *Suff.* (*N > N*) diminutive {{Ex.: *walihinsito* small basket}} Grammar: use of this suffix extremely unsure. Social use: could be from Spanish, but only attached to a native Mutsun word. [Attested only once]

***sitti** *V* be small {{Ex.: *kan-was sittimpi*. I'm making it small. *sittiya irek* small rocks}} Grammar: appears only with -mpi, -ya, and -mak. Meaning: often of small children, but can also be of

small sticks, small stones, probably other things. Words containing this: *sittimpi*, *sittiya*

sittimpi (Made from: *sitti, -mpi) *V* make small

sittiya (Made from: *sitti, -ya₂) *N* small ones,

preschool children *Similar: kuutYiSmin.*

Grammar: plural only, must use *kuutYiSmin* for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

sitya *V* go numb, go to sleep {{Ex.: *sityanin-ka.*

My legs/feet/arms/hands fell asleep.}}

Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs (feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of circulation.

siTTe *V* stir fire {{Ex.: *siTTey!* Stir the fire!

sottow siTTehne. The fire is stirred. *kan-was*

siTTe sottowe. I stir it, the fire. *hummit siTTes!*

Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!}} Words containing this: *siTTes*

siTTes (Made from: *siTTe*, -s₃) *N* poker, fire-stirring stick

sitsus *N* nephew {{Ex.: *hinTis-me hiwsen,*

sitsus? What do you want, nephew? *kan-mes*

sitsus. I am your nephew/stepchild. *sitsus-me*

kannis. You are my nephew/stepchild.}}

Meaning: may also mean stepchild, but at least by Asc.'s time, it only meant nephew.

siwkker *Nrevers.* large white hawk *Similar:*

eleymin; *Similar: kaknuh;* *Similar: ciliskan;* *Verb:*

siwkre. Cultural info: the people ate this hawk species.

Pronunciation: *wkk* not normally possible in Mutsun but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk variety, catches rabbits and rats, very white, large, and thick, not truly the red-tailed hawk, but Merriam thought it was. Words containing this: *cepil siwkker*

siwkre *Vrevers.* catch large white hawks *Noun:*

siwkker. Cultural info: people ate this type.

Pronunciation: -wkr- not normally possible in Mutsun, but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk species, not a true red-tailed hawk.

siwye *Vrevers.* get conical seed baskets {{Ex.: *siwye-ka.* I'm getting conical seed baskets

(*siwye* baskets).}} *Noun: siiwey.*

siyal *N* soaproot Meaning: word unsure, torow more common. [Attested only once]

skohe (Borrowed from: escoger Spanish) *V* choose

{{Ex.: *skohe uThin* to choose two}} *native: hisse.*

-smak *Suff. (V > N)* one who does X often

{{Ex.: *hiSSesmak kahuune.* Box maker. *kan*

ya cittesmak. I'm a dancer too. *hassapusmak*

someone who scratches himself often

sirkasmak hellepu. The hazelnut gatherers are

going away.}} Grammar: can refer to either one or

plural, add to a verb to make a noun meaning a person

who does the verb often, regularly, can include people

who do it as a profession and people who just do

something often for other reasons (habitual agentive nominalizer).

sokco *Vrevers.* gather laurel fruit {{Ex.: *sokcona*

makke. We go to gather laurel fruit.}} *Noun:*

sokkoci. Cultural info: people ate the fruit, the leaves

were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use,

but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache.

Meaning: Me calls it a bay tree, Ha denies that and

calls it a California laurel tree. Sci. name: *Umbellularia*

californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

sokel *Nplace* Soquel {{Ex.: *sokeltak* at Soquel}}

Meaning: town on the road to Santa Cruz, also called

La Loma Prieta, above Awtos (Aptos).

sokko *V* have testicles/balls {{Ex.: *sokkoy!* Have

balls!}} Words containing this: *sokkos*, *sokkoSmin*,

sokkoSte

sokkoci *Nrevers.* laurel tree/fruit *Verb: sokco.*

Cultural info: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used

to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put

in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning:

also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized

fruit. Sci. name: *Umbellularia californica* Nutt. Jepson,

p. 396.

sokkos (Made from: *sokko*, -s₃) *N* testicles, balls

sokkoSmin (Made from: *sokko*, -Smin) *N* man with

balls, ballsy person

sokkoSte (Made from: *sokko*, -Ste) *perf* ballsy,

having testicles

sokre *V* hurt the testicles {{Ex.: *sokrenin-ka.* I

hurt my balls.}} Meaning: for ex. if a man sits down

wrong and bumps the testicles. [Attested only once]

sokrena *N* scrotum Pronunciation: pronunciation

might be *Sokrena* instead.

sokro *V* be dark/overcast {{Ex.: *sokroSte pire.*

The world (the day) is dark (cloudy,

overcast).}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste

and possibly -n(i). Meaning: of the weather being dark,

overcast, cloudy, not bright, not of darkness at night.

soksokya *V* get/catch orioles {{Ex.: *soksokyana* to go to catch orioles}} *Noun*: **soksokyan 1**. Meaning: Bullock's oriole. Sci. name: *Icterus bullockii*.

soksokyan N 1) Bullock's oriole *Verb*: **soksokya**. Meaning: may include hooded oriole as well, might (less likely) be used for mockingbird. Sci. name: *Icterus bullockii*. **2)** mockingbird Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

sokto *V* get water/soap in eye {{Ex.: *soktoninka*. I got water/soap in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

sokwe *V* give atole {{Ex.: *sokwemitit!* Keep giving me atole!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

soleeta (Borrowed from: Soledad Spanish) *Nplace* Soledad

sommo *V* fuck, rape {{Ex.: *kan-was sommo*. I fuck her. *sommot kannis!* Fuck me! *sommohne* to be fucked}} Meaning: only for negative sexual acts, not consensual, positive sex, probably includes forcible sex (rape). Words containing this: *somtYeSmin*

somreru (Borrowed from: sombrero Spanish) *N* hat {{Ex.: *tappan-mes men-somreru*. Your hat fits you. *uttupuh-te-ka somreruse*. I've put my hat on. *uttupuy men-somreru men-mooheltak!* Put your hat on your head! *akkapuy men-somreru!* Take off your hat!}}

somsom *N* armpit {{Ex.: *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom*. His armpits are sweating.}}

somtYeSmin (Made from: *sommo*, -Smin) *N* prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd one Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of *sommo* -tYe- -Smin unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

sonweere *N* a men's dance [Attested only once]

soohoy *N* handheld feather ornament Cultural info: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

sookon *N* witchcraft poison

soomon *N* hole, hollow of a tree or log {{Ex.: *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hollow. *kitpahte-k soomontak*. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}} Meaning: in a tree or log.

soorokwa *Nrevers*. medicinal sunflower *Similar*: **kaamer**; *Verb*: **sorko**. Meaning: larger than the *kaamer*, with a stalk 18 inches tall.

sorko *Vrevers*. gather medicinal sunflowers {{Ex.: *sorkona makke*. We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.}} *Noun*: **soorokwa**. Meaning: larger sunflower than *kaamer*, with stalks 18 inches tall.

soro *V* flow {{Ex.: *soron wak-pattYan*. His blood was gushing. *soro men-in*. Your tears are flowing. *soroo-ka*. I'm flowing (with tears). *nii soron sii*. Water flows here (a stream).}} Meaning: of water in a stream or creek, tears, blood, or possibly other liquids. (Other Pronunc.: **sooro** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *soro nii*

soro nii (Compound composed of: *soro*, *nii*) *N* waterfall Grammar: use as single word for 'waterfall' unsure. [Attested only once]

sorpo *V* dive underwater {{Ex.: *sorpoSte kuris*. The curlew has dived under water. *sorponin*. (Someone) dived underwater.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) and -Ste. Meaning: of a water bird or a person diving under water, for ex. in a creek when swimming.

sosro *V* die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: *sosronin*. It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

sotlo *V* be big/thick-lipped {{Ex.: *sotloSmin / sotloya* thick lipped person/people *sotlo-k hay*. His mouth is thick-lipped.}} *Similar*: **tuTru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation variable and unsure.

soto *N* flint Meaning: possibly for making fire. [Attested only once]

sotoy excl shout Meaning: a shout during a game. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]

sotre *V* stretch, extend {{Ex.: *sotrey / sotterpuy men-koro!* Stretch out your feet! *sotterpuy!* Stretch yourself!}} Meaning: may only be used of arms, legs, or whole body. (Other Pronunc.: **sotter** before -pu or -mu)

sotto *V* break {{Ex.: *hampi sottonin?* Which one broke? *hinTis-ak sottonin?* Which one is it that broke? *sottonin wak-piTtemsa*. His rope

broke. *sottoy!* Break it!/Pick (a melon/pumpkin from the garden)!}} Meaning: might apply to long, thin things like rope, or might be general, meaning may extend to picking a melon or pumpkin because you break the stem to pick it.

sottow *N* fire {{Ex.: *iccompimit sottow!* Take out the fire for me! *yulke sottow.* The fire is burning. *kuTTunin-ak sottow.* The fire started. *iccon kaares sottowtak.* Smoke is coming out of the fire. *kan Taakampi sottowe.* I'm bringing fire. *hiTTew maanan sottowe.* The wind blew out the fire. *mistu-k sottowtak.* He's warming himself by the fire.}} *Similar: soTTe.*

soTTe *V* bring coals {{Ex.: *appa: oySosi: maksene soTTeYis.* Father: bring us coals again!}} *Similar: sottow.* Pronunciation: pronunciation and entire word unsure. Social use: not in use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sowwe *V* ask {{Ex.: *sowwet! Ask me!*}} Meaning: this word is probably incorrect, and if it exists, means the same as more common *taahe*. [Tentative]

soymu *V* cling Meaning: meaning unclear, Asc. explains as like in a lawsuit. [Attested only once]

-spis *Suff. (V > N)* nominalizer {{Ex.: *hanni kan-heyepis?* Where is my shaving kit? *haawapismak waate.* The callers come. *ayun men-hittokpis!* Bring me your napkin! *kanse neppe hewepis?* Is this my reflection? *nii sukmuSpis.* Here is the cigarette. *attaspismak miSte.* The watchtowers are good.}} Pronunciation: Ar and Ha both show -(s)pis, not -(s)pus. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning (possibly) thing you use to do it, uncommon, can only be added to a few verbs, probably not used widely on most verbs, can be used as -pis or -spis with no clear meaning difference, may come historically from -pu/-spu plus -s, but usually does not include a reflexive (-pu) meaning, (rare possibly fossilized possibly instrumental nominalizer). Meaning: difference from -s nominalizer and exact meaning not clear. (Other Pronunc.: **-pis** after consonants, also alternative form after vowels) Words containing this: *takuTpis*

-spu *Suff. (V > V)* do to/with many {{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse.* I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth. *kapTaspu wak-issu.* He crosses his hands. *okwespu* to take a lot (by the armful) *moT*

makam attaspu? Are you all looking out? *murtey-ak attaspu.* At night he guards. *kan riccaspu meese.* I'm chatting with you.}}

Grammar: add to a verb to make a different verb meaning that more than one person does it or that someone does something often, probably historically related to -pu, but no meaning of doing something to oneself. Meaning: meaning very unclear, usually involves either plural subject (more than one does it), plural object (someone does it to more than one), or a repeated action (someone does it multiple times or to a large extent), often of something that could indicate doing the action to or with oneself or a group. Words containing this: *ute*

-stap *Suff. (V)* passive (past) {{Ex.: *matlanustap-ak.* He was put face down. *hemec'a rukka irekwis, hiSSestap rukka irekwis.* A house of rock, a house was made of rock. *rammay-ka haywestap.* I was seen inside. *hannitum ennestap?* Where was it written from?}} *Similar: -hne.* Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stapse, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear.

-stapse *Suff. (V)* passive (past) {{Ex.: *harastapse* (Something) was given.}} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stap, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

-su *Suff. (V > V)* go to do {{Ex.: *yuu wattiniy eeTesuy!* Go to sleep! *ammasu-ka kusiinatka.* I go eat in the kitchen. *calaasu-ka.* I go to pee (I'm going to the bathroom). *eTTesuk!* Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} *Similar: iTTasu; Similar: -na.* Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to go to do' the verb (andative), for command form it usually takes a special -k suffix, but can rarely take the usual -y instead. Social use: in Asc's time, only used for going somewhere indoors or nearby to do the thing (things you do in or near home, for ex. eat, cook, sleep), -na was used for going somewhere outdoors or further away, but in Ar's time -su could also be used for going far/outdoors (for ex. going hunting).

sukasmu (Made from: *suksa, -mu) *V* run into each other Meaning: 2+ people run into each other.

sukay *excl* shout Meaning: a shout during a game.
Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

sukhin *N* a dance Meaning: a type of dance for both men and women, a light dance. [Attested only once]

sukispaN (Made from: suksi, -paN) *N* busybody, watcher Meaning: someone who always watches others to collect gossip about them.

sukispu (Made from: suksi, -pu) *V* watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of -pu not literal (not 'self'), can also be sukismu. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

sukmu *Vrevers*. smoke tobacco {{Ex.: *sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare, sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigar, one cigarette. *ekwe-ka hiwsen sukmu*. I don't want to smoke. *ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu*. I don't know how to smoke. *men hinne amSi-me sukmu amSi-me ekwe haywehne*. You walk (away) in order to smoke without being seen (secretly). *monSikiSpu men sukmu*. You smoke, pretending to be a White person. *yeela-ka sukmu*. Wait for me to smoke! *nii sukmu*. Here is a cigarette (thing people smoke with).}} *Noun*: **sukum**. Words containing this: sukmu

sukmuspis (Made from: sukmu, -spis) *N* cigarette *loanword*: **sikar**; *Similar*: **sukum**. Grammar: less common than simple noun **sukum**, but could be used, literally 'thing people smoke with'.

***suksa** *V* run into *Similar*: **sukta**. Grammar: only appears with -mu. Meaning: only of more than one person running into each other (compare to **sukta**). (Other Pronunc.: **sukas** before -mu (or -pu if possible)) Words containing this: **sukasmu**

suksanci *Npersonal* suksanci Indians Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

suksi *V* watch, keep an eye on, snoop {{Ex.: *suksiy!* Watch (it, something you don't like)! *hista makam kannis suksisi?* Why are you all just watching me? *ekwe makke suksi*. We're not watching (snooping). *sukispaN haysa, sukismu haysa*. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. *hattena huuyis sukispu?* Who started paying attention (snooping)?}} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on

something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: **sukis** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN) Words containing this: **sukispaN, sukispu**

suksusu *N* large duck, shoveler Meaning: a shoveler is a medium-sized duck with a flat spoonbill. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

sukta *V* run/bump into {{Ex.: *kan suktanin*. I bumped into (something, for ex. the table).}} *Similar*: ***suksa**. Meaning: a person runs into a thing (**sukasmu** is for people running into each other). [Attested only once]

sukum *Nrevers*. cigarette, cigar, pipe {{Ex.: *hummit sukum!* Give (me) a cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigarette. *cisnawwas sukum* cigarette of alder}} *loanword*: **sikar**; *Similar*: **sukmuspis**; *Verb*: **sukmu**. Cultural info: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: **sukuum** before a vowel in the same word)

***sullu** *V* get something in the eye {{Ex.: *sullunin-ka*. I got something in my eye. *sullumpin-me kannis*. You got something in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: get dirt or something irritating in the eye. Words containing this: **sullun**

sullun (Made from: ***sullu**, -n₃) *V* get something in the eye

sultatu (Borrowed from: soldado Spanish) *N* soldier Grammar: may have irregular plural **sultukma** 'soldiers,' but unsure.

-sum *Suff. (N)* with, by means of {{Ex.: *alley nuk men-issusum!* Break it with your hand! *kan-was hiwsen kan-sireesum*. I like him with my heart. *niSSasum-ak warka*. He's crying because of this. *woSnonin-ak kurkahsum*. He choked on roasted corn. *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It's bending with (because of) the wind. *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road with flowers. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum*. He shot me with a bow, with an arrow.}} Grammar: add to the noun one uses to do the activity (instrumental case). Meaning: cannot be used for the meaning 'do something together with' (-Tuk), only for 'do by using'. (Other Pronunc.: **-um** after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S) Words containing this:

ekwe pesyonom

summu *V* decay, rot, go bad {{Ex.: *yete-k summun*. It will rot. *ekwe-ka amma summuSmine*. I don't eat rotten things (food gone bad). *summuSte riiTay*. The rabbitskin clothes have decayed.}} Meaning: can apply to rushes/reeds, clothing/blankets, food, body parts (from illness), etc..

sumri *V* be sleepy {{Ex.: *sumrinin-ka*. I got sleepy.}} Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), meaning 'get sleepy'. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sumwa *V* give {{Ex.: *sumwatiyuT kannis tappur!* You all keep giving me firewood!}} Meaning: may be only for giving firewood, but meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***sunne** *V* be hungry {{Ex.: *sunneSte haysa koc haysa itma*. They're hungry when they get up. *sunneSte-ka*. I'm hungry. (I've gotten hungry already.) *sunnen-ka*. I'm hungry. *tollon-ka sunnen*. I'm really hungry.}} *Synonym: iSa*; *Noun: suune*. Grammar: probably only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Words containing this: sunnen, sunneSte

sunnen (Made from: *sunne, -n₃) *V* be hungry

sunneSte (Inflected form of: *sunne, -Ste) *perf* hungry

sunyi *V* fill up, be full {{Ex.: *sunyiSte-ka santiyasum*. I'm full from watermelon. *sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *sunyiinin-ka*. I got full. *piinaway-ka sunyin*. Therefore I get full.}} Grammar: usually occurs with -n(i) (get/become full) or -Ste (full). Meaning: only to get full from eating, be content from having eaten enough. (Other Pronunc.: **sunyii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: sunyin, sunyiSte

sunyin (Made from: sunyi, -n₃) *V* get full, be full Meaning: may mean just 'be full,' or may also mean 'to become full'.

sunyiSte (Inflected form of: sunyi, -Ste) *perf* full Meaning: from having eaten.

supe *V* dream {{Ex.: *supenin-ka-mes*. I dreamed of you.}} *Similar: istu*. Meaning: istun is the more common word for this. [Attested only once]

supi *N* ankle *Similar: muhtihris*. Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

suppu *V* be bladder-like {{Ex.: *suppuSte nuk wak*. It's like a bladder, it is said.}} Meaning: of the part of the body. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: suppus

suppus (Made from: suppu, -s₃) *N* bladder

sur (Borrowed from: sur Spanish) *N* south {{Ex.: *haysa rukka surtak*. Their house is in the South.}} *native: kaakun 1*. [Attested only once]

sus *N* coal, coals, carbon, charcoal {{Ex.: *men kata sus murTu*. You are black like coal. *hoTTo ayun sus!* Go bring me coals!}}

sushe *V* have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: *susheyuT sinnikma!* You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

***sussu** *V* learn one's lesson, learn from experience {{Ex.: *sussunin-ka*. I learned from experience. *sussuSte-ka*. I've learned from experience.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've already experienced that,' but also implies one has learned by doing it.

sutki *V* tear flesh {{Ex.: *men-kas sutki kan-haaye*. You tear/stretch my mouth.}} Cultural info: there was a practice of making tears in the ear of children, and the tears had to be tended to prevent infection. Meaning: usually of making tears in the flesh of the ear, but could also apply to the mouth, of tearing the flesh rather than just stretching it out.

suTe *N* game counter Meaning: counters to use in counting points in the Tallik stick game. [Attested only once]

suuka *V* meet, run into {{Ex.: *kan-was suukan nahan*. I met him there. *yuukas suukan innutka, kan-was iccompi wak-rukkatka*. And I met him on the road, (and) I made him come out of his house. *suukay!* Meet him/her!}} Meaning: command form suukay may mean 'go to an ending place' instead of 'meet him,' but unclear, run into meaning is as in running into (meeting) someone unexpectedly.

suukar (Borrowed from: azucar Spanish) *N* sugar {{Ex.: *ekwena-ka suukar*. I don't have any sugar. *kammut suukar!* Lend me sugar! *suukare-ka hunni*. I'm mixing the sugar (in).}} *native: petsen*.

suuma *V* erase, wipe out {{Ex.: *suumanin*. (It) became erased.}} *Similar: hamwa*; *Similar: hitwi*.

Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

suune *N* hunger {{Ex.: *haTTinin wak suunesum*. He died of hunger.}} *Verb*: ***sunne**.

suupi *V* tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.: *kan-was suupi*. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). *suupihite*. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. *suupiy!* Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc.. Words containing this: Suupis

***suure** *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash. Words containing this: suuren, suurenis

suuren (Made from: *suure, -n₃) *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: **suuren**i before another suffix)

suurenis (Made from: *suure, -n₃, -s₃) *N* wick Meaning: literally 'thing with which you turn it into ash'.

suute *N* genitals Meaning: which part of genitals is unknown.

suuti *V* wait, hope {{Ex.: *kaatYi kan suuti...* Thus, I hope...}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

suuyu *V* melt, wear out, use up {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *suuyunin*. (It) wore out/became used up. *suuyumpi wak*. He uses it up/consumes it. *suuyuSte-k*. It's melted. *kan-was suuyumpi*. I melt it.}} Meaning: meaning shifted from 'wear out, use up, consume' in Ar's time to 'melt' in Asc.'s time, melt meaning is of fat in a pan, ice cream, etc.. Words containing this: suuyumpi, suuyuSte

suuyumpi (Made from: suuyu, -mpi) *V* use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something, melt something (cause it to melt).

suuyuSte (Made from: suuyu, -Ste) *perf* used up, worn out, melted

suvi *V* strike, hit Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure, less common word for haTTa. [Attested only once]

S

-Sa *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Pro*) alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: *menSa ricca*. You alone speak. *menSa namti*. Only you hear. / You alone hear. *kanSa* I alone *wakSa* he/she alone}} Words containing this: coore'Sa

Saanay *Adv* near, nearby {{Ex.: *haayi Saanay!* Come near! *Saanay rukkatka* near the house}} Words containing this: Saanay'a

Saanay'a (Made from: Saanay, -'a) *Adv* near, nearby Meaning: rare, meaning probably similar to Saanay itself.

Sacca *V* knead, make dough {{Ex.: *Saccay!* Knead/make the dough! *Saccamit!* Make cornmeal dough for me!}} *Similar*: **Sacni**. Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same as Sacni.

Saccara *V* be clear Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: possibly of a clear sky, but extremely

unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

Sacni *V* knead, make dough {{Ex.: *yu makke yete Sacni*. And we're going to make dough.}} *Similar*: **Sacca**. Meaning: meaning same as Sacca.

Sacpu *V* spread (fire), bring (coals) {{Ex.: *Sacpunin sottow*. The fire leaped (upward or onto another house). *Sacpu-me*. You bring coals (to start a fire).}} Grammar: with -n(i), refers to flames spreading or leaping upward on their own or by wind or such, without -n(i), someone transports coals/embers to light a fire, or spreads fire intentionally. Meaning: of fire, coals, or embers, meaning somewhat unsure. Words containing this: Sacpun

Sacpun (Made from: Sacpu, -n₃) *V* leap, spread (fire) Meaning: fire leaps upward in the wind, or spreads onto another house.

Sacwe *V* open {{Ex.: *Sacwen*. (It) opened.}} *Similar*: **-w-**. Grammar: only of something opening on

its own, not of opening something by hand, and is not followed by -n(i). Meaning: cannot be used for a door, but can be used for a gate or a stream course.

Sahhu *V* speaking secretly, whisper {{Ex.: *Sahhumu haysa*. They are whispering with each other. *Sahhuksit riccay oocotka!* Whisper very quietly to me in my ear!}} *Similar: wekSo*. Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear.

Sakaati (Borrowed from: zacate Spanish) *N* grass {{Ex.: *Sakaati kannis cappumpin*. The grass cut me. *ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise*. I didn't pull out the grass.}}

Salki *V* revers, split {{Ex.: *yu Salkiy piina tappur!* And split that log! *SalkiSte* It has split. *Salkihne wak-TattYi*. His bone was split. *Salkinin Tallis*. The flute split.}} *Similar: salki*. Grammar: can be used with -n(i) to mean something splits on its own, without -n(i) to mean someone splits something, but somewhat unclear. Meaning: of a board, wall, stick, flute, bone, etc.. Words containing this: Salkin

Salkin (Made from: Salki, -n₃) *V* split Grammar: something splits on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **Salkini** before another suffix)

Samalpimsa (Made from: Samalpu, -msa) *N* confession

Samalpu (Made partly from: -pu) *V* confess {{Ex.: *Samalpimsasum hitwipuyuT!* Cleanse yourselves through your confessions!}} *loanword: komhe*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: in the religious sense. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: Samalpimsa

Sanhan *N* skirt {{Ex.: *hinwa riTTehne kitroh, Sanhan?* When are the clothes, skirts, woven?}} *loanword: naawas; loanword: haltiya*. Cultural info: made of grass or rushes.

Saranni *N* hail *Similar: yopok*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

SaSra *V* hunt raccoons {{Ex.: *SaSrana makke*. We go to hunt raccoons.}} *Noun: SaSran*.

SaSran *N* raccoon *Verb: SaSra*. Grammar: possibly from SaSra -n (nominalizer). Meaning: raccoon that catches fish in the river and steals humans' food.

Satlen *N* platter, tray *loanword: wanteeha*. [Tentative]

***Se Nplace** part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: Setak sii

Seeco *V* stick {{Ex.: *Seeconin irektak*. It stuck to the rock.}} Pronunciation: unusual pronunciation for Mutsun, may be incorrect. Grammar: might only be used with -n(i), meaning something sticks on its own. Meaning: stick to something, stick together. Social use: less common than peTTe, out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***Seecoh** (Borrowed from: Pacheco? Spanish?) *Nplace* Pacheco Grammar: only appears with -tak, could consist of Seeco 'to stick' and -h nominalizer, 'the one that sticks,' so that Pacheco Peak Seecohtak means 'place where something sticks,' or it could be a shortened form of the Spanish word. [Attested only once] Words containing this: Seecohtak

Seecohtak (Made from: *Seecoh, -tak₂) *Nplace* Pacheco Peak

Seepel *N* lips *Similar: wipsur₂*. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word unsure. [Attested only once]

Selle *V* freshwater fish Cultural info: disappearing by Asc's time, and she comments on loss of fish species. Meaning: described as a small fish, lived in the San Benito river (hence a freshwater fish), up to 9" long, possibly as small as 6", very similar to sardines of the sea except being freshwater, fat and without bones.

Sempeesus (Borrowed from: cien pesos Spanish) *N* 100 dollars/pesos {{Ex.: *wak-hineeru Sempeesus*. His money is \$100.}} [Attested only once]

Seprero *V* fray, fall apart {{Ex.: *SepreroSte eshen*. The blanket is frayed.}} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge. Words containing this: SepreroSte

SepreroSte (Made from: Seprero, -Ste) *perf* frayed, tattered, falling apart

Setak sii (Compound composed of: *Se, -tak₂, sii) *Nplace* Agua Caliente *Similar: huyatak sii*. [Attested only once]

Sicikna *N* young squirrel {{Ex.: *Siciknakma* baby ground squirrels}} *Similar: culol; Similar: eh*. Meaning: young/baby of the eeh (gray ground squirrel). Sci. name: *Spermophilus beccheyi*.

Simpur *N* eyebrow, eyelash {{Ex.: *layTaSte wak-Simpur*. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

Simtikla *N* bat Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, but other CA languages do have similar words for 'bat'. Meaning: small, flying mammal. [Attested only once]

Sipru *V* gather bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna makke*. We go to gather bulrush roots. *Sipru makke*. We're gathering bulrush roots.}}
Similar: rookos; Noun: Sipruna. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.

Sipruna *N* bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna summuSmin* spoiled bulrush root *Siprunakma* bulrush roots}} *Similar: rookos; Verb: Sipru*.
 Cultural info: a good food. Meaning: root of the rookos bulrush.

Siwlu *V* catch butterflies {{Ex.: *Siwluna makke*. We go to catch butterflies.}} *Noun: Siwluluk*.

Siwluluk *N* colorful butterfly *Similar: mumuLaLuk; Verb: Siwlu*. Meaning: large and colorful.

Siyal *N* freshwater mussel Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

-Smin *Suff. (V > N)* one who does/is X {{Ex.: *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs! *ekwe-ka ockoSmin*. I am not deaf/not a deaf person. *men-ama cayciSmin*. Your body is strong. *etloSmin wak-hay*. His mouth has protruding lips. *sawreSmin tooTe*. fatty meat *miSmin men-moohel*. Your head (memory) is good. *mismin himah'a*. They are all pretty.}} *Similar: tirasmin; Similar: huunuSmin; Similar: -ya*.
 Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means someone/something who does the verb or is the verb (nominalizer), often used together with a noun and translated as an adjective in English (for ex. *sawreSmin tooTe* 'fatty meat'). (Other Pronunc.: -kmin with the verb *cutsu* (irregular form), -min with *miSSi* and *missi*) Words containing this: *uncuSmin*

Sokle *V* be hoarse {{Ex.: *Soklenin*. (Someone) got hoarse.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (meaning 'become hoarse'), or possibly with suffixes such as -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Sokwe *Adv* really, great!, wow! {{Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan*. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! *Sokwe-k!* It's great!/Wow! *neppe Sokwe waska*. It's really streaked.}} Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a

sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something.

***Solle** *V* be sad {{Ex.: *Sollen-ka*. I'm sad. *Sollenin makke*. We were sad. *Sollen-ka wattin*. I'm going away sad. *hoTTo, hinney, amSi ekwe pesyo men-sire Sollen*. Go away, go, so your heart will not be sad thinking! *SolleSte-k*. He's sad. *nuuyatiy men-Sollen!* Stop your sadness! (Stop being sad!)} *Noun: Soole*. Grammar: could only appear with -n(i), -mpi, -Ste, -spu, or -n in Asc.'s time, but could be used by itself in Ar's time, usually used with -n(i). Words containing this: *Sollen*

Sollen (Made from: *Solle, -n₃) *V* be sad

Sollo *V* hunt mice {{Ex.: *kan yete Sollo*. I will hunt mice. *Sollona makke*. We go to hunt mice.}} *Noun: Sollon*.

Sollon *N* mouse {{Ex.: *pina Sollon Sukintak*. The mouse is there in the corner. *hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurismus haysa semmonin*. Poor things, the mice died (many of them), they died of the cold.}} *Verb: Sollo*. Grammar: may be composed of Sollo plus -n (nominalizer). Meaning: small white mouse, house mouse or mouse that lives outdoors in the grass. Social use: may have originally been used for outdoor mouse, then extended to indoor pest mouse.

Soloma *Nplace* Soloma (a pueblo in California) Meaning: location unknown. [Attested only once]

Somel *N* sticks for stick game Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: 2 sticks or bones for the guessing game of 2 sticks. [Attested only once]

Sonwe *V* undress {{Ex.: *SonwetiYuT!* You all keep undressing!}} *Opp.: monno*. Grammar: may contain -w-, but form without it unknown. [Tentative]

Soole *N* sadness {{Ex.: *ekwe pesyo men-Soolese!* Don't think about your sadness! *hinkahte-ka Soolesum?* How am I with sadness?}} *Verb: *Solle*. Grammar: *Sollen* can also be used for this (Solle with -n nominalizer), but *Soole* more common.

Sootok *N* water basket Meaning: for drinking from or for holding water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Sooyok *N* burr, sticker Meaning: burr of a plant that sticks to horses and people, and is irritating.

Sotyo *V* tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: *Sotyopuy men-urih!* / *Sotyopuy!* Put your hair up! *kan Sotyo men-urihse*. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. *yakSun Sotyohte*. The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

-Ste *Suff.* (*V*) perfective {{Ex.: *semmoSte-k*. He has died./He is dead. *kan witihte*. I have thrown (it) away. *corkoSte-k*. It's dry/It has dried up. *layTaSte men-tuuriS*. Your fingernails are long. *sunneSte-ka*. I'm hungry. *moylehte sinnikma*. The children have run in a group. *piTTehte-k*. It's tied up. *wak hiSSen miSte innuse*. He made a good road.}} *Similar: heskohte*. Pronunciation: -Ste and -hte may be variable pronunciations with no difference, -hte may be more frequent for verbs with an intentional action and -Ste more common for verbs describing things, but it is variable and unclear, -ste is also common but probably just a variable pronunciation of -Ste. Grammar: add to a verb to mean that the action has been completed, can be translated as 'has ___ed' or often as the adjective describing the state that the thing comes out in ('dry' is the state something winds up in when it 'has dried'). (Other Pronunc.: -hte unclear, -te with miSSi and missi) Words containing this: essehtis, emmeSte

Sukin *N* corner {{Ex.: *pina Sollon Sukintak*. A mouse is there in the corner.}}

Sukru *V* tickle {{Ex.: *Sukru-ka-mes men-issutka*. I tickle you on your hands. *Sukru-k men-koroose*. He's tickling your feet. *Sukruy!* Tickle (him/her)! *ekwe-me kannis Sukru!* Don't you tickle me!}} *Similar: mutku*; *Synonym: hasku*. Meaning: best word for 'tickle' (more common than mutku and used in Asc.'s time, has no other meanings).

Sumekpu (Made from: *Sumke, -pu) *V* kiss

Sumekpus (Made from: *Sumke, -pu, -s₃) *N* kiss
Meaning: literally what one kisses with (a kiss).

***Sumke** *V* kiss {{Ex.: *kan-was Sumekpun*. I kissed him/her. *Sumekput kan-haytak!* Kiss me on my mouth! *moT-me Sumekpuhnis?* Did you get kissed? *hemec'a Sumekpus* one kiss}} Grammar: only used with -pu. Meaning: meaning of -pu is not literal, does not mean to kiss oneself. (Other Pronunc.: **Sumek** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

Words containing this: Sumekpu, Sumekpus

Suruknuma *N* place placename *Similar: numan*. Grammar: could include numan and mean place where something happens. [Attested only once]

SuSpu *V* dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: *SuSpunin-ka*. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). *kan-was SuSpumpi*. I make something glare in his eyes. *ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi!* Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes. Words containing this: SuSpumpi

SuSpumpi (Made from: SuSpu, -mpi) *V* shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

SuttYa *V* eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood
Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

Suucu *V* heat up, toast {{Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan!* The bread is really good toasted!}} Meaning: of food.

Suuhe *V* skin, remove the hide {{Ex.: *kan-was Suuhe*. He skins it (for ex. a cow). *Suuhey nuk!* Skin it! *yetee-ka-mes Suuhe*. I will skin you later.}} *Synonym: helyen*. Meaning: usually of skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well.

Suuna *V* be bald {{Ex.: *Suunanin*. (He) went bald.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'become/get bald, lose hair,' or possibly also with -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Suupis (Made from: suupi, -s₃) *N* small cloth, handkerchief {{Ex.: *Suupis cunnuy!* Fold the small cloth!}} *Similar: hunnuhpumsa*. Grammar: realted to suupi (tie/sew on), but S instead of s may indicate the thing to be tied on is small. Meaning: literally 'little thing one uses to tie/sew onto something,' primarily a small piece of cloth, but can also be used for handkerchief.

Suuri *V* die of heat {{Ex.: *Suurinin haysa*. They died of heat.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Suurire *V* have a ringing in the ears Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual form for a Mutsun verb, possibly to sound like the meaning. [Ar +

Asc. guess]

SuuSa *V* singe the hair {{Ex.: *SuuSanin*. (The hair) got singed.}} *Similar: TiTki; Similar: posyo; Similar: puuSa*. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), meaning 'to become singed'. Meaning: probably only of hair, less common word for posyo. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Suuto *V* hunt {{Ex.: *Suutona haysa*. They go hunting.}} *Similar: payta*. Social use: less common word for payta.

Suututuk *N* poisonous plant {{Ex.: *Suututuk wetremak* big poisonous plants}} Meaning: type unknown, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

SuuyuT *N* sea otter [Ar + Asc. guess]

t

-t, *Suff. (V)* do to me! {{Ex.: *mehet kannis!* Look at me! *harat sii!* Give me water! *monsetyuT!* Tell me! (more than one person tells) *himmat maksene!* Look for us!}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to me/us (1st person object imperative), use instead of -y when the object is me/us, can use together with -yuT.

-t, *Suff. (Pro > Adv)* if it were, if only, if, might {{Ex.: *kat hara*. Were I to give, that I give. *yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa*. Even if you don't believe me already. *met hara*. Were you to give, that you give.}} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making *kat*, *met*, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words *kat*, *met*, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] Words containing this: *kat*, *makset*, *met*, *nuniSSat*

=t, *Adv* future {{Ex.: *atpet-ka*. I will be careful. *inhan-met*. You will get sick. *ekwe-kat meenempi*. I won't forget. *putti-kaste*. I will wrap it.}} Grammar: suffix form of *yete*, probably shortened from it, add to any word (usually pronoun, but also question word, adverb, etc.), to indicate future tense. Social use: common in Ar's time, almost completely out of use by Asc's time, replaced by *yete*. (Other Pronunc.: **-te** directly before or after a consonant in the same word)

taa *N* older sister *Similar: taanan; Similar: taasa*. Meaning: same meaning as *taanan*.

taacin *N* river rat, kangaroo rat *Verb: tacci*. Cultural info: used to be common along the San Benito River in Asc.'s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: *Dipodomys* or *Perodipus*.

taahe *V* ask {{Ex.: *kan-mes taahe*. I ask you. *niSSase-ka-mes taahe*. I ask you this. *taahet kannis!* Ask me! *kan taahe totoore moT-ka tollon iina moT-ka kuutYi iina*. I'm asking the doctor if I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness. *hista-me huysi taahe?* Why are you in a hurry to ask?}} Grammar: might appear with -n(i), especially if not stated who is asked, but usually without it.

taamu *V* warm/sun oneself, sunbathe {{Ex.: *taamu-k Taalatka*. He's warming himself in the sunshine. *taamuna-ka*. I go to sun myself.}} Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if *Taalatka* is not used.

taanan *N* older sister {{Ex.: *kan-was haywen kan-taanane*. I saw her, my older sister. *kan-taanankmak* my older sisters}} *Similar: taa*. Meaning: same meaning as *taa*, both used often.

taapa *V* turn the tables, pay in kind {{Ex.: *taapapuy!* Turn the tables (on someone)!}} Grammar: use of -pu seems to be not literal (probably turn the tables on someone else, not oneself). Meaning: meaning unsure, probably to do back to someone else what they did to you (give what you get). [Ar + Asc. guess]

taapi *V* measure {{Ex.: *kan taapipun kan-layaaTa*. I measured my height. *taapipu-k*. He measures himself. *taapiy nuk!* Measure him/her/it!}} *Similar: takke₂*. Grammar: usually but not always used with -pu, for measuring self. Meaning: might only be for measuring a person. Words containing this: taapipu

taapipu (Made from: taapi, -pu) *V* measure oneself

taasa *N* my older sister *Similar: -s₂*; *Similar: taa*. Grammar: may be derived from taa plus -s- 'my,' but unclear. Meaning: might only be used by men, but unsure.

taata *V* grab {{Ex.: *kan taata*. I grab (something). *taatanin*. Something got/came to be grabbed.}} Meaning: Asc. said meaning was different from tatta.

tacci *V* catch kangaroo/river rats {{Ex.: *tacciina makke*. We go to catch kangaroo rats.}} *Noun: taacin*. Pronunciation: form taccii (as in tacciina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: **taccii** before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

taga *N* older brother {{Ex.: *haayi, taga!* Come, older brother! *men-tagahTuk* with your older brother *ekwe taga waate*. My older brother isn't coming.}} *Similar: taknan*. Pronunciation: pronounced in Mutsun with either an English "g" (velar stop) or a Spanish g (voiced velar fricative/approximant), which Mutsun only has in this word. Social use: other dialects pronounce as taka or takka. Words containing this: taksa

tahaari (Borrowed from: (a)tajar Spanish) *V* stop {{Ex.: *rukka tahaari hiTTewe*. The house stops the wind. *tahaari makke!* Let's stop (him)!}} *native: keewe*. Grammar: to stop or detain someone/something, not for something to stop on its own.

tahhaTe (Made partly from: -Te) *V* be drunken {{Ex.: *tahhaTe hinne*. (He) walks around drunk.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

tahra *V* follow {{Ex.: *tahrahte* followed}} *Similar: ware, warSi, yaaTi*. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

-tak, Suff. (N) at, in, to, on {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest *waate-ka*

irektaktum. I'm coming from the rock. *innate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper. *kan wattin kan-rukkatka*. I'm going to my house/going home.}} *Similar: kawetYka*. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel)

-tak, Suff. (N > Nplace) placename locative {{Ex.: *wacrunmak satte karmentak rukkase*. The Wacrun (Castroville) Indians call the Carmel Indians' houses names. *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the West). *huyatak sii*. Agua Caliente (literally: water at the place of light) *pakkatka placename* (literally: at the shoulder blade)}} *Similar: rokoostah*. Pronunciation: usually uses the pronunciation -tak regardless of whether word ends in vowel or consonant, unlike -tka/-tak 'at/in/to' (regular locative that means 'at, to, in'), but sometimes uses -tka after vowels, could depend on the dialect spoken at the location of the placename. Grammar: attach to a noun (or possibly rarely a verb) to make a noun meaning the name of a place, can attach to a Spanish borrowing (for ex. *karmentak*), an animal (for ex. *tooyohtak*), something symbolizing a feature of the place (for ex. *kuluulistak*), the name of a direction (for ex. *kaakuntak*), or a word that is only known as part of the placename (for ex. *ulawtak*). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel, but only in some words)

takka *V* be hot/warm, burn {{Ex.: *takkan kan-koro*. My feet are burning. *takkanin-ka*. I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). *ekwe-me takkan!* Don't get burnt! *takkampiy-me issu!* Warm up your hands! *kan takkampin irekse*. I warmed/heated the rock. *yeela-ka takkan mesme*. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. *takkanin*. It got hot (the weather). *takka pire*. The land is hot (from the hot sun). *takka Tuuhis*. The day is hot. *takkaSte sakker*. The fat is hot. *takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k*. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs!}} Meaning: with *pire*, *Tuuhis*, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hot springs. Words containing this: *takkaSmin-sii*, *takkampi*, *takkan*

takkampi (Made from: takka, -mpi) *V* warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person.

takkan (Made from: takka, -n₃) *V* get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on it's own, not of warming someone/something. Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one's hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **takkani** before another suffix)

takkaSmin-sii (Compound composed of: takka, sii, -Smin) *N* hot spring *Similar*: **uupi**. Meaning: can also have the literal meaning 'hot water,' but also used for hot springs.

takke, *N* rib {{Ex.: *neppe haypu takke*. This person's ribs are visible.}} *loanword*: **kustiya**.

takke, *V* measure {{Ex.: *neppesum-me okse takkepus*. You used to measure yourself with this. *takke-ka kan-takkesum*. You measure with your measuring instrument.}} *Similar*: **taapi**. Words containing this: takkes

takkes (Made from: takke₂, -s₃) *N* measuring instrument, ruler Meaning: could probably include a measuring tape, a ruler, etc..

***takku** *V* choke, get pricked {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak*. He got pricked/He choked. *takkunin-ak eeye*. He was about to choke. *takkunin-ak tooTesum*. He choked on meat. *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak*. He got pricked in the throat by fish bones (choked on them). *huuyi kannis takkumpin*. The (piece of) fish made me choke.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'choke on something, get pricked in the throat' or with -mpi meaning 'choke someone, cause someone to choke'. Meaning: probably only of choking on food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food (for ex. small bones). Words containing this: takkun

takkun (Made from: *takku, -n₃) *V* choke, get pricked Meaning: only of choking on one's food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food such as fish bones. (Other Pronunc.: **takkuni** before a suffix)

taknan *N* older brother {{Ex.: *kuykey, kan-taknan*! Whistle, my older brother! *hushinin-mes taknan*. The older brother missed you. *kannis-me taknan*. You are my older brother. (Possibly: I am your...) *kan-taknantis* my late (dead) older brother}} *Similar*: **taga**. Meaning: meaning same as taga.

takrus (Borrowed from: cruz Spanish) *N* cross (Christian) {{Ex.: *maSSa-ka hesu kristus semmonis takrustak*. I believe Jesus Christ died on the cross.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

taksa (Made from: taga, -s₂) *N* my older brother Pronunciation: pronounced with k (in combination with -s-), rather than with Spanish g as in taga.

takuTpis (Made partly from: -spis) *N* shin-bone *Similar*: -s₃. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tale *N* younger sibling {{Ex.: *kan-tale* my younger brother/sister}}

talku *V* jump across, cross {{Ex.: *talkuy*! Jump across (it)! *talkun-ak siise*. He jumped across the water. *koc-me talku rummese, wakkun-me yete yuu-me*. If you cross the river, the water will carry you away.}} Meaning: to cross a stream or body of water by jumping.

talle *V* have blisters {{Ex.: *tallenin-ka*. I got blisters.}} Grammar: with -n(i), means 'get blisters', may only occur with -n(i).

talTu *V* hold palms out {{Ex.: *talTuy*! Hold your hands out palm upward!}} Meaning: to hold the hands out with the palms upward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tamci *V* be half painted {{Ex.: *tamcihte neppe eshen*. This blanket is half-painted.}} Meaning: of something being painted on half and not on the other half.

tamha *V* have an earache {{Ex.: *tamha kan-ooco*. My ear hurts/I have an earache. *tamhanin-ka*. I had an earache.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

tammala *N* mountain lion {{Ex.: *kan eeTe tammalahTuk*. I am sleeping with the mountain lion.}}

tammari *N* a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with -was as

tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the directions from which the wind can come (name of type of wind and the compass direction), but unknown which direction. [Asc. guess] Words containing this: tammariwas

tammariwas (Inflected form of: tammari, -was₃)

Npersonal Tammariwas Tribe/people Meaning: people from the tammari compass direction (which direction unknown).

tammet *N* black edible root Meaning: an edible black root plant that grows in swamps and rivers.

tamTa *V* slap {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete tamTa*. I will slap you. *tamTa-mes hiimi lawan*. The bow always slaps against me.}} Meaning: slap with the palm, or an object slaps against a person, as the bow slapping into the face when shot.

tanats *num* (set of) ten {{Ex.: *hinhan piNi waate tanats*? How many tens might be coming? *nanne haysa; hinhan ya piNi tanats*? They're counting, how many sets of ten might there also be? *hemec'a tanats*, *uThin tanats*, *kaphan tanats*, *tansahte tanats* 10 (one set of ten), 20 (two tens), 30 (three tens), 100 (10 tens)}} Meaning: used for counting things out by sets of ten, also for higher numbers.

tankar *N* roof of mouth, palate {{Ex.: *kan meheesi wak-tankare*. I'm looking at his palate. *iinate kan-tankar*. I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.}}

tannu *V* lift, roll/fold up {{Ex.: *tannuhte-k*. It's rolled up. *tannuy nuk!* Fold/roll that up! *tannupuy!* Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!}} Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it.

***tansa** *V* be ten {{Ex.: *tansahte nuwa*. Ten are there. *tansahte hemec'a iccos*. Eleven (literally: ten, one comes out) *tansahte tanats* 100 (ten sets of ten) *tansasi* by tens/ten by ten}} Grammar: only appears with -hte as the number 10 or -si as 'by tens'. Words containing this: tansahte

tansahte (Inflected form of: *tansa, -Ste) *num* ten Words containing this: tansahtewas

tansahtewas (Inflected form of: tansahte, -was₃) *num* tenth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very

clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

tanta *V* embrace, hug {{Ex.: *tantay nuk!* Hug him! *kan tanta neppe sinnise*. I'm hugging this child.}} Meaning: less common word for kapla.

tapah *N* today {{Ex.: *hinka neppe tapah*? What day (of the week) is today? (Lit.: What is this today?) *uTuy ney'a tapah tawah*. Today is Tuesday, work (day). *kapnen naha tapah*. Today is Wednesday.}} Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

tapeeste (Borrowed from: tapeiste Spanish) *N* raised bed frame {{Ex.: *kan-tapeeste* my raised bedframe}} Meaning: as opposed to a traditional bed mat (tokkoh).

***tappa**, *V* suit, fit, match {{Ex.: *ekwe-mes tappan*. It doesn't suit you. *ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu*. The shoe doesn't fit me. *miSte tappan*. It fits well. *kan tappanin*. I fitted. *tappampi kan-wettere*. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). *tappapuy!* Match yourself!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). Words containing this: tappan

tappa, *V* cover {{Ex.: *tappapu* to cover oneself}} Meaning: this word is very unsure, may be a confusion between Spanish 'tapar' and tappa 'to fit'. [Attested only once]

tappan (Made from: *tappa₁, -n₃) *V* fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: **tappani** before a suffix)

tapper *N* place Sargent's ranch Meaning: a place in Carmel Valley. [Attested only once]

tappis *N* cowlick {{Ex.: *kan-tappis* my cowlick}} Meaning: might also include top point of head.

tappur *N* revers. tree, wood {{Ex.: *tappur tersehmin* cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) *hopey tina tappurtak!* Go up (in) that tree! *sottow tappur / hutte tappur* firewood (kindling wood?) *akkumpiy tappur!* Put the wood (stick) in! *kan cappe neppe tappure*. I'm nailing this wood.}} *Verb: tapru*. Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

taprestum (Inflected form of: taprey, -tum) *Adv* from above Grammar: irregular ablative ('from' -tum form) of taprey.

taprey *Adv* up, above, top {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiwistak*. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. *taprey Tarahtak* up in the sky *halsay pina taprey!* Lift it up there! *taprestum-ka Taakanin*. I came from up above.}} *loanword: rini*. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: **tapres** before -tum) Words containing this: tapreytis, ekwe-awhe-taprey'a, taprestum

tapreytis (Made from: taprey, -tis₂) *Adv* up a little, a little above

tapru *V* revers. gather wood {{Ex.: *tapruyis!* Go get firewood! *ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman*. I will not go gather firewood because I am weak (or lazy). *aruh'a makse itman amSi makse tapruna*. We got up early in the morning in order to go gather wood.}} *Noun: tappur*. Meaning: often firewood, but can probably also include wood for other purposes. Words containing this: tapruna

tapruna (Made from: tapru, -na₁) *V* go to gather wood Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: **tapruyku** before past tense -s or -n)

tapTa *V* be serious {{Ex.: *men tapTa*. You are serious.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

tarah *N* revers. Arroyo Willow {{Ex.: *watkuh tarahwas* loincloth of willow}} *Similar: tarhasan; Verb: tarhasa*. Cultural info: grew along the San Benito River and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: not a typical metathesizing noun (tarah/tarhasa). Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tare *N* young person, buddy, kiddo {{Ex.: *hanni-ka, tare, saawen?* Where do I go to sing, sister? *hiTTapuy, tare!* Wash yourself, young lady!}} *Similar: tarekse*. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

tarekse *N* one's brother, one's sister {{Ex.: *inhanin-ak ya tarekse*. My brother also got

sick. *tarekse naawas rootes*. My sister's skirt was there. *tarekse-me yaaTi*. Your brother is following you.}} *Similar: -s₂; Similar: tare*.

Grammar: may be derived from tare plus -s- 'my,' but not clear. Meaning: used affectionately, usually 'my brother/sister' but can refer to 'your brother/sister'.

tarhasa *V* gather Arroyo Willows {{Ex.: *tarhasana-ka*. I go to gather Arroyo Willows.}} *Noun: tarah; Noun: tarhasan*. Cultural info: people gathered them along the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265.

tarhasan *N* Arroyo Willow *Similar: tarah; Verb: tarhasa*. Cultural info: its bark was used like leather to cover things, for ex. baskets, tree grew long the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: could be tarhasa plus -n nominalizer. Meaning: can be used of the tree or its bark. Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265.

tarki *V* put aside, move out of the way {{Ex.: *tarkin-ka*. I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).}} [Attested only once]

tarsi *V* be freezing cold *Similar: tursi*. Meaning: colder than tursi, extremely cold. [Attested only once]

tasken *N* tray, dish, basket {{Ex.: *ayun kan-tasken!* Bring me my tray!}} *loanword: wanteeha*. Cultural info: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure.

taSri *V* be stiff {{Ex.: *loktchte ussi ekwe taSri*. It's soft, so it's not stiff.}} Meaning: for example of a rag having dried stiff.

taSSu *V* watch {{Ex.: *makam kannis taSSun*. You all watched me. *taSSuhte makke cittese*. We've watched the dance.}} *Synonym: mehe*. Grammar: may usually only be used for more than one person watching. Meaning: meaning similar to meheesi, but less common.

tatta *V* touch {{Ex.: *tattat kannis!* Touch me! *tattay nuk!* Touch him/her/it! *tattahte-k*. He/she/it has been touched. *ekwe-mes tatta hucekniS!* Don't touch the dog!}} Meaning: for ex. of touching someone with one's hand.

taTka *V* grasp the hand {{Ex.: *taTka men-issu*. (Someone) grasps your hand.}} [Ar + Asc.

guess]

tawah (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) *Nrevers.*
work, task, job, employment, workplace
{ {Ex.: *ekwena tawah*. There is no work.
tawahte-k. He has work./It is difficult.
tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak! Put
it away separately there at his work! *tawahte-*
k piina riica. That word is difficult. ...*amSi*
ekwe tawahte wak atte. ...so that it won't be
difficult when he breaks (it) up.} } *native:*
hiSSen; *Verb: tawhari*. Meaning: includes basic
meaning of work/task, also employment (having work),
place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te
includes being difficult or hard. Words containing this:
huuyin tawah, tawahte

tawahte (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) (Made from:
tawah, -te) *V have work/employment, be hard to*
do, be difficult *loanword: warci*. Meaning: if of a
person, probably means having work, if of a thing,
probably means being hard to do.

tawhana *N nettle* Meaning: any species of nettle.

tawhari (Borrowed from: trabajar Spanish) *Vrevers.*
work { {Ex.: *ekwe haysa hiwsen tawhari*. They
don't like/want to work. *kecwisiy amma*,
amSi-me wattin tawharina! Eat quickly, so
you can go (leave) work! *ekwe miSte awiS*,
amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi
awiiSum. The left hand isn't good, so you can't
work well with (your) left hand. *kan huuyi*
tawhari. I start working. *tawhari-ka Tuuhis*. I
work in the daytime. *tollon-ak tawhari hiSSe-*
k tutiiyase. She works a lot making tortillas.
wak-tawharistak at his workplace *koc haysa*
wattin rukkatka tawharismak, haysa komeypu.
When they, the workers go home, they rest
themselves.} } *Noun: tawah*. Pronunciation:
irregular pair tawah/tawhari, sometimes pronounced as
tawha (Mutsunized pronunciation), but usually as
tawhari. Words containing this: tawharis, tawharismak

tawharis (Made from: tawhari, -s₃) *N workplace,*
work Meaning: same meaning as one meaning of
tawah.

tawharismak (Borrowed from: trabajar Spanish)
(Made from: tawhari, -smak) *N worker, workers*
Grammar: can probably also use tawhariSmin.
Meaning: can refer to one person, since work is
something you do for a long time (-smak), or to more.

tawka'li *N black gooseberry* Pronunciation:
pronunciation unusual (' in middle of word), but is
definite.

tawki *V carry on a stretcher* { {Ex.: *kan-was*
tawki. I carry him on a stretcher. *tawkihne* to
be carried on a stretcher *tawkismak* stretcher-
bearers} }

tawla *V hold in arms* { {Ex.: *tawlasu* to go to
hold (something/a baby) in one's arms
hemec'a wak tawlasu. She's just holding one
thing (for ex. a baby) in her arms.} } Meaning:
for ex. a baby. [Tentative]

tawre *N daughter, son, child* *Similar: mos*; *Similar:*
innis. Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward
her child (used by female speaker).

tawses *N younger brother/sister/sibling* { {Ex.:
waate-k wak-tawsesTuk. He's coming with his
younger brother. *kannis-me tawses*. You are
my younger brother/sister. *kuutYiSmin kan-*
tawses. My younger sister is small.} } Meaning:
for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

tawtarria (Borrowed from: tautarria? Spanish?) *N*
green-black fly Pronunciation: "rr" does not occur in
Mutsun, and this is either a word borrowed from
Spanish or a completely Spanish word. Social use: may
be a Spanish word, not even used in Mutsun at all.
[Attested only once]

taye *V go quietly* { {Ex.: *tayey!* Go quietly!
tayee-ka. I'm going quietly.} } Meaning: may
include tiptoeing. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.:
tayee before a single consonant and then a vowel in
the same word)

tayitmin *num eight* { {Ex.: *haTTapuy tayitmin!*
Hit (beat) yourself eight times!/Give yourself
eight hits!} } (Other Pronunc.: **tayitmi** before the
-na suffix) Words containing this: tayitmina,
tayitminwas

tayitmina (Made from: tayitmin, -na₃ eight times) *num*
eight times [Asc. guess]

tayitminwas (Inflected form of: tayitmin, -was₃) *num*
eight Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very
clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

tayke *V touch* { {Ex.: *kan-mes tayke*. I touch you
(with my hand).} } Social use: used mostly in early
translations of Christian texts, not common in Asc.'s
time.

***taypaysas** *Nplace part of a placename* {{Ex.: *taypaysastak* a place called taypaysastak}}
Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once]

-te *N > V have* {{Ex.: *aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate*. I throw up because I'm sick (I have sickness). *wak hawnante*. He has a wife. *sawreSmin tooTe, sakkerte tooTe*. The meat is fatty, the meat has fat. *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hole.}} Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to have (noun),' most common way to express 'to have something' (possession verbalizer).

teelamni *Npersonal Teelamni Tribe* Meaning: a tribe of the San Joaquin Valley, one group of the Tulareños.

teena *N wild potato* {{Ex.: *rippuna makke teenase*. We go to dig up wild potatoes.}}
loanword: paapas; Verb: tense. Cultural info: grow in high mountains, nearest place to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.

teepe *V cut a toupee* {{Ex.: *teepet kannis!* Cut me a toupee!}} *Similar: samya; Similar: tere*. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

teewe (Borrowed from: debe Spanish) *V owe* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka-mes hinTise teewe*. I don't owe you anything.}} *native: yisme*. Pronunciation: only used in the data with the pronunciations *deve* and *deewe*, but a Mutsunized pronunciation would be *teewe*. [Tentative]

teeye *V roast on a spit* {{Ex.: *teeye-ka*. I'm roasting something on a spit.}} *Similar: miTTi*. Words containing this: *teeyes*

teeyes (Made from: *teeye*, -s₃) *N roasting spit, skewer* *Similar: ampis*.

temme *V warm by the fire* {{Ex.: *temmenis-ka*. I got warm by the fire. *temme haysa tina*. They're getting warm there (by the fire). *temmey-me issu!* Warm your hands by the fire! *temmepu* to warm oneself by the fire}} *Similar: temso; Similar: tissi*. Meaning: only for warming by a fire, usually of lying down with one's back to the fire, but can be hands, etc..

tempe *V dry up* {{Ex.: *tempeSte sii*. The water is dried up. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii*

corkon. It wasn't long until it dried out, the water dries.}} Meaning: of water or a river.

temso *V be (very) hot* {{Ex.: *temson-ka. / kan temson*. I'm hot. *temso rammay*. It's hot indoors. *temso sottowtak*. It's very hot by the fire. *temson-ak sottowtak*. He's hot (standing) by the fire. *temsonin*. It got hot.}} *Similar: temme*. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) of a person, or without -n(i) of the surrounding temperature in general ('it's hot').

tenaasa (Borrowed from: *tenaza* Spanish) *N tongs* {{Ex.: *tuTkiy tenaasasum!* Cut (it) with tongs!}} [Attested only once]

tense *V gather wild potatoes* {{Ex.: *tensena makke*. We go to gather wild potatoes.}} *Noun: teena*. Cultural info: grow in high mountains, nearest place to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.

***tepTe** *V be short* {{Ex.: *nuhu tepTehte*. It is short there. *tepTenin* (It) got short.}} Grammar: may only appear with -hte (most common), -Smin, or -n(i). Meaning: for example of a dress, but probably general for things, not of a person's height. Words containing this: *tepTehte*

tepTehte (Made from: **tepTe*, -Ste) *perf short*
Meaning: for ex. of a dress, probably general for things, but not of a person's height.

tere *V cut* {{Ex.: *koc layTaSte terey nuk!* If it's long, cut it! *terey-me urih!* Cut your hair! *teret kannis!* Cut (my hair)! *teren pire*. The earth cuts (splits/breaks up in pieces). *kan teren kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernail (just one). *tereepuy men-tuuriS!* Cut your fingernails! *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails. *tersey tappur!* Cut the wood! (probably many pieces of it) *terses men-uriise?* Did (you) cut your hair? *tappur terseSmin* cut wood (pieces ready to burn or sell)}} *Similar: teepe*. Meaning: if used with -pu or -t (1st pers. obj. command), must refer to a body part that can be cut, such as hair or fingernails, otherwise can indicate cutting more generally, if used with -s- as *terse*, implies cutting many things or cutting repeatedly. (Other Pronunc.: **teree** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) Words containing this: *tereepu, terse*

tereepu (Made from: tere, -pu) *V* cut (something of oneself) Meaning: of cutting hair, fingernails, a body part that can be cut.

teren *N* spring (water) {{Ex.: *terentak himah'a kawranin sii*. All the water at the spring ran out.}} *Similar: uupi*. Cultural info: Asc. told that there used to be springs at San Juan Bautista, but they all dried up. Meaning: of a spring where water comes out of the earth. Words containing this: *terentak*

terentak (Made from: teren, -tak₂) *N* place village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often used to discuss the spring than the village at it.

teron (Borrowed from: terron Spanish) *N* clod native: attar. [Attested only once]

terpe *V* be hot/spicy/piquant {{Ex.: *terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak*. Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. *terpeSte neppe cil*. This chile is hot/spicy. *terpenin-ka*. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). *men-maTter terpeSmin*. Your tobacco is piquant.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco. Words containing this: *terpeSmin*

terpeSmin (Made from: terpe, -Smin) *N* hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

terse (Made from: tere, -s-s) *V* cut (many things) Pronunciation: can also be pronounced as *tirsu*, but *terse* more common. Meaning: of things that one cuts repeatedly (for ex. wood), or into many pieces, or that one cuts many of at once (for ex. hair, tobacco plants, fingernails).

tewo *V* hide *Similar: lippa*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, rare word for *lippa* and others. [Attested only once]

-ti₁ *N* > *V* be X {{Ex.: *Taarestiy!* Be a man! *kan-mes sitnunti*. I am a child to you (your child).}} Pronunciation: frequently confused with -te ('have' verbalizer). Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to be the noun' (equational verbalizer).

-ti₂ *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) keep Xing {{Ex.: *ammati-ka*. I go along eating. *hinkayiti-ka-mes?* What am I (going along and) saying to you? *men hinsuti*. You know what you're doing (you always know). *hummitiy nuk tooTe!* Treat him to meat!}} *Similar: eTina-puwatis*. Grammar: add to a

verb to make a verb indicating that the action goes on for a long time (continuative), however, -ti often does not seem to change the meaning by very much, often indicates that one goes along doing the action (possibly motion).

tihhir (Borrowed from: *tijera* Spanish) *N* scissors {{Ex.: *innan tihhir*. The scissors fall. *kan meheesi tihhire*. I see the scissors.}} *Similar: TiTki*; *Similar: tihi*. Grammar: could be related to *tihi* 'cut hide into strips,' but more likely a Spanish borrowing that is similar by chance.

tihSi *V* get/catch skunks {{Ex.: *yetee-ka tihSi*. I will catch skunks.}} *Noun: tihSin*.

tihSin *N* small skunk {{Ex.: *kata tihSin wak-tuupuy*. It's tail is like a skunk's. *neppe maTter kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri*. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.}} *Similar: yaawi*; *Verb: tihSi*. Meaning: smaller than the *yaawi*.

tihi *V* cut hide into strips {{Ex.: *tihi-ka*. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.}} *Similar: tihhir*. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

tiiraS *N* revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar: wakkas*; *Verb: tirSa*. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, *wakkas* is only the butt.

tiiru (Borrowed from: *al tiro* California Spanish) *quant* very, much, really {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen*. I like you very much. *wak tiiru kuutYiSmin*. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). *amnen kannis yuu-ka malanin, tiiru-ka malaanin*. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. *tiiru-kas hiwsen*. I like him/her/it a lot. *sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *men tiiru halsaSmin*. You're very much (really) a liar. *tiiru-k warka*. He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).}} Social use: probably an early borrowing, Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time.

tiwis *N* revers. flower {{Ex.: *ruutay tiwis!* Gather flowers! *tiiru miste neppe tiwis*. This flower is very pretty. *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road out of flowers. *wetremak*

- wak-tiiwis*. It's flower is large.}} *Verb*: **tiwsi**.
tiwu, *N* elk *Verb*: **tiwu**.
tiwu, *V* hunt elk {{Ex.: *kan yete tiwu*. I will hunt elk. *tiwuna-ka*. I'm going elk hunting.}}
Noun: **tiwu**.
tiye *V* complain, moan, grumble {{Ex.: *ekwe-me tiye*. You don't complain. *ekwes men tiye sennehne?* Don't you complain (if) stung?}}
Similar: **ruunu**. Meaning: similar to one menaeng of ruunu.
tikci *V* strangle, hang Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: hang someone/something by the neck to strangle. Social use: may have been replaced by rotto by Asc.'s time, borrowed from another nearby language. [Attested only once]
tikku *V* load {{Ex.: *tikkuy mooheltak!* Load it on (his/her/one's) head!}}
tikla *V* be round/circular *Similar*: **tikrimis**. Grammar: might only be used with -hte, but unsure. Meaning: round and flat like a hoop, not spherical like a ball. Words containing this: *tiklahte*
tiklahte (Made from: *tikla*, -Ste) *perf* round, circular Meaning: flat and round like a hoop, not spherical like a ball.
tikrimis (Made partly from: -mis) *N* ring of buckskin *Similar*: **tikla**. Cultural info: 2-3 inch diameter ring of buckskin used in the pole throwing game (wannees). Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be *tiklamis*, with *tikla* 'be round,' but unsure. [Attested only once]
tikro *V* kneel {{Ex.: *tikroy!* Kneel! *tikrohte haysa*. They've kneeled. *kan yete tikro*. I will kneel. *tikronuy!* Make him/her kneel! (Put him/her in a kneeling position.) *tikkorpu-ka*. I kneel (myself). *tikkorpuyuT*, *amSi makam saare!* You all kneel, so you (can) pray! *tikkorpu*, *saarey!* Kneel (and) pray!}} (Other Pronunc.: **tikkor** before -pu (or -mu if possible))
tikwiS *N* badger *Similar*: **umin**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (Merriam). [Attested only once]
tillay *N* basket jug, water-bottle basket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe tillaye*. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.}} Cultural info: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

- tillo** *V* put on regalia {{Ex.: *tillohte haysa, cittesmak*. They've put on regalia, the dancers. *tillo-ka*. I put on dancing regalia.}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]
tilTo *V* have a big forehead {{Ex.: *tilToSmin, tilTomak* person with a big forehead, people with big foreheads}} *Similar*: **timha**. Grammar: usually used with -Smin. Meaning: Ha. states meaning is same as *timha*.
timha *Vrevers*. have a big forehead {{Ex.: *timhaSmin* someone with a big forehead}} *Similar*: **tilTo**; *Noun*: **timmah**. Meaning: same meaning as *tilTo*.
timmah *Nrevers*. forehead {{Ex.: *tuTkiy kan-urih kan-timmahtak!* Cut my hair on my forehead (cut my bangs)! *huytsuhte men-timmah*. Your forehead is wrinkled. *itman make urih timmahtaktum*. The hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear). *mastunin-ka kan-timmahtak*. I got bumped on the forehead.}} *Verb*: **timha**.
timmu *V* trip, stub toe {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me timmunin?* What did you stub your toe on/trip on?}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of running one's foot into something, not in the sense of falling over.
timre *V* give/have a headache {{Ex.: *timre kan-moohel*. My head has a headache. *timre kannis*. (It) is giving me a headache. *timrenin-ka*. / *timrenin kan-moohel*. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache. Words containing this: *timren*
timren (Made from: *timre*, -n₃) *V* get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.
tina, *Adv* here, there {{Ex.: *moT tina sinni?* Is the baby there? *piTTeY tina!* Tie it there! *itmay tinaatum!* Get up from there! *hinka-me hiSSe men tina coore'Sa rammay muruTtak?* What are you doing there alone in the dark? *tinaa-ka roote kan-TiT*. My destiny is here.}} *Similar*: **pina**. Meaning: probably an intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably close to the listener, unclear how it is different from *pina*. (Other Pronunc.: **tinaa** before a single consonant and then a

vowel in the same word) Words containing this:
tinatum

tina, *Pro* that {{Ex.: *hopey tina tappurtak!* Go up (in) that tree! *hista-me tina hooyo?* Why are you grabbing that?}} Grammar: forms a pair with *piina* 'that'. Meaning: something at middle distance, possibly close to the addressee, meaning probably similar to *piina* 'that,' but rare.

tinatum (Made from: *tina*₁, -tum) *Adv* from here

tipki *V* abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: *kan-was tipki*. I cut it off short. *tipkiSte* cut off short *men piNi tipki ekeT*. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). *kan-was tipki wak-issuse*. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

***tipla** *V* be round Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Words containing this: *tiplahte*

tiplahte (Made from: **tipla*, -Ste) *perf* round

tiplile *V* spin, turn {{Ex.: *kan-was tiplilempi*. I make it spin. *tiplilehte* spun around}} Meaning: like a top or a whirlwind.

tippe *V* walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: *tippe-k*. It's turning (in circles). *tippe-k wak-rukkase*. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. *tippe kan-lom*. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.}} Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

tippi *V* coil up, curl up {{Ex.: *tippihte ippih*. The rattlesnake is coiled up.}} Meaning: coiled like a snake or worm. Words containing this: *tippiSmin*

tippiSmin (Made from: *tippi*, -Smin) *N* earthworm, worm Pronunciation: pronunciation uncertain. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tipri *V* get circular winnower {{Ex.: *tipriina-ka*. I go to get a circular winnower basket.}}
Noun: **tiprin**. (Other Pronunc.: **tiprii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

tiprin *N* circular winnower basket *Verb*: **tipri**. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a *tipSin*.

tipru *V* cut hair in a bob {{Ex.: *kan-mes tipru*. I'm cutting your hair in a bob. *tippurpu-ka yete*. I will cut my hair in a bob.}} (Other Pronunc.: **tippur** before -pu or -mu)

tipso *V* snap, crack Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: unclear whether it indicates the snapping/cracking noise, or actually breaking. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tipSin *N* basket {{Ex.: *wattimpihte-k tipSintak*. He carried (him) in a basket. *ekwe-me kannis helle kan-tipSine*. Don't move my basket! *kan hirSe kan-tipSine*. I'm weaving my food basket. *huyhuna makke amSi makke hiSse tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass so we can make food baskets.}} Cultural info: Mutsuns did not make them, they were made by tribes in the mountains and sold in San Juan Bautista and elsewhere; the type of basket in the One-leg story. Meaning: large deep basket for putting food in (tortillas, mush, or other food) and possibly other purposes, size and shape of a dishpan, some water-tight, long-lasting.

tirasmin *N* spider *Similar*: -Smin; *Similar*: -min.

Pronunciation: correct form might be *tiraSmin*, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: composed of an unknown word not used by itself and either -Smin or -min. [Attested only once]

tiriiku (Borrowed from: trigo Spanish) *N* wheat {{Ex.: *kan wattimpi kan-tiriikuse, amSi-ka saaTe kan-tiriikuse*. I'm taking/carrying my wheat, in order to toast my wheat. *Tiipehne tiriiku*. The wheat was threshed. *yaasir tiriiku* a lot of wheat *hiTTahne tiriiku*. The wheat is washed. *ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum*. We're harvesting wheat with the "oz" tool. *humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku*. The size of a hummingbird's egg is like a grain of wheat.}} Cultural info: could toast like popcorn by cooking in hot sand.

tirsi *V* be clear {{Ex.: *kan ukkisi tirsiSmin siise*. I'm drinking clear water.}} Meaning: possibly only of things like water, not of weather.

tirSa *V* revers. have large buttocks/rear/backside
Noun: **tiiraS**. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, *wakkas* is only the butt. Words

containing this: *tirSaSmin*

tirSaSmin (Made from: *tirSa*, -*Smin*) *N* person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use *tiiraSmin* (*tiiraS* -*min*) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

tiru *V* miscarry, abort {{Ex.: *tirumpin-ak*. She miscarried/aborted (the fetus).}} Grammar: may only be used with -*mpi* (to mean the woman's body causes the fetus to be miscarried). Meaning: includes both spontaneous miscarriage and intentional abortion (if that was possible).

-tis, *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) deceased, late {{Ex.: *kan-taknantismak* my late (deceased) older brothers *kan-appatis* my late father}} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased. Words containing this: *men-monntentis* rootes!

-tis, *Suff.* (*Adv.*) a little {{Ex.: *minmuytis* a little low}} Grammar: add only to a direction word (possibly only up or down), usage unsure, rare. [Tentative]

tissi *V* warm by the fire {{Ex.: *kan tissi neppe sinnise*. I'm warming this baby by the fire. *tissipu* to warm oneself at the fire}} *Similar*: *temme*.

titi *V* cover {{Ex.: *wak-mes titin*. He covered you with his shoulder.}} Meaning: possibly only of sheltering with one's shoulder, meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

titru *V* twist {{Ex.: *kan-was titru*. I twist it. *titrunin*. (It) twisted up (by itself).}} *Similar*: **kipri*; *Similar*: *Tiinu*. Meaning: probably general, of anything that can twist or be twisted up, not specific to wringing cloth. Words containing this: *titruhte*

titruhte (Inflected form of: *titru*, -*Ste*) *perf* twisted Meaning: probably of anything that can be twisted or turned.

tittu *V* lie/lay on one's side {{Ex.: *tittupuy!* Lie on your side (in bed)! *tittuhte-k eeTe*. He sleeps lying on his side. *kan-was tittu*. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

titwi (Made from: -*w*-) *V* fray, unravel {{Ex.: *titwi nuk!* Unravel it!}} *Similar*: *TiTku*. Grammar:

probably includes -*w*- for undoing, pulling outward/apart, but not clear what verb combines with -*w*-. Meaning: probably of pulling a thread to make cloth unravel.

tiTu *V* extend hand {{Ex.: *tiTuy!* Hold your hand out! *tiTuhte* with hand extended}} Meaning: to hold the hand out, for example to grasp. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tiwih *N* feather headdress {{Ex.: *tiwihmak* feather headdresses}} *Similar*: **Tipoo** *hohol*; *Similar*: **wareh**. Cultural info: vertical headdress, like a bird's crest, put on before putting on the Tipoo, used for dancing. Meaning: probably smaller than the wareh, but unsure.

tiwiitYku *V* revers. catch killdeer {{Ex.: *tiwiitYkuna makke*. We go to catch killdeer.}} *Noun*: **tiwiitYuk**. Pronunciation: long *ii* followed by *tYk* unusual for Mutsun, but Asc. confirms it, could be related to sound the bird makes, also not a typical verb form. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus* OR *Charadrius vociferus*, Dawson p. 1299.

tiwiitYuk *N* revers. killdeer {{Ex.: *kaknu Tonnon tiwiitYukse*. The hawk grabs the killdeer with its talons.}} *Verb*: **tiwiitYku**. Pronunciation: not a normal Mutsun noun form, but may indicate the sound the bird makes. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus* OR *Charadrius vociferus*, Dawson p. 1299.

tiwsi *V* revers. flower, bloom, grow out {{Ex.: *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has started to flower/to be in bloom. *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. In summer it blooms in the hills. *tiwsi sewooya*. The onion is blooming. *tiwsin kan-urih*. My hair is growing out well.}} *Noun*: **tiwis**. Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).

tiwye *V* hunt antelopes {{Ex.: *tiwyena makke*. We go antelope hunting.}} *Noun*: **tiwyen**. Meaning: of pronghorn antelopes.

tiwyen *N* antelope {{Ex.: *tiwyente* to have an antelope (as a pet)}} *Verb*: **tiwye**.

tiyo *V* shoot {{Ex.: *ekwe-me tiyo!* Don't shoot! *kan-was tiyon Temohsum*. I shot it (small game) with my arrow. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum*. He shot me with his

bow, with an arrow. *wak-tiyon*. He shot./his shot *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *kan meheesi tiyoose*. I see the spear. *sippoy men-tiyos!* Put feathers on your arrow!}} Grammar: may be used with nominalizer as *tiyon* to mean 'a shot' as well as past tense 'shot,' but unclear. (Other Pronunc.: **tiyoo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *tiyos*

tiyos (Made from: *tiyo*, -s₃) *N* arrow *Similar: Temoh*. Cultural info: probably a larger arrow for large game or war, with a sharp stone arrowhead tip, as opposed to *Temoh*, but *Ar* says the opposite. Meaning: arrow for larger game, or for humans, literally thing one shoots with, unclear whether with or without stone point. (Other Pronunc.: **tiyoos** before a vowel in the same word)

tohher *Nrevers. cough* {{Ex.: *kecwiSi kannis waate kan-tohher*. My cough is coming to me soon.}} *Verb: tohre*. [Attested only once]

tohookma (Inflected form of: *tohoolo*, -mak₂) *N* Tohoolo people Grammar: irregular plural of *tohoolo*.

tohoolo *N* another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural *tohookma*. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak. Words containing this: *tohookma*

tohre *Vrevers. cough* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka tohre*. I'm not coughing/don't have a cough. *tohrenin-ak*. He got a cough. *murtey-ka tohre*. I cough in the night. *tohreSmin* person who coughs a lot (for ex. has a serious cough) *toherpu-k tollon maTTerum*. I cough from a lot of tobacco.}} *Noun: tooher*; *Noun: tohher*. (Other Pronunc.: **toher** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: *tohren*

tohren (Made from: *tohre*, -n₃) *V* get a cough (Other Pronunc.: **tohreni** before a suffix)

***tok** *N* place part of a placename {{Ex.: *toktak placename*}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak.

tokko *V* spread out {{Ex.: *yuu tokkoy!* And spread (it) out! *tokkoy eshen!* Spread the blanket! *harkenin por kan-tokkohtak*. The fleas increased in my bed/mat. *tokkopu-k*. He's

spreading his bed out. *tokkoh wetreSmin*. The bed is big. *tokkohti* to be/serve as a bed}}

Meaning: spread out a blanket, mat, or bed, usually something to sleep on. Words containing this: *tokkoh*

tokkoh (Made from: *tokko*, -h) *N* mat, bed Grammar: literally thing one spreads out. Meaning: traditional sleeping mats made of reeds.

tokle *V* pop, burst, crack open {{Ex.: *tokley!* Pop/burst (it)! *toklehte-k*. It's popped/burst. *toklenin*. (It) popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. Words containing this: *toklen*

toklen (Made from: *tokle*, -n₃) *V* pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **tokleni** before a suffix)

***toklo** *Vrevers. have neck sores* {{Ex.: *tokloSmin*, *toklomak* person with sores on neck, people with sores on neck *tokloSte* having sores on neck}} *Similar: tokro*; *Noun: tookol*. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken open, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

tokro *V* have sores all over {{Ex.: *tokroSte* having sores all over}} *Similar: *toklo*. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste. Meaning: unlike *toklo*, where sores are only on neck in front of ears.

tokse *V* rumble, make crackling noise {{Ex.: *tokseksi sikken*. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.}} Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something.

***tollo** *V* be/have much/many {{Ex.: *tollon-ak hineeru*. He has much money. *hiiwuy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk much! *iccon-ka tollon pattYan*. A lot of blood is coming out. *tollon makke yete citte!* We will dance a lot! *tollon Taares / tolloSmin Taares* many men *ekwe-me tollon haran, ussi ekwe tollon*. Don't give much, because there isn't much. *kan meheesi tollonmakse*. I'm looking at a lot (of things). *tollonin*. It got to be many /because a lot. *calaan-ak tollolhte-k*. He pees a lot (of a baby). *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole!}} Grammar: often used similarly to an adverb, but is actually a verb, almost always takes -n(i) and is then

used with another verb or a noun, but rarely can take other verb suffixes like -mpi, -n, -Ste, -Smin instead. Words containing this: tollon

tollon (Made from: *tollo, -n₃) *V* be/have much/many (Other Pronunc.: **tolloni** before a suffix)

tolso *N* break knees {{Ex.: *yete-ka makamse tolsompi*. I will break you all's knees.}} *Noun*: **toolos**. Grammar: break someone else's knees with -mpi, might mean to break one's own knees with -n(i) instead of -mpi. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tomminis *N* seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

tomo *V* tear to pieces {{Ex.: *haayi! tomo-me*. Come here! You tear something to pieces (with your teeth).}} Grammar: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably with the teeth. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

tompe *quant* very much Grammar: could be a verb, usage unsure. [Attested only once]

tonne *V* be lost {{Ex.: *tonneSte-k* It is lost. *tonneSte kan-hawnan*. My wife is lost. *huttYatka-k tonnenin*. He got lost in the mountains. *tonnempin-ka kan-hineeruse*. I lost my money.}} *Similar*: **tonse**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'get/be lost,' with -mpi meaning 'lose something,' or with -Ste meaning 'lost'. Words containing this: tonnempi, tonnen, tonneSte

tonnempi (Made from: tonne, -mpi) *V* lose Grammar: to lose something.

tonnen (Made from: tonne, -n₃) *V* get/be lost (Other Pronunc.: **tonneni** before a suffix)

tonneSte (Inflected form of: tonne, -Ste) *perf* lost

tonno *V* be dizzy, make dizzy {{Ex.: *kan-was yete tonno*. I will make him dizzy. *tonnon-kas*. I made him dizzy. *tonnoy nuk!* Make him dizzy (by hitting on the head)! *tonnonin*. He got dizzy. *nuuya tonnohte-k*. He stopped being dizzy.}} Grammar: by itself means to make someone dizzy, with -n(i) means to get dizzy, with -hte to be dizzy. Meaning: for example by hitting someone on the head. Words containing this: tonnon, tonnohte

tonnohte (Inflected form of: tonno, -Ste) *perf* dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on head.

tonnon (Made from: tonno, -n₃) *V* get dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on the head. (Other Pronunc.:

tonnoni before a suffix)

tonse *V* find {{Ex.: *kariy-ka-was tonsen*. I found him/it outside. *moT-me-was tonsehte?* Have you found it? *makse tonsen tollon torow*. We found a lot of soaproot. *ekwe makam wattin, ussi-ka makamse ekwe tonse!* Don't you all go away, because I won't find you!}} *Similar*: **tonne**.

tonso *V* crack joints {{Ex.: *tonso wak-issuse*. (He) cracks his joints.}} Meaning: to crack one's finger/knuckle joints by pulling on or stretching fingers, may also apply to making other joints crack.

tonto (Borrowed from: tonto Spanish) *V* be stupid {{Ex.: *tontoSmin mukurma*. a stupid woman/The woman is a stupid one.}}

tooher *N* revers. cough *Verb*: **tohre**.

tookol *N* revers. sores on the neck {{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck are ruptured (broken open).}} *Verb*: ***toklo**. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken out, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

toolos *N* revers. knee {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-toolose*. I'm looking at your knee.}} *Verb*: **tolso**.

toopope *V* extend fingers and do 'top-top' {{Ex.: *toopope-ka-mes*. I stretch your fingers out and make them make a tapping noise.}}

Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, the word probably sounds similar to the sound one makes with the fingers. Grammar: may contain an older form of -pu. Meaning: possibly to make a tapping sound with fingers, drum one's fingers, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tooro (Borrowed from: toro Spanish) *N* bull {{Ex.: *hasseSmin men-tooro*. Your bull is an angry one. *tooro kannis cirin*. The bull hooked me on his horns.}}

tooroma *N* wild-cat, bobcat

tooTe *N* meat, flesh, deer {{Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese*. Therefore he gave him meat. *tooTe riiTok*. Deer intestines. *kan lawku tooTese*. I gulp down the meat.}} *loanword*: **res**; *Similar*: **ris**; *Similar*: **puukuy**.

tooTu *V* harden, stiffen {{Ex.: *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once]

tooyoh *Nrevers.* bumblebee, wasp *Verb:* **toyho**.
Words containing this: tooyohtak

tooyohtak (Made from: tooyoh, -tak₂) *Nplace*
Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak Meaning: literally
'bee place/at the bees'.

toplari (Borrowed from: doblar Spanish) *V fold* {{Ex.:
toplariy roopa! Fold the clothes!}} *native:*
cunnu. Pronunciation: given in the data only with the
pronunciation doblari, Mutsunized pronunciation is
toplari. [Attested only once]

toreepa *N pipe* {{Ex.: *hummimu haysa*
toreepase. They are offering each other the
pipe. *kan toreepate*. I have a pipe.}} *Synonym:*
aacic. Cultural info: traditional Indian pipe, not the
recently arrived cigarettes or American style pipe.
Social use: Spanish may have borrowed torepa from
Mutsun or a related language.

torke *Vrevers.* gather soaproot {{Ex.: *torkena*
makke. We go to gather soaproots. *torkena*
makke amSi makke kussa eshene. We are
going to gather soaproot so that we (can) wash
clothes. *kan-torken kan tonnempin*. I lost the
soaproots I gathered. *torkemit kannis!* Gather
soaproot for me!}} *Noun:* **torow**; *Noun:* **toroowis**.
Pronunciation: k/w relationship in torke/torow pair.
Meaning: possibly only of gathering the edible variety
(toroowis), but more likely general for both that and the
washing variety (torow). Words containing this: torken

torken (Made from: torke, -n₂) *N gathered soaproot,*
soaproot harvest Meaning: literally what you gather
when you gather soaproot.

toroowis *N edible soaproot* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi*
toroowise. I see the edible soaproot.}} *Similar:*
torow; *Verb:* **torke**. Cultural info: used as food, takes
about a week to prepare, brown/pink in color when
cooked, eaten with milk, smell and taste similar to
mescál. Grammar: might include a variant of -kniS to
indicate smaller soaproot, but unsure. Meaning:
smaller, edible variety.

torow *Nrevers.* soaproot {{Ex.: *lahpanin torow*.
The soap-root got lost. *makse tonsen tollon*
torow. We found a lot of soaproot. *makke*
aruuta kussa toroowum. We will wash laundry
tomorrow with soaproot. *yuu makse hippun*
toroowe makse haccaltak. And we carried
soaproot on our backs.}} *Similar:* **toroowis**; *Verb:*
torke. Cultural info: used for washing and making
things out of, not edible, usable for washing

immediately after gathering without much preparation.
Meaning: larger type. (Other Pronunc.: **toroow** before
a vowel in the same word)

torpe *V make a mistake* {{Ex.: *torpenin-ka*. I
made a mistake.}} Grammar: might appear with
-n(i) to indicate change to having made a mistake.
Meaning: of making a mistake in work one is doing
because one does not know how to do it. [Attested only
once]

torpes *N type of bird* Meaning: possibly a variety of
blackbird, very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

torSepa *N gray blackbird* *Similar:* **kulyan, poTTol,**
Taayaskal, wilopaN. Meaning: variety of bird unsure,
possibly brown. [Ar only, very unsure]

torTe *V be ashy* {{Ex.: *torTeSmin* ashy one}}
Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, ropTo was
substituted. [Ar only, very unsure]

totoor (Borrowed from: doctor Spanish) *N doctor*
{{Ex.: *kan taahe totoore moT-ka tollon iina,*
moT-ka kuutYi iina. I'm asking the doctor
whether I have a lot of sickness or a little
sickness.}} *native:* **huunasmak**; *native:* **utten**.
[Attested only once]

totwe *V put on shawl* {{Ex.: *totwepuy!* Put on
your shawl!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure,
might mean to take the shawl off. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***totoyo** *V stutter* {{Ex.: *totoyoSte-me aamane*.
You're really stuttering. *atwemitit-me kannis,*
koc-ka totyon. Keep correcting me, when I
stutter!}} Grammar: used only with -n(i), -Ste, or
-Smin. Words containing this: totyoSmin, totyoSte

totoyoSmin (Made from: *totoyo, -Smin) *N stutterer*

totoyoSte (Inflected form of: *totoyo, -Ste) *perf*
stuttering

toTne *V get meat* {{Ex.: *toTnen-ka*. I got
meat.}}

toTro *V put in salt, salt down* {{Ex.: *toTron-me*
aru. You preserved it in salt then.}} Meaning: to
preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat. [Ar +
Asc. guess]

towoT *Nrevers.* stiff thing {{Ex.: *wak-towoT* his
stiff thing (for ex. his leg)}} *Verb:* ***towTo**.
Meaning: for example a stiff leg.

***towTo** *Vrevers.* be stiff, be rigid {{Ex.: *towTon*
kan-koro. / *towToSte kan-koro*. My foot is
stiff. *towToSte-k muuSek*. The bird is stiff with

cold. *towTosiy-me!* Make yourself rigid (by tensing a muscle).}} *Noun: towoT.* Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), -si, and -Smin. Meaning: stiff with cold, or of tensing a muscle, or stiff from sitting still too long, possibly only of a human or animal body or body part. Words containing this: towTon, towToSte

towTon (Made from: *towTo, -n₃) *V be stiff/rigid, get stiff/rigid* Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting too long, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **towToni** before a suffix)

towToSte (Inflected form of: *towTo, -Ste) *perf stiff, rigid* Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting still too long, etc..

toyo *Vrevers. catch bumblebees/wasps* {{Ex.: *toyhona* to go to catch bumblebees}} *Noun: tooyoh.* [Tentative]

toyno (Borrowed from: toyon? Spanish) *V gather holly berries* {{Ex.: *toyno makke.* We're gathering holly berries.}} *Noun: tYottYoni.* Cultural info: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Social use: may be a borrowing from Spanish, unsure. Sci. name: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* OR *Photinia arbutifolia* Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

tuhe *N oak* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi tuhese.* I see the oak.}} Meaning: small oak that grows in Monterey, with small acorns.

tuhirwi *V catch big yellow lizards* {{Ex.: *tuhirwina makke.* We go to catch big yellow lizards.}} *Noun: tuhirwis.* Meaning: big yellow lizard with white and black spots, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly *Gerrhonotus*.

tuhirwis *N big yellow lizard Verb: tuhirwi.* Meaning: 1.25-1.5 feet long, eat wild blackberries, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly *Gerrhonotus*.

tuhmur *N Adam's apple, larynx* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tuhsi *Vrevers. be pointy* {{Ex.: *tuhsiSte paarani.* The mountain (range) is pointy.}} *Noun: tuhis.* Words containing this: tuhsiSte

tuhsiSte (Made from: tuhsi, -Ste) *perf pointy* Meaning: like a mountain range with sharp peaks.

tuhsu *V be dull red colored* Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

tuhsus *N ear* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: word unsure, ooco is the common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tukce *V stand up (hair on back of dog)* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tukka₁ (Borrowed from: *tocar* Spanish) *V play music, ring (bell)* {{Ex.: *tukkay!* Play music! *tukkan-ak kaphane.* He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). *kan tukkas.* I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). *tukkahte hileeSa.* The church bell has rung.}} Meaning: *tocar* borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

tukka₂ (Borrowed from: *tocar* Spanish) *V knock* {{Ex.: *hatte tukka rukkase?* Who is knocking at the house (door)? *hinkasi-k tukka?* Why is he knocking?}} *native: tule.* Meaning: *tocar* borrowed twice from Spanish with different meanings, both as *tukka*.

=tukne *Adv would, if only* {{Ex.: *koctukne men halsaSmin, kantukne-mes taahe.* If you were a liar, I would question you. *oksetkun kan-was akkan.* I would have left him behind much earlier. *moTtukne-ka-mes piinase kanna?* How could I refuse it to you? *muySintukne-ka-mes.* If I liked you... *hinkayitkun-me-was?* What would you say to him?}} Grammar: add to an adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc.: **=tkun** after a vowel) Words containing this: *imatkun*

tuku excl cry of a ground owl *Similar: weecici.* Meaning: probably the cry of the weecici owl. [Attested only once]

tula *V whirl, spin* {{Ex.: *wimlun-me, tulas.* You whirled around, spun around.}} Meaning: spin oneself around, possibly a children's game. [Attested only once]

tule *V* knock {{Ex.: *tuley kecwiSi!* Knock right away! *hattena tule?* Who is knocking? *wak tule kan-innuse.* He's knocking on my door. *tulee-ka-was.* I knock and call in at his door.}}
loanword: tukka₂. Meaning: may include calling into the house for someone from outside the door. (Other Pronunc.: **tulee** before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word)

tulku *V* thump/snap on the forehead {{Ex.: *kan-was tulku.* I give him a thump on the forehead. *tulkuy nuk!* Snap him on the forehead! *tulukpu* to thump oneself on the forehead}} *Similar: Totto.* Cultural info: snap with thumb and forefinger against forehead or possibly nose, often done as a game/teasing, but could sometimes hurt badly and cause injury. (Other Pronunc.: **tuluk** before -pu or -mu)

***tullu** *V* marry {{Ex.: *hoTTo tullupuy!* Go get married! *wak yete oySo tullupun.* He will remarry later. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaari?* Will you get married, will you get married?}} *loanword: kasaari;* *Similar: makhu.* Grammar: only used with -pu, but just means to get married, not to marry oneself (non-literal use of -pu). Meaning: used for either a man or a woman getting married. Words containing this: tullupu

tullupu (Made from: *tullu, -pu) *V* marry, get married Meaning: reflexive use of -pu (or get oneself married).

tultule *V* palpitate, pound, beat hard {{Ex.: *tultule kan-sire.* My heart is pounding.}}
Similar: pulpule. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of pulpule, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the heart.

-tum *Suff. (Nplace)* from {{Ex.: *wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum.* I am going away from this house. *nahan yulke sottow, minmuy pirekatum iccon.* There a fire burns, it comes out from under the earth. *nahantum-ka Taakan.* I come from there. *kariytum-ka waate.* I'm coming from outside. *hannitum-me waate?* Where do you come from? *itman makse urih timmahtaktum.* Our hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear). *hannitum ennestap?* Where was it written from?}}
 Grammar: add to a location word (for ex. hanni, nii, nahan) directly, or add to a regular noun plus -tak/-tka

(for ex. rukkatku, timmahtak), to mean 'from' or 'out from' the place (ablative case). Words containing this: tinatum

tuminku (Borrowed from: domingo Spanish) *N* Sunday {{Ex.: *ney'a tuminku.* Today is Sunday.}} *Similar: misnisway.* [Attested only once]

tumku *Vrevers.* gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: *tumkuna makke.* We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.}} *Noun: tummuk.* Cultural info: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

tumlele *V* tremble (the earth) {{Ex.: *tumlele.* The earth trembles.}} [Attested only once]

tumme *V* make food, cook {{Ex.: *kan tumme.* I'm cooking. *tummeti* to cook a feast (keep cooking)}} *loanword: kusneru.* [Ar + Asc. guess]

tummuk *Nrevers.* seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksum.* They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}} *loanword: paapas; Verb: tumku.* Cultural info: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

tumru *V* be thick {{Ex.: *tumruSmin* thick one}}
 Meaning: usually of cloth. Words containing this: tumruSte

tumruSte (Inflected form of: tumru, -Ste) *perf* thick
 Meaning: usually of cloth.

tunne₁ *V* come to, end, reach to {{Ex.: *nuhu tunne cupkaSmin.* The white part (paint) goes to there. *nii-mes tunne.* It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. *ni-k tunnen.* It comes to here.}}
Similar: tuune; Noun: tunne₂. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time. Words containing this: tuunehte

tunne₂ *N* edge, border {{Ex.: *tunnetka kalle.* At the edge of the ocean. *tunne piretka.* the edge

of the world}} *Verb*: **tunne**₁. Grammar: usually used with -tka, for at/to/on the edge.

tunnu *V* conceive, get pregnant {{Ex.: *tunnuhte, wak paayes*. She conceived, she was pregnant.}} *Similar*: **rutsu, usete, paaye**. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself.

***tuppu** *V* finish, end {{Ex.: *tuppun wak-TiT*. His life is ending. *kanne ekwe tuppun*. Before (it) ends. *tuppumpi wak-ennene*. He finishes his writing. *waate tuppun*. It comes to an end/is about to end.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: something stops, ceases (ends at a point in time). Words containing this: *tuppumpi, tuppun*

tuppumpi (Made from: **tuppu, -mpi*) *V* finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own).

tuppun (Made from: **tuppu, -n₃*) *V* finish, end Grammar: something ends on its own (not to finish something).

***tupSu** *V* be hunchbacked, be stooped {{Ex.: *okse sinniway, wak tupSunis*. Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people. Words containing this: *tupSun, tupSuSmin, tupSuhte*

tupSuhte (Inflected form of: **tupSu, -Ste*) *perf* hunchbacked, stooped

tupSun (Made from: **tupSu, -n₃*) *V* get hunchbacked, become stooped

tupSuSmin (Made from: **tupSu, -Smin*) *N* hunchback, stooped over person

tures *Nrevers*. crane, sandhill crane *Verb*: **turse**; *Verb*: **tuu**. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

turi *excl* calling out Grammar: part of speech unsure. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, may indicate calling to someone. [Attested only once]

turse *Vrevers*. catch/hunt cranes *Noun*: **tures**. Meaning: possibly sandhill cranes, lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over

by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

tursi *Vrevers*. be cold {{Ex.: *kariy tursin pire*. It's cold outside. *tursin*. It's cold (weather). *yetee-ka tursin*. I'll be cold later. *tursin-ka*. I'm cold. *makkes tursi*. / *maksen tursin*. It's cold to us.}} *Similar*: **Tahsa**; *Similar*: **tarsi**; *Noun*: **tuuris**. Grammar: usually, but not always, used with -n(i). Meaning: either of weather (it's cold) or of a person feeling cold (I'm cold), not of something being cold to the touch. Words containing this: *tursin*

tursin (Made from: *tursi, -n₃*) *V* be cold Grammar: usually used instead of *tursi*. (Other Pronunc.: **tursini** before a suffix)

turtu *V* have a sore throat {{Ex.: *koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway makke turtunin*. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. *turtu kan-horkos*. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

tusi *V* end, finish {{Ex.: *tusiSte* finished}} Meaning: meaning and word very unsure. [Attested only once]

tussu *V* wait for {{Ex.: *tussu-ka-mes*. I wait for you.}} Meaning: word very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tusuwi *V* release {{Ex.: *ene hinka diyos innis tusuwis makkes, Tarsepus?* And why did God the Son release us, making himself a man?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure and not typical for Mutsun verbs, might be *tuswi*. [Ar only, very unsure]

tuSir *N* kindling, pieces of trash {{Ex.: *hummit tuSir, kan hutte!* Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! *oTToy tuSir!* Pick up pieces of trash! *kan meheesi tuSiire*. I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: **tuSiir** before a vowel in the same word)

tutiiya (Borrowed from: tortilla Spanish) *N* tortilla {{Ex.: *tollon-ak tawhari hiSSe-k tutiiyase*. She works a lot making tortillas. *hiSSemi-k tutiiyase wak-makkuhse*. She's making tortillas for her husband.}}

tutisi *V* string a bow {{Ex.: *tutisi wak*. He's stringing a bow.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may contain -si 'cause to do'. Meaning: meaning unsure, less sure word for miici. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tutper *N* eyelash

tuTki *V* cut {{Ex.: *tuTkiy kan-urih kan-timmahtak!* Cut my hair on my forehead! *tuTkiy tenaasasum!* Cut (it) with tongs! *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse, ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident).}} Meaning: of cutting string, rope, or hair.

tuTru *V* have big lips {{Ex.: *tuTru wak-hay*. His mouth is big-lipped.}} Similar: ***etlo**; Similar: **sotlo**. [Attested only once]

tuu *excl* cry of a sandhill crane *Noun*: **tures**. Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

tuuhis *Nrevers*. tip, point {{Ex.: *wak-tuuhis* its tip *paarani tuuhis* the tip (peak) of the mountain}} *Verb*: **tuhsi**. Meaning: for ex. of a tree-top, mountain, stick, etc..

tuukay *N* chest {{Ex.: *hanni-ka-mes tunne nii tuukaytak?* Where do I come up to? Here, on your chest.}} *Synonym*: **etteS**.

tuune *V* be last {{Ex.: *tuune-ka*. I'm the last.}} Similar: **tunne**₁. Pronunciation: may be a different pronunciation of tunne, or a related but separate word.

tuunehte (Inflected form of: *tunne*₁, -Ste) *perf* last, final

tuupen *N* sweathouse, roundhouse {{Ex.: *kan namtisi Taarese tuupentak*. I just listen to the man in the sweathouse. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu*. The men go to the sweathouse so they'll sweat.}}

tuupuy *N* tail {{Ex.: *kata tihSin wak-tuupuy*. Its tail is like a skunk's. *polpolsi tuupuy*. The tail is spotted. *tuupuyte-k*. It has a tail.}} *native*: **kok**. Social use: common in Mutsun, but it may be from a nearby language, with kok as the original

Mutsun word, but unsure.

tuuris *Nrevers*. cold {{Ex.: *hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin*. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. *wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum*. We tremble from the cold (shiver), from the heat. *makkese akkuhte tuuris*. The cold has come upon us. *tuuristak* in the cold}} Similar: **Tahas**; *Verb*: **tursi**. Meaning: of weather, air. Words containing this: tuurisway, wikke tuurisum

tuurisway (Made from: *tuuris*, -way) *N* winter Similar: **aSciri**. Meaning: common word for this.

tuuriS *N* finger nail {{Ex.: *layTaSte men-tuuriS*. Your fingernails are (have become) long. *moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS?* Do your fingernails hurt? *kan teren kan-tuuriSe*. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I'm cutting my fingernails. *tereepuy-me / tersey men-tuuriS!* Cut your fingernails!}} Meaning: may also include toenails.

tuuTe (Borrowed from: *tuche* Spanish?) *N* tuche, type of food {{Ex.: *kan yaase tuuTese*. I'm eating *tuche*.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, type of food. [Attested only once]

tuuyeni *N* rainbow [Ar + Asc. guess]

tuuyi *excl* shout Meaning: a shout during a game, possibly hide-and-seek or gambling.

tuuyu *V* trap {{Ex.: *hanni kan-tuuyus?* Where is your trap? *tuuyunin-ak*. He got trapped. *tuuyuSte-ka*. I'm trapped. *hiske-ka haywena tuuyuse*. Let me go see the trap! *kan-was tuuyun*. I trapped it.}} Similar: **hette**. Meaning: to trap animals, includes setting the traps and catching something. Words containing this: *tuuyus*

tuuyus (Made from: *tuuyu*, -s₃) *N* trap Similar: **hettes**. Grammar: Ar uses *tuuyun*, but *tuuyus* (thing you use to trap) more likely. Meaning: trap to catch animals.

tuyne *V* cross over {{Ex.: *tina tuyney!* Cross the bridge right here!}} Meaning: to cross a bridge. Words containing this: *tuyne*s

tuynes (Made from: *tuyne*, -s₃) *N* bridge Grammar: literally what you use to cross over with.

tuyrure *V* growl, rumble {{Ex.: *tuyrure kan-huttu*. My stomach is growling.}} Pronunciation: not a typical verb form for Mutsun, the word could reflect the sound the stomach makes. Meaning: of the

stomach growling.

tuywa *N broom* {{Ex.: *kan meheesi tuywase*. I'm looking at the broom.}} *loanword: heskopa*;

Similar: sakkin. Cultural info: probably a traditional kind of broom or brush made before Spanish contact.

T

***Taaka** *V come, arrive* {{Ex.: *nahantum-ka Taakan*. I come from there. *kan wattinin watsonwil, yuu-ka Taakanin*. I went to Watsonville, and I came back. *hiTTew Taakan uuyakse*. The wind arrives in the evening. *Taakan-ak neppe Tiuhis*. He's arriving this day. *Taakampiy nuk!* Bring/carry it! *wak Taakampin Tentak*. He brought/carried it on the train. *Taakampin-ka siise*. I brought water. *TaksaSte haysa*. They have arrived.}}
Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) (meaning come/arrive), -mpi (meaning bring/carry), or rarely with -Ste. Words containing this: Taakampi, Taakan

Taakampi (Made from: *Taaka, -mpi) *V bring, carry to* Grammar: literally 'cause to arrive' (by carrying and bringing it).

Taakan (Made from: *Taaka, -n₃) *V come, arrive* (Other Pronunc.: **Taakani** before a suffix)

Taala *N heat, sweat, sunshine* {{Ex.: *haTTinin-ka Taalasum*. I died of heat. *hiTwihne Taalatka*. It is spread out in the sunshine. *haysa taamu Taalatka*. They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. *tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka*. He has a lot of sweat on his body. *hitwipu kan-Taalase*. I'm cleaning my sweat (off). *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. It blooms in the hills in the summer.}} *Verb: Talla*. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings. Words containing this: Taalaway

Taalaway (Made from: Taala, -way summer) *N summer, summertime*

Taapu (Borrowed from: trapo Spanish) *N cloth, clothes* {{Ex.: *pina hikihte Taapu*. A cloth is hung there. *tiiru-k TiTkuSte wak-Taapu*. His clothes are all torn up.}} *native: eshen*.

Taares *Nrevers. man, male* {{Ex.: *iinate nuppi Taares*. That man is sick. *miSmin Taares*. He is a good man. *hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. *hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese*. The woman gave birth to one male child.}} *Verb: Tarse*. Meaning: usually of an adult man, but rarely of a male child.

Taastes (Borrowed from: traste Spanish) *N dishes* {{Ex.: *ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka*. He has no dishes at his meal. *atten-ka hemec'a Taastese*. I broke one dish. *corkompiy Taastes!* Dry the dishes! *ayun Taastekma, ekwe-me atsey!* Bring me the dishes, don't break them!}} Grammar: irreg. plural Taastekma. (Other Pronunc.: **Taaste** before plural -kma)

TaaTak *Nrevers. plain, valley* {{Ex.: *wattin-ka TaaTak*. I'm going to the valley/plain. *itSa humsun tollon ene haypire hinse TaaTak*. They fly a lot right now, and some wander the plain. *TaaTaktak* on the plain/in the valley}} *Verb: TaTka*.

Taawar *Nrevers. chair, seat* {{Ex.: *Tawray men-Taawartak!* Sit in your chair! *innan Taawar*. The chair falls over. *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas*. He went in his car, it doesn't have a seat, his butt will hurt later.}} *Verb: Tawra*. Cultural info: rich people (more often Spanish than Indian, but both) used whale bones as chairs. Grammar: can also use Tawras (literally think one uses to sit).

Taaya *V look* {{Ex.: *kan-was Taayati*. I'm looking at him. *Taayati-ka mooloye*. I'm looking at the mooloy dance.}} Meaning: means the same as mehe at least in 'look' meaning, but much less common.

Taayaskal *N* blackbird *Similar: kulyan, poTTol, torSepa, wilopaN*. Meaning: unknown species of blackbird. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Taaye *V* be careful, take care {{Ex.: *Taayepuy!* Be careful (of yourself)! *Taayepu men*. You're careful.}} *Similar: *uTTa*. Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and caaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (uTTa). Words containing this: Taayepu

Taayepu (Made from: Taaye, -pu) *V* be careful of oneself, take care Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

Tahas *Nrevers. the cold, coolness* {{Ex.: *Tawray Tahastak!* Sit in the cold/coolness!}} *Similar: tuuris; Verb: Tahsa*. Meaning: possibly includes both refreshingly cool and cold like tuuris.

Tahi *N* dancing ground *Similar: cittemsa*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Me only]

Tahsa *Vrevers. be cool, be cold* {{Ex.: *kecwiSi hummit sii, hummit sii TahsaSmin!* Quick, give me water, give me cool water! *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise!* I don't want piss (lukewarm drink), I want cool water! *Tahsampi!* Cool it off (for ex. so we can eat it)!}} *Similar: tursi; Noun: Tahas*. Meaning: of water or things (food, drink, etc.), not weather, possibly not as cold as tursi, refreshingly cool. Words containing this: Tahsampi

Tahsampi (Made from: Tahsa, -mpi cool off) *V* cool off Grammar: to cool something off, not cool off on one's own. Meaning: of a drink or food or other thing, not the weather.

Tahyale *V* be clear {{Ex.: *Tahyale sii*. The water is clear.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably of water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Takci *num* seven Words containing this: Takciwas

Takciwas (Inflected form of: Takci, -was₃) *num* seventh Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

Takkarpu (Made from: Tawra, -pu) *V* sit down

Takki *N* tree {{Ex.: *Takki warahne*. The tree is cut.}} Meaning: general term for any kind of tree, means the tree rather than the wood.

Takkir *Nrevers. smell, odor* {{Ex.: *wak-Takkir* its smell}} *Verb: Tawri*. Meaning: not clear whether this is a good or bad smell, or either.

***Takru** *V* be translucent/see-through/filmy {{Ex.: *TakruTe eshen*. The blanket is see-through. *TakruSmin* a translucent thing}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

Talki *Vrevers. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game* {{Ex.: *Talkina makke*. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} *Noun: Tallik*. Cultural info: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

Talla *V* be hot, sweat, lie in sun {{Ex.: *Tallan*. It's hot. (the weather) *Tallan-ka*. / *Talla-ka*. I'm hot. *koc yete Talla?* When will it be hot? *tollon makkese Tallan*. It's very hot to us. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I'm getting hotter. *Tallan-ka*. I'm sweating. *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom*. His armpits sweated. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu*. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. *Tallahne yuukis*. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} *Noun: Taala*. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry. Words containing this: Tallan

Tallan (Made from: Talla, -n₃) *V* get/become hot, sweat Meaning: possibly also 'to be hot,' but usually either to become hot, or to sweat. (Other Pronunc.: **Tallani** before a suffix)

Tallik *Nrevers. game of 10 sticks* *Verb: Talki*. Cultural info: game involving 10 larger sticks which one throws, and smaller counter sticks to keep score. Meaning: refers to either the sticks themselves or the game involving them.

Tallis *N* stick {{Ex.: *hanni Tallis?* Where is the stick? *Salkinin Tallis*. The flute split.}} Meaning: primarily a small stick in general, also small sticks for paying the peon game, can be used to refer to a flute.

Tamma *V* be in the middle, be half {{Ex.: *Tammanin*. It came to the middle. *Tammantak* on the side/on the other side/on half *ekwe accuSte Tammantak*. It isn't finished on one half/side. *Tammantak paaranitka*. On the other

side of the hill. *Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire*. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. *Tammantak rummetka* the other side of the river}} Grammar: usually used with -n to make a noun, verb form may only occur with -n(i). Meaning: the thing made from the middle is the side. [Attested only once] Words containing this: Tamman

Tamman (Made from: Tamma, -n₂) *N* other side, side, half Similar: **kiwersi**.

Tammus *N* cheek {{Ex.: *pukkeSte wak-Tammus*. His cheeks are swelled up.}}

Tamsi *V* slap {{Ex.: *kan-was Tamsi*. I slap him.}} Meaning: on any part of body, probably for a woman resisting a man who will not take no for an answer.

Tanol *N* chick Meaning: meaning completely unsure. [Attested only once]

Tansi *V* preach, give a sermon {{Ex.: *kan makamse Tansimi*. I preach for you.}}

Tap *N* body hair {{Ex.: *kata ores wak-Tap*. His body hair is like a bear. *kan meheesi Tapse*. I'm looking at the body hair. *ores wak-Tap* a bear's body hair (possibly unusual usage)}}
Verb: Tapse. Meaning: normally only of human body hair, but probably can also be used for a bear's hair.

Tappis *N* straw-like plant {{Ex.: *Tappis nuhu roote*. The straw-like plants are there.}}
Meaning: a plant that just has a thin, short stalk, nothing branching off to sides, could be a type of reed, grass, or straw.

Tapse *V* have body-hair {{Ex.: *TapseSmin* person with a lot of body hair *TaptYeSmin* person with extremely much body hair}}
Noun: Tap. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin (person with a lot of body-hair).

TapTap *N* robin [Attested only once]

Tar *N* moon, month {{Ex.: *rukkate-k Tar*. / *Tar rukkate*. The moon has a house (is having a house). *Tar iTTas* new moon *miTTeSte Tar* full moon *pumeSte-k-Tar* second half of moon/nearly full moon *kawranin Tar*. The moon finished (left, prob. right before new moon). *aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas*. Tomorrow the new moon will put itself (there, will come

out). *ores amma Taare*. A bear is eating the moon. (said during eclipse) *hemec'a Tar* one month}} *Verb: Tare*. (Other Pronunc.: **Taar** before a suffix starting with a vowel) Words containing this: *pumeSte-k-Tar*

Tarah *N* sky, heaven {{Ex.: *Tura Tarahtak*. It is thundering in the sky. *amenpu Tarah*. The sky is clouding up. *koc tollon amne yuu Tarah Tura*. When it rains a lot and the sky thunders. *ekwe neppe makke mehe, aNNis Tarah, Tawra hoole*. Not this (one) we see, a different sky/heaven, God lives (there). *Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte*. The road to heaven is narrow. *wak Tawra taprey Tarahtak*. He lives up in heaven (of the Christian God). *akra-k Tarahse*. He's looking up at the sky/to heaven.}} Meaning: meaning includes the physical sky and heavens, and also the heaven of the Christian God, unclear whether it would be associated with the traditional God also.

Tare *V* shine {{Ex.: *Tar Tare*. The moon is shining/there is moonlight. *Tare sottow*. The fire is shining.}} *Noun: Tar*. Meaning: usually of the moon shining (moonlight), may also be used for firelight.

Tarki *V* tell on, tattle {{Ex.: *paaTe haysane Tarki*. The Padre is telling on them. *paaTe makamse Tarki*. The Padre tells on you all.}}
Meaning: to tell someone that someone else has done something that was not allowed.

Tarse *Vrevers*. be a man {{Ex.: *TarsekiSpu* to pretend to be a man}} *Noun: Taares*. Grammar: may only be used with -kiSpu, about someone who is not a man pretending to be one, and not be used in a more general sense.

Taska *V* brighten {{Ex.: *waate akken Tassakpu*. It's starting to brighten (with the dawn). *Tassakpu pire*. The sky is brightening (with the dawn).}} Grammar: probably only used with -pu. Meaning: only of the sky brightening as the sun rises, cannot be used of the sky/weather clearing as clouds move away or of anything other than the sky. (Other Pronunc.: **Tassak** before -pu)

Tasku *V* be red {{Ex.: *loopohte-k himah'a Taskuhminum*. It's in between all the red ones (for ex. fleas). *enney Taskuhminum!* Write

with the red one (for ex. red pen)! *TaskuSmin*, *Taskumak* red thing, red things *Taskunin*. It turned red. *kulyan wak-sippos TaskuSmin* the blackbird's wing is red.}}

Tatlu *V* be flat-nosed {{Ex.: *TatluSmin*. / *TatluSmin hus*. (He's) a flat-nosed person.}} Grammar: might only occur with -Smin.

Tatta *V* cover with blankets {{Ex.: *kan-mes Tatta*. I cover you with several blankets. *Tattahte-me eeTe*. You sleep covered with layers of blankets *Tattahte-me eshen*. You're well-covered with blankets.}} Meaning: only used for covering with more than one blanket, layers of blankets, well-covered with several blankets.

***Tattu** *V* stop hurting {{Ex.: *Tattunin*. It stopped hurting.}} Grammar: probably only be used with -n(i) to mean the change from hurting to not hurting. Words containing this: Tattun

Tattun (Made from: *Tattu, -n₃) *V* stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: **Tattuni** before a suffix)

TattYi *N* bone {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak*. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones (he choked on them). *huuyi wak-TattYi* fish bone *Salkihne wak-TattYi*. It's bone is split.}}

TaTka *Vrevers*. go to a plain {{Ex.: *hoTTo*, *TaTkayis!* Go, go to go to a plain!}} *Noun*: **TaaTak**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

Tawra *Vrevers*. sit, stay, live {{Ex.: *nii-ka Tawra*. I live here. *irektak wak Tawra*. S/he's sitting on a rock. *ayun men-Tawras*, *Takkarpuy!* Bring your chair, sit yourself down! *kan Tawra mesme*. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). *Takkarpuy minmuy!* Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom).}} *Noun*: **Taawar**. (Other Pronunc.:

Takkar before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: Takkarpu, Tawrasmak

Tawrasmak (Made from: Tawra, -smak) *N* people Social use: used in translating Christian texts, not clear if it could be used with this meaning otherwise or how it differs from amakma.

Tawri *Vrevers*. stink, smell bad {{Ex.: *yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum*. And he stinks with sweat. *tollon Tawri*. (It). stinks a lot.}} *Noun*: **Takkir**. Words containing this: TawriSmin

TawriSmin (Made from: Tawri, -Smin) *N* yerba buena Pronunciation: might be cawriSmin (and not related to Tawri or stinking). Meaning: literally a stinky one, but only used to mean this plant. Sci. name: *Micromeria chamissonis* Benth. Jepson, p. 875..

Tayla *V* be short, be a midget {{Ex.: *TaylaSte* short (as a midget) *Taylamak* midgets/short people}} Meaning: only of a person, probably includes medical condition of being a midget or dwarf.

Taynara *V* be spotted Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, probably wrong. Social use: completely unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

Taywe *V* make acorn soup {{Ex.: *kan yete Taywesi*. I will just make acorn soup.}} Words containing this: Taywen

Taywen (Made from: Taywe, -n₂) *N* acorn soup/atole *Similar*: **hatul**. Meaning: thin atole soup, probably only if made of acorn meal but possibly also other grains.

Taywire *V* smile {{Ex.: *eepen-ak Taywire*. He passed by smiling.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: rare word, mayti is more common. [Tentative]

-Te Suff. (*V* > *V*) unknown meaning Grammar: suffix used at the ends of a few verbs, usually involves a physical description, but the meaning is not clear. Words containing this: henkoTTe, kiTiiTe, leeweTe, tahhaTe

Teeyo *V* blaze, burn strongly {{Ex.: *Teeyo sottow*. The fire blazes. *Teeyonin*, *Teeyon*. It blazed, it blazes.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning.

Teke *V* tip-toe {{Ex.: *kan Teke*, *Tekee-ka*. I tiptoe, I tiptoe.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **Tekee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

Telle *V* line up, be in line {{Ex.: *kan haysane Telle*. I'm lining them up. *Tellepu* to line oneself up}} Words containing this: Tellehte

Tellehte (Made from: Telle, -Ste) *perflined up in a row*

Temho *Vrevers*. put an arrow in the bow {{Ex.: *Temhoy nuk!* Put an arrow in your bow!}} *Noun*: **Temoh**. [Attested only once]

Temlele *V* burn much {{Ex.: *yulke sottow*, *Temlele waate*. The fire burns, it comes burning everything.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: usually of a fire spreading

out of control.

Temoh *Nrevers*. arrow {{Ex.: *kan-Temoh sippohte-k*. My arrow, it is well feathered. *kan-Temoh sippohte-k*. Your arrow, it is feathered. *kan-Temoh wayaanin*. My arrow missed. *kan kappi Temohse amSi-ka ekwe tonnempi kan-Temohse*. I'm carrying the arrows under my arm so I don't lose my arrows.}} *Similar: tiyos; Verb: Temho*. Cultural info: probably a smaller arrow for small game (rabbits, squirrels), with a rounded tip and no stone arrowhead, as opposed to tiyos, but Ar says the opposite.

Ten (Borrowed from: tren Spanish) *N train* {{Ex.: *wak Taakampin Tentak*. He brought it on the train. *kan Taakanin Tentak*. I came on the train.}} *Social use: hawneSmin has been constructed as a version built from Mutsun words.*

Tesele *V be pink below* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

Tette *V crush, pin down* {{Ex.: *Tetty nuk!* Crush it! *Tettehte-k*. It's crushed. *Tettemu haysa*. They're crushing each other. *kan-mes Tettesi*. I'm pinning you down.}} Meaning: either pin someone down while wrestling, or crush.

TeTmin *N sister-in-law, daughter-in-law* {{Ex.: *haayi TeTmin!* Come here, sister/daughter-in-law!}}

Tiinu *V wring out, twist* {{Ex.: *Tiinuy!* Wring (it) out! (while washing) *Tiinuhte* twisted}} *Similar: titru*. Meaning: may only be used of twisting a cloth out while washing (wringing), or may include more general twisting motions.

Tiipe *V thresh grain* {{Ex.: *Tiipehne tiriiku*. The wheat is being threshed. *Tiipe makse urkanum*. We thresh (it) with the mortar. *Tiipeksi-ka*. I'm threshing (it) really well.}}

Tiisen *N belt* *Similar: kuTrah*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

TiiTi *V be alive* {{Ex.: *kan TiiTi*. I'm alive. *TiiTimak yuu semmoSmin* live ones and a dead person *TiiTinin-ak*. He/she got better. *kan TiiTin*. I'm getting better. *TiiTiSte-k*. He's recovered. *kan iinate yuu-ka hiwsen TiiTin*. I'm sick and I want to get well. *kan-was*

TiiTimpi. I'm curing him (making him better).}} *Noun: Tiit*. Grammar: means 'to be alive' without -n(i). Words containing this: *TiiTimpi*, *TiiTin*

TiiTimpi (Made from: *TiiTi*, -mpi) *V heal, make get well* Meaning: to cause someone to recover from an illness.

TiiTin (Made from: *TiiTi*, -n₃) *V get well/better, recover* (Other Pronunc.: **TiiTini** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

Tiiye *V touch with the toes* {{Ex.: *Tiiye-ka-mes*. I'm touching you with my toes.}} Meaning: to touch gently with the toes, not to kick.

Tiki *V put in, insert* {{Ex.: *Tikiy wolsatka!* Put it in the bag! *Tikiipu* to put oneself into (something)}} (Other Pronunc.: **Tikii** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

Tikka *V chew* {{Ex.: *Tikkay miSSimpi!* Chew it well! *waaka Tikka*. The cow is chewing. *ekwe-me Tikka!* Don't chew (it)!}} *Similar: muyku, horko₂*.

Tilli *V burst, break apart, pop* {{Ex.: *Tillinin*. It broke apart (for ex. a rock). *TilliSte wak-hin*. His/her eye has burst. *Tilli-ka neppe poore*. I'm bursting (popping) this flea. *kahhaye Tilsi* to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) *Tilliy!* Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i). Words containing this: *Tillin*

Tillin (Made from: *Tilli*, -n₃) *V burst, break apart, pop* Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own. (Other Pronunc.: **Tillini** before a suffix)

Tillu *V listen attentively/carefully, squint at* {{Ex.: *Tillusi men kannis*. You're listening to me carefully. *kan Tillusi*. I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

Timme *N whale* {{Ex.: *Timmekma* whales}} *Verb: Timse*.

Timse *V hunt whales* {{Ex.: *Timsena* to so whale hunting}} *Noun: Timme*.

Tinna *V crush, squash* {{Ex.: *Tinnahte-k*. It is crushed. *Tinnay nuk!* Crush it! *ney'a-k*

Tinnanin. It got crushed just now.}} *Similar*: **cina**. Grammar: by itself means to crush something, with -n(i), means something gets crushed. Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel. Words containing this: TinnaSte

TinnaSte (Made from: Tinna, -Ste) *perf* crushed, squashed Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

Tinwi *V* milk {{Ex.: *Tinwi haysa*. They are milking.}} Meaning: meaning/context unsure. [Tentative]

Tipil *N* tool for handling corn Meaning: possibly also for storing or processing corn, exact meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

Tipol *N* basket tool for fishing Cultural info: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing they had for fishing made by weaving together barras for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel shape) and they put that into the river to catch fish....Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord. Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in corriente where water was not cesparranda & where was not much water.". [Attested only once]

Tipoohol *N* feather headdress, headband *native*: **wareh**; *Similar*: **tiwih**. Cultural info: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

Tippe₁ *N* knife {{Ex.: *waray Tippesum!* Cut it with a knife! *kan-was aayimi Tippese*. I remove the knife for him (pull it out of him for him). *wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum*. The skin is scraped with a knife. *kan-was hara neppe Tippese*. I'm giving him this knife.}} *Verb*: **Tippe₂**.

Tippe₂ *V* stab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: *kan-was Tipse*. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} *Noun*: **Tippe₁**. Grammar: rare, Tippe is usually a noun.

Tiswi *V* judge {{Ex.: *Tiswin miSSimakse, ekeTse makke ya*. (He) will judge the good ones, and also our sins.}}

TiT *N* life, destiny {{Ex.: *kawran kan-TiT*. My life is ending. *ussi kan-TiT ekwe nii*. Because my life/destiny is not here (I belong in the other world). *kuutYi kan-TiT*. My life is short. *hemec'a moonoy tiiwistak kan himmana kan-TiTse*. I look for my destiny in a jimsonweed

flower.}} *Verb*: **TiiTi**.

TiTi *N* honeydew from reed Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

TiTki *V* cut with scissors {{Ex.: *TiTkipu-ka kan-urihse kan-timmahtak*. I'm cutting my hair with scissors on my forehead.}} *Similar*: **SuuSa**; *Similar*: **tihhir**. Meaning: cut the hair with scissors, instead of singing it to cut it. [Attested only once]

TiTKu *V* tear {{Ex.: *TiTKunin*. It tore. *kan-was yete TiTKu*. I will tear it. *ekwe-ka-mes TiTKu men-roopase*. I'm not tearing your clothes. *tiiru-k TiTKuSte wak-Taapu*. His clothes are very torn. *TiTKuSte pappel*. The paper is torn.}} *Similar*: **titwi**. Meaning: often of tearing cloth up into pieces or strips. Words containing this: TiTSu, TiTKuSte

TiTKuSte (Inflected form of: TiTKu, -Ste) *perf* torn Meaning: usually of cloth or paper.

TiTSu (Made from: TiTKu, -s-s) *V* shred, tear to pieces Meaning: tear into many pieces, not just tear once.

TiTTa *V* be muddy {{Ex.: *TiTTapu-k*. He is getting himself muddy.}} Words containing this: TiTTahte

TiTTahte (Inflected form of: TiTTa, -Ste) *perf* muddy

Tiwak *Nrevers*. flicker *Verb*: **Tiwka**. Cultural info: feathers used for feathering arrows, possibly associated with a medicine man. Meaning: type of bird, red shoulders and body, spotted breast. Sci. name: on Dawson p. 1039.

Tiwka *Vrevers*. catch flickers {{Ex.: *Tiwkana makke*. We go flicker hunting.}} *Noun*: **Tiwak**. Cultural info: feathers used for feathering arrows, possibly associated with a medicine man. Meaning: type of bird, red shoulders and body, spotted breast. Sci. name: on Dawson p. 1039.

Tohoro *V* pass {{Ex.: *Tohoroninse sii?* Did the water pass by?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

Tohpe *V* dry up {{Ex.: *Tohpenin*. (It) dried up. *TohpeSte* dried up}} *Similar*: **corko₁** 1. Meaning: rare word for corko. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***Tohro** *V* have shaved head {{Ex.: *Tohronin-ka*. I got a shaved head. *kan-mes Tohrompi*. I make your head shaved (I shave your head).

TohroSmin person with a shaved head}}

Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).

***Tokke** *V* run {{Ex.: *wak Tokkenis haysane*. He ran away from them. *yete-k Tokken*. He will run. *sitka numan kuutis soro, numan Tokken sii*. in the water that flows a little bit, where the water runs *wak-in Tokken*. His tears run (flow). *ToktYeSmin* good runner}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), to indicate motion, or rarely with -Smin. Meaning: both literally run with one's feet, and for water or tears to run, but less usual for that than words for 'flow'. Words containing this: Tokken, ToktYeSmin

Tokken (Made from: *Tokke, -n₃) *V* run (Other Pronunc.: **Tokkeni** before a suffix)

ToktYeSmin (Made from: *Tokke, -tY-, -Smin) *N* good runner

Tolles *N* cradle, baby basket *Similar*: -s₃. Meaning: probably literally the thing you cradle/wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

Tomto *V* loosen, be loose {{Ex.: *kan-was Tomto*. I loosen it. *Tomtohte* loose}} Meaning: possibly of clothing. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tonko, *V* have skinny, dry feet {{Ex.: *Tonkomak* ones with skinny, dry feet}} Meaning: possibly of chickens, describing their feet.

Tonko, *V* be flat-bellied, be flat {{Ex.: *TonkoSte* flat-bellied/flat from drying}} *Similar*: **corko**, 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one's belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

Tonme *V* see something/someone dead {{Ex.: *Tonmena makam*. You all are going to see a dead animal (look for it). *TonmeSte men-aanan*. (One sees that) your mother died (some time ago).}} Meaning: can probably mean to see that a person or animal is dead, or to see a dead person/animal.

Tonno *V* grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: *kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYukse*. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.

TooTolwa *N* plantain {{Ex.: *hoTTo hooyoyis TooTolwa!* Go, go to get plantain!}}

Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun form, and pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Totko *V* be bunched together {{Ex.: *Totko haysa eeTe*. They're sleeping bunched together. *Totkompiy haysane!* Bunch them together! *makse Totko*. We're bunched together.}} Meaning: usually used of sleeping, similar to "spooning," but sometimes used more generally.

Totto *V* snap thumb against face/head {{Ex.: *ussi maksen-me Tottos?* Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?}} *Similar*: **tulku**. Cultural info: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

Toylo *V* sit cross-legged {{Ex.: *ToyloSte haysa Tawra sottowtak*. They were seated cross-legged at the fire. *Toylo-ka*. I'm sitting cross-legged.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tuhhi *V* dawn, become day {{Ex.: *Tuhhinin*. It dawned.}} *Similar*: **akke** 2; *Verb*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: may only be used with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. [Attested only once]

Tuhsi *V* revers. be daytime *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. [Attested only once]

***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. Words containing this: Tuhyin, TuhyiSte

Tuhyin (Made from: *Tuhyi, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

TuhyiSte (Inflected form of: *Tuhyi, -Ste) *perf* high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

-Tuk Suff. (N) with, together {{Ex.: *cen-ak waate wak-tawsesTuk*. Now he's coming with his little brother. *kan wattin mesTuk*. I'm going with you. *kan eeTe tammalahTuk*. I am sleeping with the mountain lion. (a mountain lion pelt) *hoTTo mukurmahTuk!* Go with the woman!}} Grammar: do something together with someone (comitative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-hTuk** after a vowel)

Tukalas N index finger Pronunciation: pronunciation not typical for Mutsun, very unsure. [Attested only once]

Tuki V be empty {{Ex.: *TukiSte* empty}} Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

Tuknu V signal with eye(s) [Attested only once]

TuktYaSmin (Made from: Tuuka, -tY-, -Smin) N beggar

Tullu V make holes, perforate {{Ex.: *TulluSte kan-looya*. My pot has holes. *Tulluy!* Make holes (in it)! *Tullunin looya*. My pot got holes.}} Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

Tumma, N flavor, taste, scent {{Ex.: *awsey amSi Tummate!* Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! *miSte wak-Tumma*. Its flavor is good. *ekwe Tummate*. It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. *ekwena petsen, suukar, Tummamin*. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}} Similar: ***tsumma**; Verb: **Tumma**₂. Grammar: almost always used with -min or -te, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (tsumma). Words containing this: Tummamin, Tummate

Tumma₂ V be tasty {{Ex.: *Tummanin kannis*. It got tasty to me. *Tummampin-ka*. I made it tasty.}} Noun: **Tumma**₁.

Tummamin (Made from: Tumma₁, -min) N flavorful thing, sugar Meaning: can refer to flavorful meat or such, having any good flavor, not necessarily sweet.

Tummaspu (Made from: Tumsa, -pu) V enjoy oneself, savor food Meaning: may mean both to enjoy oneself and to enjoy food or for food to be tasty, unclear meaning.

Tummate (Made from: Tumma₁, -te) V be tasty, have flavor

Tumsa V like, enjoy {{Ex.: *Tumsan-me*. You enjoy the taste (of something). *Tumsanin-ka*. I liked it (of something sweet). *lelseninse-me?* *Tumsanis-me*. Did you like (it)? You enjoyed it (before). *Tummaspuy!* Enjoy yourself! *Tummaspun-ak*. He enjoyed himself.}} Meaning: probably only of food, except enjoying oneself (with -pu). (Other Pronunc.: **Tummas** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: Tummaspu

Tumyu V be smiling {{Ex.: *Tumyu mak-sire*. Our hearts are smiling. *Tumyu-ka waate*. I come along smiling/laughing. *kan Tumyu, kan Tumuypu*. I'm smiling, I'm smiling.}} Similar: **Tuumuye**. Grammar: meaning is same with -pu. Meaning: to be full of laughter, to be smiling all the time, often of going along smiling or laughing. (Other Pronunc.: **Tumuy** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

Tunku V signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: *Tunkun-ka yete*. I will signal 'no' with my nose. *Tunkut kannis!* Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink! *TunnukpaN* someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: to make a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.: **Tunnuk** before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

***Tuppu** V poke in the eye {{Ex.: *Tuppunin-ka*. I got pricked in the eye. *kan-was Tuppumpin*. I poked him in the eye. *kan TuppuSte*. I've gotten poked in the eye.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (get poked in eye), -mpi (poke someone in eye), -Ste (have been poked in eye), or possibly -pu (poke self in eye). Meaning: by accident, not intentional attack on eye.

Tura V thunder {{Ex.: *Tura Tarahtak*. It is thundering in the sky. *koc Tura haslin ekTemak*. When it thunders, the bad people are scared.}} Similar: **Tuura**; Similar: **wilpe**. Grammar: can be used alone to mean 'it's thundering'.

Tuske V gather plant type {{Ex.: *Tuskena makke*. We go to gather (this type of) herb.}} Noun: **Tuskes**. Cultural info: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows

1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

Tuskes *N* type of herb/plant *Verb*: **Tuske**. Cultural info: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

Tutta *V* be a young man { {Ex.: *TuttaSmin* young man} } Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, may be Tuuta. [Ar + Asc. guess]

TuTna *V* be wrinkled { {Ex.: *TuTnahte men-hin*. Your face is small and wrinkled.} } *Similar*: **Tuyru**. Meaning: possibly small and wrinkled, of eyes or face.

TuTware *V* be blunt-nosed Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

Tutsu *V* walk continually { {Ex.: *Tutsumpi wak*. He is made to walk continuously.} } Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tuuhis *N* day, daytime { {Ex.: *Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis*. He is coming today (this day). *himah'a Tuuhis okse haysa hiSSe*. All day they used to do it. *tawhari-ka Tuuhis*. I work in the daytime. *uThin Tuuhis haysa yete citte*. They will dance for/in two days. *akkenin Tuuhis*. The day dawned.} } *Verb*: ***Tuhyi**; *Verb*: **Tuhsi**; *Noun*: **Tuhhi**. Words containing this: horpen-Tuuhis

Tuuka *V* beg, ask for { {Ex.: *hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene*? Who do you ask (for

something), your grandmother? *hoTTo Tuukayis!* Go ask! *Tuukay nuk!* Ask for it! *Tuukana makke tiriikuse*. We go to ask for wheat.} } Words containing this: TuktYaSmin

Tuumuye *Adv* smiling, with a smile *Similar*: **Tumyu**.

Tuura *N* thunder song *Similar*: **Tura**. Meaning: a thunder song, separate type from hiwei song type. [Attested only once]

Tuurum *N* skin { {Ex.: *hoomonin-ak Tuurum*. He peeled the skin.} } Meaning: only human skin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Tuyli *V* have sores *Noun*: **Tuylis**. Meaning: ball-like sores that grow anywhere on the body, text too unclear to be sure of meaning. [Tentative] Words containing this: Tuylis

Tuylis (Made from: Tuyli, -s₃) *N* sores *Verb*: **Tuyli**. Meaning: ball-like sores that grow anywhere on the body, meaning unsure because text faint.

Tuylu *V* catch vultures { {Ex.: *Tuyluna makke*. We go to catch turkey vultures.} } *Noun*: **Tuylun**. Meaning: this bird, the turkey vulture, was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* Wied, Dawson p. 340.

Tuylun *N* vulture { {Ex.: *Tuylun eTtak* in the turkey vulture's bed} } *Verb*: **Tuylu**. Meaning: turkey vulture, (this bird) was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* Wied, Dawson p. 340.

Tuyru *V* be wrinkled { {Ex.: *TuyruSte-k wak-hin*. His face is wrinkled. *Tuyrumpi* to make something wrinkled} } *Similar*: **TuTna**.

ts

tsayla *V* lie face up { {Ex.: *tsayla-k eeTe*. He's sleeping face-up. *kan tsayla*. I'm (lying) face-up. *tsaylanuy!* Put him face up (on his back)! *tsayyalpuy!* Lie/turn yourself face up!} } *Opp*: **matla**. (Other Pronunc.: **tsayyal** before -pu or -mu) Words containing this: tsaylanu, tsayyalpu

tsaylanu (Made from: tsayla, -nu) *V* put/lay face up Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

tsayyalpu (Made from: tsayla, -pu) *V* turn/lay oneself face upward Meaning: turn or lie on one's back, often while sleeping.

***tsumma** *N* sweetness { {Ex.: *ekwena tsummamin*. There is nothing sweet.} } *Similar*: **Tumma**. Grammar: only appears with -min or -te. Meaning: of flavors and food. Words containing this: tsummamin, tsummate

tsummamin (Made from: *tsumma, -min) *N* sweet thing Meaning: of food.

tsummate (Made from: *tsumma, -te) *V* be sweet
Meaning: literally 'have sweetness'.

tY

-tY- *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) very, really, extremely {{Ex.: *muhtYeSte okse paaTe*. The priest used to be really suspicious. *rictaSmin-me*. You're a big talker. *nii haysa hintYeSmin*. They are here, the wanderers. *moT-me caltYaSmin?* Are you someone who pees a lot? *ekwe-k hintYeSmin, miSmin Taares*. He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. *amtYaSmin* big eater (glutton)}}
Grammar: intensive infix, -tYe added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: **-tYe** after a single-syllable word)

tYottYoni *N* holly berry {{Ex.: *koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonise*. when the girl goes to pick holly berries.}} *Verb*: **toyno**. Cultural info: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose

steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Pronunciation: unusual relationship between noun and verb. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Sci. name: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* OR *Photinia arbutifolia* Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

***tYuuke** *V* jump {{Ex.: *tYuukenin por*. The flea jumped.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) indicating motion, might be possible with -Ste or -mpi. Meaning: often of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a flea or similar things, unlike *culu* indicating general jumping. Words containing this: **tYuuken**

tYuuken (Made from: *tYuuke, -n₃) *V* jump Meaning: usually of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a jumping flea. (Other Pronunc.: **tYuukeni** before a suffix)

u

ucirmin (Made partly from: -min) *N* small needle
Grammar: stem *ucir* unknown.

ucwi (Made from: *uuci*, -w-) *V* open

uhhi *N* father-in-law, mother-in-law {{Ex.: *kan-uhhi* my mother/father-in-law}} *Similar*: **uhnin**. Meaning: for both male and female relative.

uhnin *N* mother-in-law {{Ex.: *kan-uhnin* my mother-in-law}} *Similar*: **uhhi**. Grammar: probably derived from *uhhi* historically.

***uhSi** *V* increase {{Ex.: *niSSasum-me uhSimpi men-hiSSene*. You're increasing your work by this. *uhSimpin-me*. You increased (gained weight). *waatena uhSiniykun peso*. The money comes to have increased.}} *Similar*: **hawhi**. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -mpi. Words containing this: *uhSimpi*, *uhSin*

uhSimpi (Made from: *uhSi, -mpi) *V* increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with

-pu).

uhSin (Made from: *uhSi, -n₃) *V* increase Grammar: something increases on its own.

uhwi (Made partly from: -w-) *V* take out {{Ex.: *uhwi!* Take (it) out!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could have a longer form *uhuwe* as well. Grammar: probably contains -w- or -we, but stem verb unknown.

ukca *V* offer {{Ex.: *ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me*. You are an offerer, you are generous. *tukne-me-was ukca*. If you would offer to him.}} Words containing this: *ukcaSmin*

ukcaSmin (Made from: *ukca*, -Smin) *perf* generous one, offerer Meaning: someone who likes to offer things to others.

ukke *V* bring/carry/fetch water {{Ex.: *ukkeyis hoTTo!* Go bring water! *aruh'a-ka ukkeykun*. I went to bring water early in the morning. *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum*. I went to get

water with one water dish. *kan-was yete ukke*. I will bring him water. *kan ukkenun*. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).}}

Similar: ukki. Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

ukki *V drink* {{Ex.: *yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis*. Wait while I drink a little. *ukkisihne kaltu, husluhne kaltu*. The broth is drunk, the broth is sipped. *hiSSey sii limoonum amSi makam ukkisi!* Make water with lemon so you all (can) drink! *ukkisi-ka neppe TaaresTuk*. I'm drinking with this man. *ukkisi-ka-was*. I cause him to drink. *hassa-kas ukkisina siise*. I feel like going to drink water. *hassa-kas kan ukkisi*. I feel like drinking. (of someone about to binge on alcohol) *ukkiy sii!* Drink water!}} *Similar: ukke*. Grammar: almost always used with -si 'just' with same meaning ('drink'), but can be used without it. Words containing this: ukkisi

ukkisi (Made from: ukki, -si₁) *V drink* Grammar: much more common than ukki alone. Meaning: -si adds no meaning, this means the same as ukki does (simply 'drink'), and is the normal word for drinking.

ukmi *V be missing a hand or foot* {{Ex.: *ukmihte* missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ukni *V drown* {{Ex.: *uknin-ak rummetka*. He's drowning in the river. *kan yete uknin*. I will drown.}} *Similar: wakku, melso*. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or possibly -ste or -mpi. Words containing this: uknin

uknin (Made from: ukni, -n₃) *V drown* Grammar: someone drowns on their own, not to drown someone. (Other Pronunc.: **uknini** before a suffix)

***ulaw** *N place part of a placename* Grammar: only occurs with -tak. Words containing this: ulawtak

ulawtak (Made from: *ulaw, -tak₂) *N place placename*

ule *Adv yet* {{Ex.: *ekwe ule*. Not (done) yet.}} Grammar: usage unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, could be same word as huule. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ullis *N dish* {{Ex.: *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum*. I went to get water with one dish.}} Meaning: general word for any type of dish, sometimes for water.

umaaya *N compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian* {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin*. The

PahSins, who are our compatriots. *kan-umaayakma* my compatriots}} *Similar: oneeya*. Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to Europeans.

umhu *Vrevers. hunt wolves* {{Ex.: *umhuna makke*. We go to hunt wolves.}} *Noun: ummuh*.

umin *N badger* *Similar: tikwiS*. Social use: animal known as lobo de tierra, this word may have been replaced by tikwiS. [Attested only once]

ummuh *Nrevers. wolf* *Verb: umhu*. Cultural info: one had to hunt them with a group of at least 3-4 men, because when one shot one, several more would attack. Meaning: might be a rather large species.

ummuy *N type of four-footed animal* Meaning: unknown what kind of four-footed animal, some specific kind. [Attested only once]

umSe *V welcome, receive, host* {{Ex.: *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest.

uncuSmi *V catch stink bugs* {{Ex.: *uncuSmina makke*. We go to catch stink bugs.}} *Noun: uncuSmin*. Pronunciation: formed historically from uncuSmin by deleting part of -Smin, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may come historically from uncuSmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably *Eleodes* species (*Eleodes* ca. *spinipes?*).

uncuSmin (Made partly from: -Smin) *N stink bug, sblack beetle* {{Ex.: *uncuSminmak* stink bugs}} *Verb: uncuSmi*. Meaning: a stinky black beetle, also called Pinacate beetle. Sci. name: probably *Eleodes* species (*Eleodes* ca. *spinipes?*).

unku *V be thin* Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be a type of basket or type of stick. [Ar + Asc. guess]

unni, *V let, allow, permit* {{Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask permission. *ekwe-ka unnispu*. I (will) not allow (it). *ekwe unnispu kawaayu uucihte*. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! *ekwe-ka-mes yete unnisi*. I will not let you.}} Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and uuni 'want'.

unni, *V* have {{Ex.: *men ekwe hiwsen unnisi*.

You don't want to have (it).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si, with same meaning, usual way to express 'have' is with -te, but this word can be used even without stating what it is one has. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

unre *V* gathers wild onions {{Ex.: *unrena makke*. We go to gather wild onions.}} *Noun*: **uuner**.

unyahayma *N* place a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

uphi *V* sip {{Ex.: *uphi-ka*. I'm sipping (a drink). *yeela-ka uphi!* Let me sip a little!}} Meaning: taking little sips while sitting at the table eating, rather than drinking something down all at once.

upki *V* knock over, stumble {{Ex.: *upkinin-ka*. I fell over. *upkiy!* Knock (it) over!}} *Synonym*: **harki**. Grammar: with -n(i) means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over'. Words containing this: upkin

upkin (Made from: upki, -n₃) *V* fall over, stumble Grammar: to fall over or stumble on one's own. (Other Pronunc.: **upkini** before a suffix)

upla *V* be round/spherical Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: round like a ball (sphere), not a hoop (circle). Words containing this: uplaSmin

uplaSmin (Made from: upla, -Smin) *N* round one, ball *loanword*: **woola**.

***upru** *V* roll {{Ex.: *paaranitkatum haysa uprunin*. They rolled down from the hill. *uprumpiy!* Roll (something)!}} *Similar*: **liiyo**. Grammar: only used with either -n(i), -mpi, or rarely -si (or possibly -Ste). Words containing this: uprumpi, uprun

uprumpi (Made from: *upru, -mpi) *V* roll Grammar: to roll something, usually down a hill or such, not to roll on one's own.

uprun (Made from: *upru, -n₃) *V* roll Grammar: roll (usually down a hill or such) on its own, not to roll something down. (Other Pronunc.: **upruni** before a suffix)

ura *V* make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *uraapun wak*. He/she is making fun of him/herself.}} Grammar: may only be used with -pu. Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **uraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

ureh *N* bride, groom {{Ex.: *urehmak* bride and groom}} *Verb*: **urhe**. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, would have to express as something like kasaarimak. [Attested only once]

urhe *V* revers. take a wife/husband *Noun*: **ureh**. [Attested only once]

uri *V* gather shellfish {{Ex.: *uriina* to go to gather shellfish}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **urii** before one consonant and then a vowel in the word)

urih *N* hair {{Ex.: *layTaSte men-urih*. Your hair is long. *terses men-urihse?* You cut your hair? *kan-mes assa men-urihse*. I'm parting your hair.}} *Similar*: **samursi**. Meaning: of hair on the head (not body hair).

uris *N* weapon, tool, net {{Ex.: *kan uriste*. I have a weapon. *hanni-k roote-was uris*. Where is it, the weapon of his? *kan-mes yete haTTa kan-uriisum*. I will hit you with my weapon. *ekwes makam huynina uriisum?* Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?}} *Verb*: **ursi**. Cultural info: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: **uriis** before a vowel in the same word)

urkan *N* mortar {{Ex.: *urkantak wak hutnahne*. It is ground up in the mortar. *Tiipe makse urkanum*. We're threshing grain with a mortar. *ayun niSSa urkan!* Give me this mortar!}} Cultural info: probably a portable, stone mortar.

urse *V* learn {{Ex.: *ursey!* Learn (it)! *ekwe-ka holle urse*. I can't learn. *ursehne riica*. The language is being learned. *leksyon ursehne*. The lesson is being learned. *kecwisi-me ursen*. You learned quickly. *urse-ka citte*. I'm learning to dance.}} Meaning: of learning a language, academic content, or a skill/activity.

ursi, *V* have long/a lot of hair {{Ex.: *ursiSmin mukurma* a woman with a long of/long hair}} Grammar: may only be used with -Smin and -mak, only to describe people. Meaning: refers to hair on the head, not body hair, can indicate a large hair style ('big hair') or long hair.

ursi, *V* revers. have a weapon/tool/net *Noun*: **uris**. [Attested only once]

***urukSa** *V* want strongly, desire {{Ex.: *urukSan Suupis!* I really want the handkerchief! *urukSan makam wattinin.* I really wish you all would go.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'I' is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. Words containing this: *urukSan*

urukSan (Made from: *urukSa, -n₃) *V* desire, want strongly Grammar: see *urukSa*. (Other Pronunc.: **urukSani** before a suffix)

uset *V* conceive, get pregnant *Similar: tunnu, rutsu, paaye.* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

uske *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *ottoy eshen, uskey neppese!* Mend the blanket, mend this!}} Meaning: meaning similar to *otto*.

usku *V* be quiet {{Ex.: *uskuSte haysa.* They're quiet.}} Meaning: less common word for *henseksi*. [Tentative]

usla *V* be deep-set {{Ex.: *uslaSmin* deep-set ones (eyes) *uslahte hin.* deep-set eyes}} Meaning: of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uspu *V* revers. fast {{Ex.: *men uspu.* You are fasting.}} *loanword: yunaari; Similar: coppopu; Noun: *usup.* Meaning: to go without food.

usse *N* tribe Meaning: any tribe in general, not a specific name of one.

ussi *conj* why, because {{Ex.: *ussi-me paTTihne!* (Don't go around stealing) because you will be caught! *ussi-me maayi?* Why are you laughing? *aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate.* I'm throwing up, because I'm sick.}} Grammar: can work as a question word or as a conjunction.

***usup** *N* revers. fast {{Ex.: *usupway: yete ammahne tooTe.* Fasting time: meat will be eaten later.}} *Verb: uspu.* Grammar: only used with -way. Meaning: one's fast, the fact of not eating food. Words containing this: *usupway*

usupway (Made from: *usup, -way) *N* fasting time, Lent

uswi *V* give seeds {{Ex.: *uswimit!* Give me seeds!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: only appears with -mi, but may be used more broadly. [Tentative]

uSin *N* water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

uSSule *V* go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might have an unknown suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uSuwas (Made partly from: -was₃) *Adv* last, previous {{Ex.: *uSuwas aasir* last year}} *Similar: aNNis.* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be related to *uyka*. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

ute (Made partly from: -spu) *V* make faces, move like a wasp {{Ex.: *kata pinnan utespu.* to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

uti *V* more, would rather Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: usage in sentence unsure, but can probably be used to indicate preference for one thing more than another, probably usually an adverb, but can be used with verbal suffix -si. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

utih *N* pillow {{Ex.: *ayun utih!* Bring me a pillow! *cekle wak-utih.* His pillow is tall/thick.}}

utku *V* double over {{Ex.: *utkuy! cunnuya, kuwahne.* "Doubled it (over)!" Also "to fold," it is said.}} Meaning: less common word similar to or same as *cunnu*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

utne *V* revers. have magic {{Ex.: *utnen-ka.* I have magic. (said by sorcerer)}} *Noun: utten.* Meaning: may be limited to having magic right at that moment, during a ceremonial dance. [Attested only once]

utten *N* revers. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman {{Ex.: *haywe makke uttene.* We see the doctor.}} *loanword: totoor; Verb: utne.* Cultural info: traditional Mutsun type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

uttu *V* put (away), store {{Ex.: *uttuyisyuT!* You all go to put (it somewhere)! *uttuy horpey!* Put

it in the middle! *uttuy irektak!* Put it on the rock! *he'e, uttupu-ka.* Yes, I'm putting it on. *uttuykun-ka siise.* I went to put away the water.}} Meaning: usually just 'put somewhere,' but can be used for putting something away to store it. Words containing this: uttupu, uttu hakkis

uttu hakkis (Phrasal verb composed of: uttu, *hakkis, -s₃) *V* put on diaper *Synonym:* **huwi**. Meaning: to diaper the baby, put a diaper on the baby.

uttupu (Made from: uttu, -pu) *V* put on, dress Meaning: literally 'put something on oneself,' but usually of any type of clothing.

uttYuy Nrevers. roadrunner *Verb:* **utYyu**. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: *Geococcyx californicus* Dawson p. 1137.

utwi *V* serve {{Ex.: *kan-mes utwi.* I'm serving you. *koc hiS'a utwi.* When (someone) serves something.}}

uThin *num* two, both, twice {{Ex.: *uThin paytaSmin* two hunters *uThin wak hiwaanin.* He arrived twice. *kan waate uThin paaranitkatum.* I come from the two hills. *makke uThin.* We are two/There are two of us. *kan hiwsen uThine.* I like them both. *makke uThinya nossopun.* We are both sighing. *uyka kan wayampis uThina.* Yesterday I made it miss twice. *uThisi* two by two/by twos}} *Similar:* **uTuy**. Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually uThinya) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually uThina). (Other Pronunc.: **uThi** before -na and -si) Words containing this: uThina, uThinwas

uThina (Made from: uThin, -na₃) *num* twice

uThinwas (Inflected form of: uThin, -was₃) *num* second Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

uThinya *N* both

uTnin *Adv* two days, Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTnin-ak haysane rakke.* He announces them (in church) the second time.}} Meaning: usually refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to making the second church announcement, the more usual word for counting first, second, etc. is uThinwas.

uTsu *V* put away separately {{Ex.: *uTsuy nahan wak-tawahtak, wak-tawharistak.* Put (it) away

there separately, at his work, at his work.}}

***uTTa** *V* take care of, wait for {{Ex.: *makkese neppe uTTasi.* This one cares for us. *uTTasi-me kannis kuutis.* You take care of me for a little. *uTTasi-ka hawnane.* I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. *uTTasit!* Take care of me! *uTTaspuy!* Take care of yourself! *niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose.* By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}} *Similar:* **Taaye**; *Noun:* **wuuTa**. Grammar: only used with -si, but no change to meaning, or with -spu for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for. Words containing this: uTTasi, uTTaspu

uTTasi (Made from: *uTTa, -si₁) *V* take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what -si is, does not add meaning.

uTTaspu (Made from: *uTTa, -spu) *V* take care of oneself

uTuy *N* Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTuy ney'a tapah, tawah.* Today is Tuesday now, (there is) work.}} *Similar:* **uThin**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: unclear how related to uThin. Social use: if this was introduced for the name of a day in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

utYyu *Vrevers.* catch roadrunners {{Ex.: *utYyuna makke.* We go to catch roadrunners.}} *Noun:* **uttYuy**. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: *Geococcyx californicus* (Dawson p. 1137).

uuci *V* close, shut {{Ex.: *uuciy tina!* Close that! *uucimpi wak-hiine.* He closes his eyes. *uucihite wak-hin.* His eyes are closed. *ucwiw men-innu!* Open your door! *kan yete maahi uucise.* / *kan-was yete uuci innuse.* I will close the door. *hikihte uucistak.* It's hung on the door.}} *Similar:* **kicca**; *Synonym:* **maahi**. Grammar: with -mpi or alone, means to close something, with -Ste means something is closed (by someone or on its own), with -n(i) would be expected to mean something closes on its own, but this may not be used. Meaning: of closing eyes, door, etc.. Words containing this: ucwi, uucis

uucis (Made from: uuci, -s₃) *N* door *Synonym:* **innu**. Grammar: literally 'thing you use to close with'.

uuhe *V* raise, put away, lift {{Ex.: *uuhey nuk!* Raise it (to put it away)! *miSSimpi uuhey!* Put it away well! *kan uuhe tooTese*. I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). *uuheykun-ka neppese*. I went to put this away. *kan uuhespu*. I raise myself up (for God). *uhwiy nuk!* Get it out! (something which has been put away) *uuhenin*. It got put away (on its own).}}

Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away. Words containing this: *uuhemsa*

uuhemsa (Made from: *uuhe*, -*msa*) *N* storage place Meaning: somewhere probably high up where you can raise things up to store them.

uuli (Borrowed from: *ule* Spanish) *N* rubber {{Ex.: *witTinin, kata uuli*. (It) turned hard, like rubber.}} [Attested only once]

uumit *N* bird-hunting blind {{Ex.: *uumit attehne kulyan*. A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uuner *N* evers. wild onion *Verb*: **unre**. Meaning: small onion that grows in the countryside, has pretty rose-colored flowers, looks like a cultivated onion.

uuni, *V* want {{Ex.: *kan uunin*. I wanted to.}} Meaning: there is confusion between this word and *unni* 'let'. Social use: used primarily in Ar's time, only rarely by Asc.'s time.

uuni, *V* answer, respond {{Ex.: *uuni-me kan-mes haawa*. You respond (when) I call you.}} Meaning: respond or pay attention or notice, for ex. when someone calls, possibly overlapping with *unni* 'allow'.

uupi, *V* cover one's self {{Ex.: *uupihite makse koc amne*. We're covered (with extra clothes) when it rains.}} Meaning: for ex. with extra clothing, rain gear, when it rains, but unsure whether meaning is more general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uupi, *N* spring water *Similar*: **teren**; *Similar*: **takkaSmin-sii**. Meaning: probably the water, rather than the spring itself, but word is very unsure, uncommon word related to *teren*. [Attested only once]

uupic *N* acorn cup/shell {{Ex.: *yuukis uupic* acorn cup *kata uupic* like an acorn cup}} *Similar*: **opanniS**. Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the

bottom part.

uuru *V* receive, give, proffer {{Ex.: *kan uuru ennese*. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). *kan-was yete uuru meese, yuu-me-was hara uThin issusum*. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.}} Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving.

uuse *V* smell, stink {{Ex.: *uusehne nuk-me*. It is said that you are smelled. (you are smelly enough to notice) *kan uusehne*. I'm smelly.}} *Similar*: **hus**. Meaning: to be smelly enough to emit an odor, not to smell someone (*husse*).

uusu *V* receive {{Ex.: *uusu haysa hiS'ase*. They receive something. *uusus haysa rukkatka*. They received (many small bits of cloth) at the ranch.}} Meaning: of receiving a lot, or many small things.

uutiS *N* arrow-point {{Ex.: *suupihite uutiS, suupihite hiruhmin*. The arrow point is tied on, all are tied on.}}

uuTit *num* four {{Ex.: *uuTitsi* four by four/by fours *uuTit tanats*. forty *uuTit nuwa*. There are four. *kaphan uuTit nuuyati, nuuya sukmu*. (He) finishes 3 or 4, (then he) stops smoking.}} Words containing this: *uuTitin*, *uuTitwas*

uuTitin (Made partly from: *uuTit*) *N* Thursday {{Ex.: *uuTitin ney'a tapah, tawah*. Today is Thursday now, (there is) work.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, assumed based on *uuTit*. Grammar: unknown suffix -*in*, not used on all days of the week. Social use: if this was created for Thursday in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

uuTitwas (Inflected form of: *uuTit*, -*was*) *num* fourth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

***uuwi** (Borrowed from: *huir?* Spanish?) *V* run away, flee {{Ex.: *uuwinin makse*. We fled. *kan-mes uuwin*. I'm running away from you. *uuwin-ak kalletka*. He runs away to the sea.}} *native*: **haahe 1**. Grammar: probably only used with -*n(i)*, with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -*se/-e*, place you run to marked with -*tak/-tka*, can have an object with -*se/-e*

even though it has -n(i). Words containing this: uuwin

uuwin (Made from: *uuwi, -n₃) *V* run away, flee
(Other Pronunc.: **uuwini** before a suffix)

uuyakse (Inflected form of: uyak, -se) *N* in the evening Grammar: not sure that the suffix is -se (obj.), but it seems likely that -se is used to indicate 'in the (time)'.

uwiS *N* singer Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

uyak *Nrevers.* evening, afternoon {{Ex.: *miSmin uyak!* Good afternoon/evening! *uyak, wak akkun hismen.* It's evening, the sun is going down. *uuyakse-k wattinin.* He went in the evening. *warka-ka yete uuyakse.* I will cry in the evening. *uuyakse huuyihne.* It's begun in the evening (the evening has begun). *yete uuyakse* later in the evening}} *Verb:* **uyka₂**. Grammar: use of short uyak by itself and long uuyakse with -se is unusual, but relatively consistent. Meaning: late afternoon or evening, getting late in the day (not early afternoon). (Other Pronunc.: **uuyak** before -se, in the form uuyakse) Words containing this: uuyakse

uyka₁ *Adv* yesterday {{Ex.: *uyka-k-was iccin.* It bit him yesterday. *rukkatka uyka sinnikma hussus.* Yesterday, the children buried and roasted (something) at home.}} Words

containing this: uyka murtey

uyka₂ *Vrevers.* be later in the day {{Ex.: *uykan hismen.* It's getting later. (The sun is getting later.) *uykan makkese.* It's getting late on us. *uykan, pire murTun.* It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. *miSSimpi-mes diyos uykampin.* God has made you get through the day well. *koc uykaSte.* When it's late.}}
Similar: **mureSte**; *Noun:* **uyak**. Grammar: always used with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark. Words containing this: uykaSte

uyka murtey (Compound composed of: uyka₁, murtey₂) *Adv* last night

uykan (Made from: uyka₂, -n₃) *V* get later in the day
(Other Pronunc.: **uykani** before a suffix)

uykaSte (Inflected form of: uyka₂, -Ste) *perf* late
Meaning: late in the afternoon or the day.

uypa *V* invite {{Ex.: *ekwe-me-kas uypati.* You never invite me. *ekwe-ka-mes ar uypas.* I haven't invited you yet. *uypay nuk!* Invite him!}} Meaning: also includes inviting someone to have some of your food (offering it).

uywi *V* corrupt Pronunciation: may be related to uypa. Meaning: to persuade someone to help commit a crime. [Attested only once]

W

-w- *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) undo, release {{Ex.: *ucwihte-ka hin.* I've opened my eyes. *cunwi!* Unfold it! *rutwi!* Untie it! *kicway!* Unlock it! *paTwi nuk!* Let it go! *piTwinin.* (It) came untied. *wattin makke huswina.* We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). *piTwi cuucu!* Untie the dog! *noswe-k.* He's breathing (out). *rocwenin.* It came untangled. *cuukin hellewis.* She moved herself outward bent over.}}
Similar: **iTwi**; *Similar:* **cakwi**; *Similar:* **helwe**; *Similar:* **holwe**; *Similar:* **oswe**; *Similar:* **puTke**; *Similar:* **ayhuwe**; *Similar:* **inwi**; *Similar:* **Sacwe**; *Similar:* **ripwi**. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. *uuci* -> *ucwi*), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. *rocyo* -> *rocwe*,

cunnu -> *cunwi*), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. *ricca* -> *ricwa*), but often becomes e or i (for ex. *rocwe*, *cunwi*, also *piTTe* -> *piTwi*), in Ar's time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. *close* -> *open*, *lock* -> *unlock*). (Other Pronunc.: **-wi** with certain words) Words containing this: *titwi*, *lokwe*, *uhwi*

-wa *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) snake-like {{Ex.: *moT meherwa?* Is there a scaly lizard? *iccon lissokwa koc cutsuhte pire.* The earthworms come out when the earth is green.}} *Similar:* **colcolwa₁**; *Similar:* **littakwa**. Grammar: forms ending

of many words for snakes, worms, lizards, etc. whether the rest of the word can be used by itself or not. Words containing this: *kooTehwa*₂

waaha₁ *V scratch* {{Ex.: *waahay nuk!* Scratch him! *waahamu haysa*. They're scratching each other.}} *Similar: wakci, wissa*₁. Cultural info: traditional way of scratching as a means of fighting/combat.

waaha₂ *V sing slowly* {{Ex.: *waahaniyuT!* You all sing slowly!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

waahi (Borrowed from: guaje Spanish) *N gourd*

waaka (Borrowed from: vaca Spanish) *N cow* {{Ex.: *waaka Tikka*. The cow is chewing. *hickun-kas waaka*. The cow hooked me on its horns.}}

waakis *Nrevers. current, stream* {{Ex.: *iccoSte waakis*. The stream has come out (of its banks). *iccon yete waakis*. The current/stream will overflow. *kaakuntak waakistak* Sur Stream (the river in the South)}} *Verb: waksi*. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

waalehti *V follow in file* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

waar *N lily* {{Ex.: *raacanin-ka waarum*. I got gas from the lilies (from eating too many).}} *Verb: waare*. Meaning: blue flower, long stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci. name: Brodiaea capitata Benth. Jepson, p. 228-229.

waare *V gather lilies* {{Ex.: *waarena makke*. We go to gather lilies.}} *Noun: waar*. Meaning: blue flower, long stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci. name: Brodiaea capitata Benth. Jepson, p. 228-229.

waate *V come* {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe*. Here comes the Padre. *Tumyu-ka waate*. I come smiling. *hinTise-me waate meese?* What is important to you? What matters to you? *nuhu wak-waates*. There are his footprints. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin*. It wasn't long until it dried out. *waatena kawranin*. It is about to end. *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain is about

to end.}} *Similar: watti*. Grammar: used in several special constructions. Words containing this: *waates*, *hinTise-me waate meese?*, *kuutis waate*, *kuutYi waate*, *waate ...nin*

waate ...nin (Phrasal verb composed of: *waate*, -n₃, -n₁) *V will have ...ed, come to ...* {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Grammar: *waatena ...nin* can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

waateh *N stomach* *Similar: huttu*. Meaning: uncommon word for *huttu*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

waates (Made from: *waate*, -s₃) *N footprint, trail*

waayas *Nrevers. enemy* {{Ex.: *kan-waayas* my enemy}} *Synonym: aya*; *Verb: waysa*. Words containing this: *waayastak*

waayastak (Made from: *waayas*, -tak₂) *Nplace Taylor's pine plateau* Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

wacik *Nrevers. crack* {{Ex.: *wetreSte-k wak-wacik*. Her crack is big.}} *Verb: wacki*. Meaning: taboo (dirty) word, at least when referring to a person, not specified which body orifice. [Attested only once]

wacki *Vrevers. crack, split* {{Ex.: *kan-was wackin piinase sippos*. I split that feather (down the middle). *wackinin pire*. The earth cracked (as in an earthquake). *wackiSte pire*. The ground is cracked. *wackihne horpey sippos*. The feather is split down the middle. *kan-was yete wacki*. I will split it.}} *Similar: sacki*; *Similar: atki*; *Similar: hatte*₂; *Noun: wacik*. Grammar: without -ni, to crack/split something, with -ni, to crack/split on its own. Meaning: used of the earth, sticks, feathers, etc.. Words containing this: *wackin*

wackin (Made from: *wacki*, -n₃) *V crack, split* Grammar: to crack or split open on its own, not to split something.

wacosta *Nplace Carmel River* [Attested only once]

wacrun *Npersonal Castroville Indian* {{Ex.: *wacrunmak*, *wacruntak* Castroville Indians, Castroville}} Words containing this: *wacruntak*

wacruntak (Made from: *wacrun*, -tak₂) *Nplace Castroville*

***wahis** *N* far {{Ex.: *wahistak pire* a distant land}} Grammar: only used with -tak. Words containing this: *wahistak*

wahistak (Made from: *wahis, -tak₁) *Adv* far, distant
Synonym: kari'a. Grammar: could include placename locative -tak instead of locative -tak.

wahku *V* cut open {{Ex.: *wahku kan-mes yete*. I will cut you open.}} Meaning: to slice someone's abdomen open with a knife.

wahuuksu *N* place placename

***wahya** *V* be parched, dehydrated {{Ex.: *wahyan-ka aksum*. I am dry with thirst. *wahyan makke*. We are parched (dehydrated). *wahyanis makse murtey uyka*. We were dehydrated yesterday night.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning, but -Ste might be possible. Words containing this: *wahyan*

wahyan (Made from: *wahya, -n₃) *V* be parched/dehydrated (Other Pronunc.: **wahyani** before a suffix)

wak, *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.: *roroSpu wak*. He/She is amusing him/herself. *wak huuyin*. He/she started. *hinwa wak hiswin?* When did she give birth? *wak allenin*. It broke.}} Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun).

wak=, *Pro* his/her/its {{Ex.: *huppeSte-k wak-urih*. His/Her hair is smoothed down. *emmenin wak-Tippese*. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. *semmoSte-k wak-makkuh*. Her husband has died. *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun).

wakci *V* scratch {{Ex.: *wakciy nuk!* Scratch it!}}
Similar: wissa₁, waaha₁. Meaning: like a cat.

wakeeru (Borrowed from: vaquero Spanish) *N* cowboy {{Ex.: *witihnis wakeeru*. The cowboy was knocked down.}}

wakkaaT *N* frog Pronunciation: not a usual Mutsun noun form (wakkaT would be typical). Meaning: edible variety. [Attested only once] Words containing this: *wakracmin*

wakkas *N* butt, buttocks, ass {{Ex.: *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka*, *ekwena wak-Taawar*, *kaayi-*

k yete wak-wakkas. He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean your rear! *men aman wakkas!* You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult)}} *loanword: inalgas*; *Similar: tiiraS*. Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than tiiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.

wakku *V* drown, overflow {{Ex.: *kan yete wakkun*. I will drown. *yete wakkun*. It will overflow. *haysa wakkuSte*. They've drowned. *wakkuSte-k*. It's overflowed. *koc-me talku rummese*, *wakkun-me yete*. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. *himah'a wakkunis*. They all drowned. *wakkuSmin tappur* drowned wood}} *Similar: ukni, melso*; *Similar: waski*. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if "it" or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i). Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (waksi). Words containing this: *wakkun*

wakkun (Made from: wakku, -n₃) *V* drown, overflow
 (Other Pronunc.: **wakkuni** before a suffix)

wakna *V* freeze, North wind comes {{Ex.: *makkese waknanin*. It froze on us.}} *Noun: wakni*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the weather getting cold/freezing. [Tentative]

wakni *N* North wind {{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North Wind is icy cold.}} *Verb: wakna*.

wakracmi *V* catch bullfrogs {{Ex.: *wakracmina makke*. We go to catch bullfrogs.}} *Noun: wakracmin*. Grammar: this word may come historically from wakracmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, eaten by humans.

wakracmin (Made from: wakkaaT, -min) *N* bullfrog
Verb: wakracmi. Cultural info: they collected them in boxes and sold them for a good price in San Francisco, eaten by humans. Grammar: probably comes historically from wakkaaT -min, but unsure, primarily used as wakracmin. Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, lived in the swamps, were common around Gilroy.

***waksa** *V* be stingy {{Ex.: *men aamane waksaSmin*. You are truly a stingy person. *ekwe-k waksaSmin diyos*, He's not a stingy

one, God. *waksanin-ak*. He got stingy.}}
Grammar: only used with -Smin, -mak, or rarely -mpi, -Ste, or -n(i) (those not definitely possible). Words containing this: wakSaSmin, waksaste

waksaste (Inflected form of: *waksa, -Ste) *perf stingy*

wakse *Pro him, her, it* {{Ex.: *kan yete hinnumpi wakse*. I will wake him/her up. *hinka-me wakse luhyimpi*? What do you do that inflates it?}} Pronunciation: may be pronounced somewhat more like waakse (long first vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person singular objective independent pronoun). Social use: more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent use in Asc's time.

waksi *Vrevers. flow* {{Ex.: *waksi men-in*. Your tears flow. *waksi sii*. The water flows. *waksinin sii*. The water flowed. *waksimpi-ka*. I make it flow.}} *Similar: waski; Noun: waakis*. Grammar: either with -n(i) or without, means water flows on its own, must use -mpi to mean someone makes something flow, different from waski. Meaning: of a small amount of water (waku is a large amount of water, like a flood).

wakSaSmin (Made from: *waksa, -Smin) *N stingy one*

wakSi *V hunt coyotes* {{Ex.: *wakSina makke*. We go to hunt coyotes.}} *Noun: wakSiS*.

wakSiS *N coyote* {{Ex.: *wakSiS kannis yoores*. The coyote chased me. *wakSiS kannis kasse*. The coyote bites me. *kan-was meheesi wakSiSe*. I see it, the coyote. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSiS*. The coyote brings a chicken.}} *loanword: ma'yan; Similar: riisuy; Verb: wakSi*.

waleeli *V catch axolotls* {{Ex.: *waleelina* to go to catch axolotls}} *Noun: waleelih*. Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

waleelih *N axolotl, water dog Verb: waleeli*. Meaning: lizard called ajolote in Spanish.

walhi *V gather small mush bowls* {{Ex.: *walhiina-ka*. I go to get small mush bowls.}} *Noun: walihin*. (Other Pronunc.: **walhii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

walihin *N winnower, sieve Verb: walhi*. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs

lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping.

walkemnay *N a San Joaquin Valley tribe* [Attested only once]

wallen *N owl* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: variety unknown. [Tentative]

***wallu** *V envy, be jealous* {{Ex.: *yete-k-was wallun*. He will be jealous of him. *wallunin-ak kannis*. He envied me. *wallun haysa*. They are jealous.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: jealous of a thing (envying an unspecified thing). Words containing this: wallun

wallun (Made from: *wallu, -n₃) *V envy, be jealous*

walte *Adv feet to head and head to feet* {{Ex.: *walte haysa eTTe*. They fall asleep with their head to each others' feet.}} Social use: word went out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by full sentence explanation. [Attested only once]

walti (Borrowed from: balde Spanish) *N pot, bucket* {{Ex.: *TulluSte-k walti*. The bucket has holes in it.}} [Attested only once]

wane *V be full, be satiated* {{Ex.: *kan waneSte*. I am satiated/full. *ekwe-me ama hinsu wanen*. You do not know how to get full. *kan waneenin*. I got full.}} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: **wanee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

wannis *N game of throwing pole* Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

wanta *V hide behind* {{Ex.: *nahan-ak wantahte*. It is hidden there.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by lippa. [Ar + Asc. guess]

wanteeha (Borrowed from: bandeja Spanish) *N tray* *native: tasken; native: Satlen*.

wapor (Borrowed from: vapor (from buque de vapor, steamboat) Spanish) *N boat, ship* {{Ex.: *hiwaanin wetreSmin wapor*. A big boat arrived.}} *native: konona*. Social use: probably borrowed from Spanish, but not sure. [Attested only once]

***wappin** *N place part of a placename* Grammar: only occurs in compound. Words containing this:

wappin yopohtak

wappin yopohtak (Compound composed of: *wappin, yopok, -tak₂) *Nplace* High East Sierra Mountains

wara *V cut* {{Ex.: *waray Tipplesum!* Cut it with a knife! *kan wara paane.* I'm cutting bread. *kan warsa paane.* I'm cutting slices of bread (several). *Takki warahne.* The tree is being cut. *kan-was yete wara.* I will cut it. *hanni-me waraanin?* Where did you get cut? *waraamiy maksene!* Cut it for us! *waraamit!* Cut (it) for me! *ekwe-me waraapu!* Don't cut yourself! *men-waran* your cut}} Meaning: includes cutting food, wood, probably hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.:

waraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: waraanitak, waraapu, waran, warsa₂

waraaha (Borrowed from: baraja Spanish) *N playing card* {{Ex.: *hemec'a waraaha* one playing card}} Meaning: probably either a single card or a pack of cards. [Attested only once]

waraakic (Made from: warak, -ic, -mak₂) *N one who cries a lot*

waraanitak (Made from: wara, -n₃, -tak₂) *Nplace placename (at the cut place)* Grammar: use of -ni unsure. Meaning: literally: at the cut place. [Attested only once]

waraapu (Made from: wara, -pu) *V cut oneself* Meaning: probably by accident.

warak *Nrevers. lament, crying* {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka waraksum.* I'm dying of crying (crying myself to death). *hassa-kas warak.* I feel like crying. *namitpu kan-warak.* My crying is heard. *waraakicmak* criers (people who cry a lot)}} *Verb: warka.* Meaning: the state or fact of crying. (Other Pronunc.: **waraak** before a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: waraakic

waran (Made from: wara, -n₂) *N cut* Meaning: a cut in something (the cut itself, not the act of cutting). [Attested only once]

waras excl *for God's sake, by God* {{Ex.: *hummit sii, waras!* For God's sake, give me water! *riccayut, waras, atSayikma!* Talk, for God's sake, girls!}} Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

warci *V be narrow* {{Ex.: *warciSmin innu a narrow (difficult) road}}* *native: tawahte.*

Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: may include being difficult, but may only apply to roads or such. [Ar only, very unsure]

ware *V follow* {{Ex.: *yete-k kannis ware kan-waatestak.* He will follow in my footsteps. *kan-mes ware.* I'm following you. *moT-me kannis waren?* Did you follow me? *waree-ka men-rukkatka.* I follow you to your house. *wareepuyni-ka-mes.* I'm coming to visit you.}} *Similar: warSi, tahra, yaaTi.* (Other Pronunc.: **waree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: wareepu

wareepu (Made from: ware, -pu) *V visit* Meaning: does not mean 'follow oneself,' but just visit, non-literal use of -pu.

wareeri (Borrowed from: barrer Spanish) *V sweep* {{Ex.: *moT-me wareerin pireese?* Did you sweep the ground? *wareeriy men-rukka!* Sweep your house! *wareerih-te-k.* It is swept.}} *Similar: hatta₂.*

wareh *N feather headdress* {{Ex.: *uttupuy-me wareh!* Put a feather headdress on yourself!}} *loanword: Tipoohol; Similar: tiwih.* Cultural info: large feather headdress worn across the forehead, in the shape of a crown, with a big bunch of feathers sticking up, worn for dancing, put on before the Tipoohol. Meaning: large feather headdress.

warka *Vrevers. cry, weep, sob* {{Ex.: *ekwe makam hiwsen warka.* You all don't want to cry. *yuu-me warka.* And you cry. *namitpu kan warka.* I am heard crying. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka.* When I remember, then I cry. *semmoSte-k kan-hawnan, warka-ka.* My wife has died, I'm crying. *ekwe-me warka!* Don't cry! *ussi-k warka tollon?* Why is he crying a lot? *niSSasum-ak warka.* He's crying because of this.}} *Noun: warak.* Meaning: of a person crying (not an animal's cry).

***warmapa** *Nplace part of a placename* {{Ex.: *warmapatka placename}}* Grammar: only occurs with -tk_a.

warsa₁ *V get baskets* {{Ex.: *warsana-ka.* I go to get baskets.}} *Noun: warsan.*

warsa₂ (Made from: wara, -s₅) *V cut repeatedly* Meaning: to cut several things, to cut something by

chopping it with multiple strokes.

warsan *N* sieve/winnower basket *Verb: warsa.*

Cultural info: fairly large winnowing basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to tiprin or walihin. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from tiprin or walihin.

warsi *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit

{{Ex.: *kan-mes ekwe warsi.* / *kan-mes warsi.* I won't let you. *warispuy!* Refuse (someone)! *warispu-me wakse.* You are refusing (to meet) him.}} *Similar: wehe.* Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: **waris** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: warsipu

warsipu (Made from: warsi, -pu) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

warSi *V* follow {{Ex.: *warSiy nuk!* Follow him!

ekwe men hinsu hiS'ase warSi. You don't know how to follow anything (for ex. a conversation). *kan-was warSina.* I go to follow you.}} *Similar: ware, tahra, yaaTi.* Meaning: basic meaning same as ware, but cannot be used with -pu for 'visit,' and can be used figuratively for 'follow the conversation'.

-was, *Suff. (N)* from, of {{Ex.: *cisnawwas lullup* elder tree flute *ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas.* I am not of this land. *piina men-appawas.* That is your father's (of your father). *hiTTew kaakuntakwas.* South wind. *kaakuntakwas* a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe *hemec'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...*}} *Similar: huumuntwas.* Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in huumuntwas or kaakuntuwas) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. nii or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case). Words

containing this: hemec'awas, kaphanwas, nakciwas, pakkiwas, parweswas, tansahtewas, tayitminwas, Takciwas, uThinwas, uuTitwas

=was, *Pro* him/her/it {{Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese.* Therefore he/she gave him/her meat. *kan-was umSe.* I'm welcoming him/her. *kan-was okse muune haras.* I gave him/her loose dirt long ago. *haysa-was tiyon.* They shot it. *ney'a-ka-was eTnempin.* Now I made him fall asleep (put him to sleep).}} Grammar: used for either male or female people or for things, used for direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one) (3rd person singular object enclitic).

was, *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin.* He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

waska, *V* be streaked, striped {{Ex.: *waskaSmin* a striped one *waska neppe Sokwe!* This one is really streaked! *eshen waskaksi.* The blanket is very streaked.}}

waska, *V* hunt condors {{Ex.: *waskana makke.* We go to hunt condors.}} Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: *Gymnogyps californianus*, Dawson p. 1717.

waski *V* make flow, turn on {{Ex.: *waskiy sii!* Turn on the water! *waskinin sii.* The water flowed.}} *Similar: waksi; Similar: wakku.* Grammar: without -n(i), means to make water flow by pouring it out or turning on a faucet, etc., with -n(i), means water flows on its own (different from waksi). Meaning: small quantities of water, as from a tap, not as a flood (wakku).

wassaka *N* condor {{Ex.: *wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun.* The condor came out (was born/hatched) to fly.}} Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: *Gymnogyps californianus*, Dawson p. 1717.

wasse *V* cut and dry meat {{Ex.: *yete kan-was wasse tooTese.* I will cut and dry the meat (in long slices).}} Meaning: may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other

words for drying meat unsure.

wassi *V* beg {{Ex.: *wassi-k eeye*. He was about to beg.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

wassu *V* scrape skin {{Ex.: *wassu-ka-mes*. I'm scraping you off (with a stick). *wassum-me?* Did you scrape off your skin? *wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum*. (It) is scraped off by a knife.}} Meaning: of scraping along the skin with a small stick or knife on purpose, possibly while washing oneself or someone else (as part of bathing, not of combat), probably of scraping water, soap, and dirt off the skin, not of scratching the skin off the body. Words containing this: *wassupis*

wassupis (Made from: *wassu*, -*spis*) *N* stick for scraping one's skin off Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

wasuura (Borrowed from: *basura* Spanish) *N* trash, garbage {{Ex.: *nahan witimsatka wasuura* there in the trash container *moT-me oswehte wasuurase?* Have you thrown the trash out? *hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura!* You all go, you all throw out the trash!}}

waSSa *quant* much {{Ex.: *kan meheesi waSSase*. I see a lot (of things). *waSSa ama pappel hiwampi*. (Someone) brings a lot of paper now.}} Meaning: less common than *tollon* or *tiiru*.

waSwe *V* be playful {{Ex.: *waSwen-me aamane, roroSpu*. You are playful, truly you play.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

watkuh *N* loincloth {{Ex.: *watkuh tarahwas* loincloth made of willow}} Cultural info: worn by men, traditionally made of willow twigs or possibly also of sinews, made of cloth in more recent times. Meaning: unclear exactly what piece of clothing this is.

watti *V* go, go away {{Ex.: *wattin-ka keetehtak koc-me huupuna men-ammane*. I'll go to the resting place when you go to buy your food. *hanni-me wattin?* Where are you going? *wattin makke rukkatka*. We're going home/to the house. *watti-ka ussi kannis ekwe niipa*. I'm going (away) because you won't teach me. *watti-ka. / wattin-ka*. I go. *wattinin-ak atSakniSTuk*. He went with the girl. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSiS*. The coyote brings a chicken. *wattiSte-k*. He's gone. *wattimpihne-*

ka. I am carried.}} *loanword: helle*; *Similar: waate*; *Similar: hinne*. Grammar: almost always used with -*n(i)* or -*mpi*, or rarely with -*Ste*, but can be used alone with same meaning. Words containing this: *wattimpi*, *wattin*, *wattiSte*

wattimpi (Made from: *watti*, -*mpi*) *V* carry, bring *loanword: copsoniti*; *loanword: hellempi*; *Similar: hinnenu*; *Similar: hoNwe*; *Synonym: coppo*. Grammar: literally 'make something go,' means 'bring/carry it'. Meaning: most common word for bringing/carrying.

wattin (Made from: *watti*, -*n*) *V* go, go away

wattiSte (Inflected form of: *watti*, -*Ste*) *perf gone*

watsonwil (Borrowed from: Watsonville English)

Nplace Watsonville {{Ex.: *kan wattinis watsonwil yuu-ka Taakanin*. I went to Watsonville and came back (again).}}

Pronunciation: was pronounced as *watsonvil*, but the nearest Mutsun pronunciation would be with *w* instead of *v*. [Attested only once]

watsu *num* nine Social use: *pakki* is more common word for 9, this is rare, mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

waw *N* lesser snowgoose Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

-way *Suff.* (*N > N*) time of {{Ex.: *usupway pire*. The world is in fasting time (Lent). *piinaway wak hiSSen*. Then he made (it). *piinaway-ka sunyin*. Therefore I get full. *okse sinniway wak tupSunis*. A long time ago, in his childhood, he became hunchbacked. *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. In summertime, it blooms in the hills.}} Grammar: attaches to a noun to make a noun meaning the time of that. Words containing this: *ammaniway*, *piinaway*, *sinniway*, *tuurisway*, *Taalaway*, *usupway*

***waya** *V* miss {{Ex.: *kan-was wayampis*. I missed it. *uyka kan wayampis uThina*. Yesterday I missed twice. *ekwe-ka wayampi*. I don't miss. *kan-Temoh wayaanin*. My arrow missed. *wayaanin*. It missed.}} Grammar: with -*mpi* means to miss something (a shot, a target), with -*n(i)* means something missed on its own, only used with -*mpi*, -*n(i)*, or possibly -*Ste*. Meaning: of missing the mark, missing a target, might be able to be used for making a mistake in general, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **wayaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: *wayampi*, *wayan*

wayampi (Made from: *waya, -mpi) *V* miss Grammar: to miss something. Meaning: of missing the mark or a target, usually with an arrow.

wayan (Made from: *waya, -n₃) *V* miss Grammar: something misses on its own. Meaning: of something (often an arrow) missing the mark/target. (Other Pronunc.: **wayaani** before a suffix)

wayasmu (Made from: waysa, -mu) *V* be enemies of each other

wayispaN (Made from: *waysi, -paN) *N* offended/irritable person Meaning: of someone who is offended often or easily.

wayispu (Made from: *waysi, -pu) *V* be offended Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

waysa *V* revers. be an enemy {{Ex.: *kan waysa neppe Taarese*. I have this man as an enemy/am an enemy of him. *kan waysa*. I am an enemy. *ney'a-me umaaya, aruuta-me wayasmu*. Now you are compatriots, tomorrow you will be enemies. *ney'a makke, aruuta makke wayasmu*. Now (and) tomorrow, we are enemies of each other.}} *Noun*: **waayas**. Grammar: with an object, means to have someone as an enemy (be an enemy of them). (Other Pronunc.: **wayas** before -mu (or -pu if possible)) Words containing this: wayasmu, waysatak

waysatak (Made from: waysa, -tak₂) *N* place of the enemies (Pine Point) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

***waysi** *V* be offended, take offense {{Ex.: *ussi-me wayispu?* Why are you offended?}} Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-angry, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: **wayis** before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible)) Words containing this: wayispaN, wayispu

***weclo** *V* be big-mouthed *Similar*: ***weyro**. Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket (large opening), can also be of a person. Words containing this: weclohte

weclohte (Inflected form of: *weclo, -Ste) *perf* big mouthed Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket, but can also be of a person.

weecici *N* burrowing owl *Similar*: **tuku**. Cultural info: if a person nods/salutes with the head, they are said to be like this type of owl. Meaning: small or even tiny ground owls that live in holes made by ground

squirrels, nod with head (like a salute), make a call that sounds like 'tuku,' many lived toward San Joaquin Valley.

weecok *N* basket Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: possibly similar to warsan and walihin, but unknown type. [Attested only once]

weela (Borrowed from: vela Spanish) *N* candle {{Ex.: *huyay weela!* Light the candle! *puuTey weela!* Put out the candle!}}

weere *V* hunt brush rabbits {{Ex.: *weerena makke*. We go to hunt brush rabbits.}} *Noun*: **weeren**. Meaning: small, dark brush rabbit, with no white tail.

weeren *N* revers. rabbit {{Ex.: *weerene-ka liikin*. I killed a rabbit. *hoomohne weeren*. The rabbit gets skinned.}} *Similar*: **yuuren**; *Verb*: **weere**; *Verb*: **wenre**. Meaning: small, dark brush-rabbit, with no white tail (yuuren).

weeru (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) *N* leather, hide, pelt {{Ex.: *marahte neppe weeru*. This hide has fur. *yete kan-mes wara men-weeruse*. I will cut your leather. *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt is stiff.}} *Verb*: **werho**.

weesi *V* light, start a fire {{Ex.: *niitum weesi*. It lights around (from) here. *hattena-mes weesimin?* Who lit (it) for you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

weeye (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) *N* ox {{Ex.: *kan piTTe neppe weeyese*. I'm tying up this ox.}} *Similar*: **weyeeru**.

wehe *V* not let, stop, prevent {{Ex.: *wehey nuk!* Stop him (from doing something)! *wehe-ka-was*. I'm stopping him.}} *Similar*: **warsi**; *Similar*: **keewe**. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

wekSo *V* whisper {{Ex.: *ekwe namitpu wekSoksi-me*. It isn't audible, you whisper too softly.}} *Similar*: **Sahhu**.

welaari (Borrowed from: desvelar Spanish) *V* stay up all night {{Ex.: *makam welaarin?* Did you all stay up all night?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be 'go to bed'. [Attested only once]

weleeli *N* salamander Meaning: species unsure. [Attested only once] Words containing this: weleeliSmo

weleeliSmo (Made partly from: weleeli) *N* upper San Felipe Valley Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.

Meaning: literally 'place of salamanders'. [Me only]

wel *N* place Esselen and Soledad [Attested only once]

welko *V* swell up, turn inside out {{Ex.: *welkohne haale*. The cattails are swollen up. *welkoy men-hin*. Turn your eyelids inside out!}} Meaning: swell up of rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for eyelids.

welle *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *kanse welle?* Can I/am I able to? *welle-ka*. I can/am able.}} Meaning: less common than holle.

welme *V* thin, lean {{Ex.: *welmeSte aamane*. It is truly thin (delicate).}} Grammar: might only be used with -Ste. Meaning: can include delicate.

welwel *N* point of the lips Grammar: may only be used with -min to mean a person with their lips pointed out.

wenre *V* hunt rabbits {{Ex.: *kan wenrena*. I go to hunt rabbits (rabbit hunting).}} *Noun*: *weeren*.

wenter (Borrowed from: vender Spanish) *V* sell {{Ex.: *kan huupu yuu kan wenter*. I buy and I sell. *kan wenterin*. I sold (it).}} *native*: **huupu**. Meaning: only for selling, not also for buying, as huupu.

wenyer *N* personal Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmelino Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

werho (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) *V* make leather, tan {{Ex.: *kan werho*. I'm making leather.}} *Noun*: **weeru**. Words containing this: werhosmak

werhosmak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: werho, -smak) *N* leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

weseeru (Borrowed from: becerro Spanish) *N* calf {{Ex.: *hinhan weseeru?* How many calves?}} *native*: **Luohu**; *Similar*: **weyeeru**.

wetre *V* be large/big {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-ooco*. His ears are big. *wetremak wak-tiiwis*. It's flowers are big. *wetrempiy!* Enlarge (it)! *wetreSte wak-paaya*. His speed is great (he's fast). *waatena wetrenin*. It's about to get

big.}} *Noun*: **wetter**. Grammar: almost always used with -Smin/-mak/-ya or Ste or rarely -mpi or -n(i), but can very rarely be used alone with same meaning.

wetter *N* revers. size {{Ex.: *tappampi kan-wettere*. (He) matches my size (is the same size as me). *humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku*. A hummingbird's egg's size is like a grain of wheat.}} *Verb*: **wetre**.

wetse *V* uncover {{Ex.: *wetsepyu men-huttu!* Uncover your belly! *wetsepyu!* Uncover yourself! *wetsepyu men-huttu!* Uncover your belly!}}

wey (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) *N* ox *Similar*: **weyeeru**. Cultural info: even though the word is from Spanish, Ha implies the Indians had had oxen for some time, using them for the functions of horses, including plowing and pulling carts.

weyeeru (Borrowed from: bueyero Spanish) *N* ox driver *Similar*: **weeye**; *Similar*: **wey**; *Similar*: **weseeru**.

***weyro** *V* have a big mouth {{Ex.: *weyrohte wak-hay*. His mouth is big. *weyromak* big-mouthed ones}} *Similar*: ***weclo**. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks. Words containing this: weyroSmin

weyroSmin (Made from: *weyro, -Smin) *N* big mouthed one Meaning: probably of people, but possibly of wide-mouthed bags/sacks.

wihiika (Borrowed from: vejiga Spanish) *N* bladder

wihya *V* be irritated/bothered/annoyed {{Ex.: *hinTise-me kannis wihyampi?* Why are you bothering me? *wihyanin-ak*. He was/got irritated.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means be/get irritated, with -mpi means irritate someone else.

wiihe *V* split {{Ex.: *wiihehne sippos*. The feather got split. *kan wiihe*. I'm splitting (something). *wiihenin*. It split.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to split apart on its own, without it means to split something. Meaning: often (maybe only) used of splitting feathers down the middle of the shaft to attach to something..

wiinu (Borrowed from: vino Spanish) *N* wine {{Ex.: *huupun-ka wiinuse*. I bought wine.}}

wiisi *V* have Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, Ha gives wiisi, but that is not a typical Mutsun verb form. Grammar: could be related to hiwsen. [Tentative]

wike *V* throw, fall {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin hiS'a?* Did something fall (get thrown)?}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **wikee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

wikic *N* widow *Similar: aTi-makkuhmin.* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Me only]

wikke *V* tremble, shake {{Ex.: *kan wikke.* I'm trembling. *wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum.* We tremble from cold (shiver), from heat.}} Words containing this: *wikke tuurisum*

wikke tuurisum (Phrasal verb composed of: *wikke, tuuris, -sum*) *V* shiver Meaning: literally 'tremble from cold'.

wilki *V* unfold, spread out {{Ex.: *yeela-ka wilki!* Let me unfold it!}} Meaning: of a blanket or similar things.

willep *Nrevers.* lightning, God(?) *Verb: wilpe.* Cultural info: Asc. identified this as the closest Mutsun had to a word for 'God,' but it does not mean a god in the typical Christian sense.

wilo *V* say 'yes' with the eyes {{Ex.: *wilot kannis!* Say 'yes' to me with your eyes! *wilo wak, Tunku wak.* He signals yes with his eyes, he signals no with his nose.}} Pronunciation: could be *huylo*, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes/face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

wilopaN *N* blackbird *Similar: kulyan, poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa; Similar: -paN.* Meaning: unknown variety, not red-winged one. [Ar only, very unsure]

wilpe *Vrevers.* strike, flash (lightning) {{Ex.: *koc amne, wilpe.* When it rains, lightning flashes.}} *Similar: Tura; Noun: willep.* Grammar: can be used by itself as a whole sentence to mean 'there is lightning' or 'lightning flashes'.

wilTu *V* have long eyelashes {{Ex.: *wilTuSmin* one with long eyelashes}} [Attested only once]

wiLe *V* hide {{Ex.: *hatte rammay wiLeSte?* Who has hid (something) inside?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for *lippa, kitpa*, etc.. [Ar only, very unsure]

wimlu *V* whirl {{Ex.: *wimlun-me, tulas.* You whirled around, spun around. *wimluy!* Whirl (it) around!}}

wimmah *N* wing {{Ex.: *wiriskan wimmah koyroSte.* The bat's wing is dried up/hard. *wimmahtak roote wak otSohnis.* In the wing exists (the place where) it was wounded.}} *Similar: huymuk; Synonym: sippos.* Cultural info: women used bird wings as dusters or brushes to dust clothing. Meaning: of a bird or bat.

wimurwikku *V* lift, raise {{Ex.: *wimurwikkun-ka attYa.* I lifted (it) with only one hand.}} Pronunciation: probably made up of two words, *wimur wikku*, possibly related to *issu* ('hand'), but unclear, this word is very unsure. Meaning: probably with one hand. [Attested only once]

winnas *N* eyelid Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

winsiri, *N* chigger *Verb: winsiri*, Meaning: tiny red insects that bury themselves in the flesh and make sores (fistulas), causing strong pain, deer and rabbits get them as well as humans.

winsiri, *V* grab chiggers {{Ex.: *winsirina-ka.* I go to grab chiggers.}} *Noun: winsiri*, Meaning: tiny red insects that burrow into the flesh and cause fistulas, cause strong pain, this could mean catching chiggers to remove them from someone (like delousing), purpose of catching them unclear.

wipsur, *N* flea Meaning: rare word for por.

wipsur, *N* lips *Similar: Seepel.*

wire *V* fan smoke {{Ex.: *wirestap piNi wak.* Maybe he has had smoke fanned on him (as part of doctoring). *wirey!* Fan smoke (into squirrel holes)! *wireepuy!* Fan yourself with smoke! *wiree-ka.* I'm fanning the smoke. *wireenin.* The smoke blew (in/onto someone/somewhere).}} Cultural info: two purposes for fanning smoke: 1) fanning it into blocked off ground squirrel warrens to kill the squirrels with smoke in order to hunt them, and 2) as a medical treatment (part of doctoring); when used for squirrel hunting, they blocked off the other exits of the warren, then fanned smoke into the main hole until the warren filled up with smoke, then blocked off the last hole, then came back the next day and collected the squirrels. Grammar: alone, means to fan smoke (often on someone or into somewhere), with -n(i) (rare), means smoke blows on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **wiree** before a single consonant, then a vowel in the word)

wirhe *V* tire, cramp (feet) {{Ex.: *wirheSte* tired/cramped (of feet)}} [Attested only once]

wiriskan *N* bat {{Ex.: *wiriskan hummun*. The bat flies. *wiriskan wimmah koyroSte*. The bat's wing is dried/hard.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wireskan.

wirke *V* illuminate, light up {{Ex.: *wirkey!* Light (it) with a firebrand!}} Meaning: with a firebrand.

wis *N* sand {{Ex.: *wistak wak luppupu sitka*. He ducks his head in the sand, in the water.}}
Similar: **mun**, **lot**, **pire**.

wise *V* spill {{Ex.: *hattena wisen neppese?* Who spilled this? *Taares piina wisen*. That man spilled (it). *wisen*. (It) spilled. *wiseenin*. It spilled (by itself).}} Grammar: by itself, means to spill something or throw something out by spilling it out, with -n(i), means something spills or gets spilled. Meaning: includes throwing something out by pouring/spilling it, often of grain or other small things. (Other Pronunc.: **wisee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

wisi *Adv* past time {{Ex.: *histakus-ka wisi haSmun?* Why was I ashamed in the past, the past?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wiS. Grammar: could be a verb. Social use: had gone out of use by Asc.'s time, rare in Ar's time. [Tentative]

***wislo** *V* uncover {{Ex.: *sesorpu, wisolpu pappel*. The book swells, it uncovers itself.}} Grammar: may only occur with -pu, Asc. said it could not be used as wislo. Meaning: probably of the cover of a book or such coming off, unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **wisol** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) Words containing this: wisolpu

wisolpu (Made from: *wislo, -pu) *V* uncover self [Tentative]

wissa, *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak*. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa*. I uncover him (of his clothing).}} Similar: **wakci**, **waaha**. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

wissa, *V* scratch in dirt {{Ex.: *wissa-k pireese*. It's scratching on the ground.}} Meaning: as a chicken does. [Tentative]

wistiri (Borrowed from: vestir Spanish) *V* dress {{Ex.: *wistirin makam piinase*. You all dressed that one (possibly child).}} Meaning: to dress someone, for example a small child or baby.

wistitu (Borrowed from: vestido Spanish) *N* suit, dress-clothes {{Ex.: *miSte wak-wistitu*. His suit is good. *tiiru-k wistitu*. It is really good clothes. *sitluhte-mes men-wistitu*. Your suit is small on you.}} Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

witi *V* knock down, throw away {{Ex.: *kan witihte*. I have thrown (it) away. *witiy piina rukka!* Knock down that house! *witihte-ka eTtak*. I am thrown in bed. *witiipu-k kawaayu*. The horse is falling (rolling itself) over. *nahan witimsatka wasuura*. The trash is there in the wastebasket (throwing away place). *witiyis mansana!* Go throw away the apples!}}
Meaning: usually of throwing out garbage or other unwanted things, but also of other types of throwing, rolling over, or knocking down/over. (Other Pronunc.: **witii** before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: witimsa, witihte

witihte (Inflected form of: witi, -Ste) *perf* thrown away, knocked down

witimsa (Made from: witi, -msa) *N* trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

witku *V* jump, skip {{Ex.: *witkun tappur*. The wood (stick) jumps.}} Pronunciation: may be related to tYuuke, but unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -n(i), meaning something springs loose on its own. Meaning: possibly of a stick that has been bent and held back springing loose, meaning unclear.

wittu *V* break {{Ex.: *wittunin-ak*. It broke.}}
Similar: **atte**. Grammar: with -n(i), means to break on its own. Meaning: rare word for atte.

witTi *V* be hard, be tough {{Ex.: *ekwe-k witTi*. It is not hard (stiff). *luppiy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi!* Simmer it in water, so it won't be hard! *witTi pan*. The bread is hard. *witTinin*. (It) got hard. *witTiy!* Be hard/tough!}}
Meaning: of wood/stick, glass, bread, meat, etc., probably not of a person (probably cannot mean emotionally or physically tough). Words containing this: witTin

witTin (Made from: witTi, -n₃) *V* get hard/tough
(Other Pronunc.: **wiTini** before a suffix)

wiynes (Borrowed from: viernes Spanish) *N* Friday
{ {Ex.: *wiynes wattin kan-piretka*. Friday comes to my land. (I go to my land on Friday.) } } *native*: **coppopisway**; *native*: **parwesin**.
Pronunciation: given as viynes in the data, but Mutsunized pronunciation would be with w-.

wollo *V* cover the head { {Ex.: *huunapuy men-moohel, yuu-me wollopuy!* Cure your head, and cover your head! *wolloy nuk!* Cover it (someone's head)! } } Pronunciation: can be pronounced wollo, both equally good pronunciations.

wolsa (Borrowed from: bolsa Spanish) *N* bag, sack
{ {Ex.: *hottYon-ak yu-k uttupun wolsatka*. He stole it and put it in a bag. *hiSSemil hemec'a wolsase!* Make one bag for me! *Tikiy wolsatka!* Put (it) in a bag! } }

womo *V* have a beard { {Ex.: *womohte* bearded } }
Similar: **heyse**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for heyse. [Attested only once]

woola (Borrowed from: bola Spanish) *N* ball { {Ex.: *hiSSe haysa woolase kuutYi*. They make a little ball. } } *native*: **uplaSmin**.

woppe *V* boil { {Ex.: *maahiy looya amSi woppe sii!* Cover the pot so the water will boil! *kan-was woppenu*. I'm putting it on to boil (literally in a position to boil). *woppe-k*. It's boiling. *woppenu-k*. She puts it on to boil. } }
Grammar: by itself means something just boils, to say one boils something, must use woppenu. Words containing this: woppenu

woppenu (Made from: woppe, -nu) *V* put on to boil
Grammar: literally 'put in a position to boil'.

woreeku (Borrowed from: borrego Spanish) *N* sheep, ewe { {Ex.: *pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku*. There comes the ewe that just gave birth, the ewe gave birth. } }

wos (Borrowed from: voz Spanish) *N* voice { {Ex.: *kan nansi wak-woose*. I know his voice. } }
native: **hay**. Meaning: more specific word for 'voice' borrowed from Spanish instead of native word that means both 'voice' and 'mouth'. [Attested only once]
(Other Pronunc.: **woos** before a vowel in the same word)

woSno *V* choke { {Ex.: *woSnonin kurkahsum*. (He) choked on roasted corn. } } Grammar: might only be used with -n(i), meaning to choke on something (not to choke someone), but uncertain.

woton (Borrowed from: boton Spanish) *N* knot, button
{ {Ex.: *tappur woton knot in wood* (wood's knot) *uttu-ka wak-wotoone kamiisatka*. I'm putting his button on the shirt. } } Meaning: 'knot' meaning is only of knots in wood/boards/trees, 'button' meaning is for clothing. (Other Pronunc.: **wotoon** before a vowel in the same word)

wottolo *V* be deep-set { {Ex.: *wottolo hin*. (Someone's) eyes are deep-set. } } Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: of eyes. Social use: older word for cokro (not in use by Asc.'s time). [Attested only once]

wowal *N* personal a San Joaquin Valley tribe
Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

-wu *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) come to (do) { {Ex.: *haayi ammawuy!* Come to eat! *riccawus-ka*. I came here to talk (to him/her). } } *Opp.*: **-na**; *Similar*: **-yni**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to come to do (the action)' (venitive), less common suffix for -yni.

wuuki (Borrowed from: buque Spanish) *N* ship, boat
{ {Ex.: *meelonin wuuki*. The ship sank. } }
native: **konona**. Meaning: native word for boat unsure.

wuuli (Borrowed from: buli/bule Spanish) *N* gourd
Meaning: bule type of gourd.

wuuru (Borrowed from: burro Spanish) *N* burro, donkey { {Ex.: *haTTay nuk, wuuru!* Hit it, the burro (with a stick)! } }

wuuTa, *N* relative, owner, patron { {Ex.: *wattinin-ak nuhu wak-wuuTakmame*. He went there, near his relatives. } } *Verb*: ***uTTa**; *Verb*: **wuuTa**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, sometimes uuTa. Grammar: distantly related to very common uTTasi 'take care of,' also has direct verb form wuuTa 'be a relative' and suffixed form wuuTati 'be a relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of people who are well-known to you but not a close family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives, boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning, but it seems to be general. Words containing this: wuuTati

wuuTa, *V* be related, be a relative {{Ex.: *wuuTanin*. (They) became relatives.}} *Noun*: **wuuTa**₁. Grammar: rare to use as a verb. [Attested only

once]

wuuTati (Made from: *wuuTa*₁, -ti₁) *V* be a relative
Grammar: same as *wuuTa*.

y

-y *Suff.* (*V*) command {{Ex.: *maanay sottow!* Put out the fire! *wattiniy!* Go! *piTTey nuk!* Tie it up! *uttupuy men-somreru men-mooheltak!* Put your hat on your head! *miSSimpiy men-hiSSen!* Do your work well!}} Grammar: add to a verb, makes a command to one person (tell one person to do the verb), do not use -se/-e on object when using this, if object is 'it' use *nuk* (singular imperative).

ya, *Adv* and, also, too {{Ex.: *kan ya yete loohon*. I will be lazy too. *koc hemec'a rukka illon aNNismak ya illon*. When one house burns, others also burn. *inhanin wak ya*. He got sick too. *kaatYi ya miSte*. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")}} Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time.

-ya, *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) those who are X {{Ex.: *cupkaya* white ones *sittiya irek* small stones}} *Similar*: **laTTaya**; *Similar*: **ciwweya**; *Similar*: **iTaya**; *Similar*: **-Smin**; *Similar*: **-mak**₃. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one person/thing who is the verb (plural version of -Smin, same as -mak) (plural nominalizer, probably only with descriptive verbs).

-ya, *Suff.* (*V*) do to/for you! {{Ex.: *haraaya!* Give to you (yourself)! *haraayuT!* Give to you (yourselves), you all!}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to or for themselves (2nd person object imperative or possibly for that person's benefit), use instead of -y, can use together with -yuT; it is much more common to add -pu (self) to the verb instead and use the regular -y, -yuT command suffixes (-puy, -puyuT), and that has a similar meaning, but not exactly the same. Social use: not in use at all in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

yaa *excl* here, here you go {{Ex.: *yaa hooyoy!* Here, take it! *yaayuT!* Here, you all!}}

Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).

***yaamu** (Borrowed from: *llamar*?? Spanish??) *V* name, call {{Ex.: *hiimi-me at yaamupu miSte*. You are always calling yourself good (bragging).}} Grammar: Asc. reports it is only used with -pu. Meaning: to name oneself something, not to call to someone, can include bragging/boasting if one calls oneself something positive. Words containing this: *yaamupu*

yaamuce *V* be missing a piece Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, rare word for something like *harsuhte*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yaamupu (Made partly from: **yaamu*, -pu) *V* call oneself Meaning: to call oneself something, describe oneself (including bragging).

yaase *V* eat {{Ex.: *kan yaase tuuTese*. I eat *tuche*.}} Meaning: rare word for *amma*. [Attested only once]

yaasir *quant* much, very {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You got very sick. *yaasir ama tiriiku, harkenin aamane*. (There's) a lot of wheat now, it truly increased. *orkonin-ka yaasir*. I got/was very scared.}} *Verb*: **yasri**. Grammar: usually describes a verb (for ex. be very scared), but can describe a noun (for ex. a lot of wheat).

yaaTi *V* follow, accompany {{Ex.: *yaaTin-ka*. I'm following (you). *tarekse-me yaaTin*. Your brother is following (you). *yaaTinin*. (Someone) followed.}} *Similar*: **onye**, **huywe**; *Similar*: **ware**, **warSi**, **tahra**. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, but sometimes used alone. Words containing this: *yaaTin*

yaaTin (Made from: *yaaTi*, -n₃) *V* follow, accompany Grammar: more common than *yaaTi* alone, same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **yaaTini** before a suffix)

yaawe (Borrowed from: llave Spanish) *N* key {{Ex.: *hannikus-me uuhen yaawese?* Where did you put away the keys?}} *native: kiccas.*

yaawi *N* big skunk *Similar: tihSin; Verb: yawi.*
Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species.

yakmun *N* East, East Wind {{Ex.: *hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum.* The wind comes out of the East.}} *Similar: akkas, rammay₂, awar.* Meaning: Asc. was very unsure of this word.

yakSun *N* Tulareño (Yokuts) people, Indian {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose.* The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). *yakSun Sotyohte.* The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails. *yakSuSikma waate.* The Tulareños are coming.}} Cultural info: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other Pronunc.: **yakSuSi** before plural suffix -kma) Words containing this: yakSuntak

yakSuntak (Made from: yakSun, -tak₂) *N* place Tular
Meaning: place of the Tulareños (Yokuts people).

yalha *V* be just, be fair {{Ex.: ...*hinsusmak, yalhaSmin.* ... one who is omniscient, one who is just.}} Meaning: used of God, unclear whether it could be used for humans. [Ar only, very unsure]

yammutsi *V* be unequal Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

***yanu** *V* have pain in stomach/butt {{Ex.: *yanuunin-ka.* I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. *kan yanun.* My butt hurts.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: **yanuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yanun

yanun (Made from: *yanu, -n₃) *V* have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: **yanuuni** before a suffix)

yarka *V* gather tarweed {{Ex.: *yarkana makke.* We go to gather tarweed.}} *Noun: yarkas.*
Meaning: Coast Tarweed, foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and

cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed the name from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: *Hemizonia corymbosa* (DC.) T. and G. var. *angustifolia* (DC.) Jepson. p. 1091.

yarkas *N* tarweed *Verb: yarka.* Cultural info: seeds used for making pinole (mush). Meaning: Coast Tarweed, a 4 foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: *Hemizonia corymbosa* (DC.) T. and G. var. *angustifolia* (DC.) Jepson p. 1091.

yasri *V* be enough, suffice {{Ex.: *yasirpu* to be plenty}} *Noun: yaasir.* Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **yasir** before -pu (or is possible, -mu))

yassa *V* crush, grind roughly Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

yattYa *V* bother, irritate {{Ex.: *ekwe makam kannis yattYa!* Don't you all bother me! *yattYa-ka-was.* I'm irritating him.}} Meaning: includes bothering someone enough to make them angry (anger someone), but probably mild anger, like irritation.

yatu (Borrowed from: ahijado?? Spanish??) *N* ear hole
Meaning: probably hole of a pierced ear, not the hole into the ear canal, but exact meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

yaTme *V* tear to pieces, shred {{Ex.: *yaTmenin.* it got torn to pieces.}} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), or possibly -mpi. Words containing this: yaTmen, yaTmeSte

yaTmen (Made from: yaTme, -n₃) *V* fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

yaTmeSte (Inflected form of: yaTme, -Ste) *perf* torn to pieces, shredded

yaTTa *V* give {{Ex.: *he'e, yaTTatis-kas wak okse.* Yes, he used to give (things) to me in the past. *yaTTatit!* Give me something!}} Grammar: only used with -ti. Meaning: rare word for hara. Words containing this: yaTTati

yaTTan *N* fishing net {{Ex.: *yaTTan laasun.* The net is full.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yaTTati (Made from: yaTTa, -ti₂) *V* give Meaning: may imply giving repeatedly or for a long time, unsure, rare word for hara.

***yatse** *V* be eager, not be able to wait {{Ex.: *yatsen-ka hiSSe*. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). *yatsenin-ka*. I couldn't wait.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!"), not just being in a rush for time. Words containing this: *yatsen*

yatsen (Made from: *yatse, -n₃) *V* be eager, not be able to wait (Other Pronunc.: **yatseni** before a suffix)

yawi *V* hunt big skunks {{Ex.: *yawiina makke*. We go to hunt for big skunks}} *Noun*: **yaawi**. Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species. (Other Pronunc.: **yawii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

yeeho (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) *V* be old, be aged {{Ex.: *waatena-k yeelon*. It won't be long before he gets old. *yehookiSpu-k*. He's pretending to be (acting) old. *yehoon-ak*. He/she is aging.}} Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), -Smin, and -kiSpu, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **yeahoo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: *yeelon*

yeelon (Made from: yeeho, -n₃) *V* age, get old (Other Pronunc.: **yehooni** before a suffix)

yeehu (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) *N* old man {{Ex.: *nuhu yeehu*. The old man is there. *neppe yeehu annaksi*. This old man is really pitiful.}}

yeela₁ *Command* wait!, let! {{Ex.: *yeela-kas!* Wait for me! *yeela, yeela!* wait, wait! *yeela-ka sukmu!* Wait while I smoke! *yeela makse otmomu!* Let's spy on each other!}} *Similar*: **yeela₂**. Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

yeela₂ *V* wait {{Ex.: *yeela-ka*. I wait. *yeela-k kannis*. He waits for me.}} *Similar*: **yeela₁**. Grammar: can rarely be used as a regular verb (this usage), but more common as a command (the other usage).

yeere *V* snag, get caught on {{Ex.: *yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa*. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my shirt tore.}} *Similar*: **yerse**. Grammar: might only

occur with -n(i) or -Smin, or possibly -Ste. Words containing this: *yeeren*

yeeren (Made from: yeere, -n₃) *V* get snagged, get caught on (Other Pronunc.: **yeereni** before a suffix)

yeewa (Borrowed from: yegua Spanish) *N* mare {{Ex.: *yeewa hiswin*. The mare gave birth.}}

yekre *V* be more extreme/more so/worse {{Ex.: *yekretkun*. (You) would be more so. *yekre wak hasseSmin*. He's being angrier. *yekre wak*. He's worse (more extreme). *yekren-ka*. I'm getting worse (more extreme).}} *Similar*: **ekTe**;

Synonym: **enwe, yiswa 1**. Grammar: may be used similar to a comparative (more __, __er). Meaning: to be even more the way one was, but if that is negative, means to be worse. Words containing this: *yekren*

yekren (Made from: yekre, -n₃) *V* get more so/more extreme, get worse (Other Pronunc.: **yekreni** before a suffix)

yelmus *N* place placename [Attested only once]

yenne *V* withdraw {{Ex.: *yennepu* to withdraw oneself}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yerse *V* be torn, tattered/in pieces {{Ex.: *makke uThin yerseksi eshen*. Both our blankets are really torn up. *yersenin*. It got torn. *yerseksi men-kotnoh*. Your shirt is really tattered. *kan-was yersempin*. I tore it.}} *Similar*: **yeere**; *Similar*: **-s-s**. Grammar: possibly developed from yeere with -s- but does not reflect those meanings directly. Meaning: probably only of cloth and clothing. Words containing this: *yerseksi*

yerseksi (Made from: yerse, -ksi) *V* be very torn/tattered/in pieces

yete *Adv* will, later {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *hinkasi-me yete hooyo siise?* How will you get water? *yete-k malan kan-eschen*. My blanket will get wet. *yete-ka tursin*. I'll be cold. *yeteSte-k hiwan*. He's about to arrive.}}

Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will', rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: **yete** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) Words containing this: *ekwe yete, hiimi yetattYa, yeteSte*

yeteSte (Made from: yete, -Ste) *perf* be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: -Ste adds onto yete even though yete is normally an adverb.

***yewko** *V* get more than others Grammar: only occurs with -Ste. Meaning: probably includes being longer, usually emphasizes getting more of something (including abstract, such as getting more love), similar to yekre, but must involve getting something. Words containing this: yewkoSte

yewkoSte (Inflected form of: *yewko, -Ste) *perf* gotten more than others Meaning: someone has gotten more than others have, exact meaning unclear.

yihwi *V* shake out {{Ex.: *yihwi eshen!* Shake the blanket out! *kan yete yihwi.* I'll shake (it) out later. *yihwi yis!* Go shake it out! *ussi-me ekwe yihwi?* Why don't you shake it out?}} Meaning: to shake out a blanket, rug, etc. to clean it.

yikka *V* grind, mill {{Ex.: *yikkay metaatitka!* Grind it in the metate! *kawrahte kan-yikkan kurkahse.* I finished grinding roasted corn.}} Meaning: in a mortar, mill, etc.. Words containing this: yikkasmak

yikkasmak (Made from: yikka, -smak) *N* grinder, miller Meaning: someone who grinds (grain) regularly, possibly as a profession.

yillu *V* begin, start {{Ex.: *yilluSte usupway pire.* The world has begun fasting time (Lent).}} Meaning: possibly only of a season or time starting, rare. [Tentative]

yimku *V* turn seat around {{Ex.: *yimkunin.* The chair turned around.}} Meaning: meaning and usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yira *V* kick {{Ex.: *hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum?* Who is kicking me with his foot? *sinni-mes yira.* The boy is kicking us. *kan-mes yiran.* I kicked you. *yiraana kannis kan-wakkastak.* (He) goes to kick me in the butt.}} Pronunciation: vowel length unsure: may be yiira, other pronunciation yiraa also unsure. (Other Pronunc.:

yiraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

-yis *Suff. (V)* go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: *citteyis!* Go dance! *uttuyisyuT!* You all go to put (it somewhere)! *haraayis nuk!* Go to give it! *huupuyis tooTe!* Go buy meat!}} *Similar:* **-na₁**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a command meaning 'go to (do the verb)!', followed by -yuT for more than one person, as with regular command -y, do not use -se/-e on object (motion/andative imperative). Words containing this: hiis

yisme *V* owe {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka-mes hinTise yisme.* I don't owe you anything. *iTkamit numan-me kannis yisme!* Pay me what you owe me! *hemec'a ereT men yisme.* You owe one piece of money.}} *loanword:* **teewe**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: this word dropped out of use completely by Asc.'s time, was replaced by teewe (deve). [Ar + Asc. guess]

yissa *V* step/stomp on {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro.* When I stomp clods of dirt, my legs hurt. *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't stomp on (things)! *yissay nuk!* Stomp on it/them! *miSSimpi yissay!* Stomp (it) well!}} Meaning: of stomping clods of dirt to make adobe bricks, stomping grapes to make wine, etc..

yiswa *V* 1) get worse {{Ex.: *yiswanin-ka.* I got worse (in health). *yete-k yiswan.* I will get worse (in health). *yiswanin men-koro.* Your foot got worse.}} *Synonym:* **enwe, yekre**. Grammar: this meaning probably only occurs with -n(i). Meaning: of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse, this may be the newer meaning (Asc's time). 2) be more, be too much {{Ex.: *haasin-ka yiswa.* I am more afraid. *Tallan-ka yiswa.* I am getting hotter. *sinni yiswa.* (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -n(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre. Words containing this: yiswan, yiswanimsa

yiswan (Made from: yiswa, -n₃) *V* get worse Meaning: only of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse. (Other Pronunc.: **yiswani** before a suffix)

yiswanimsa (Made from: yiswa, -n₃, -msa) *N* corns Meaning: on feet. [Attested only once]

yiwki *V* fall/push over {{Ex.: *yiwkinin.* (Someone) fell over. *yiwkimpin-me kannis.* You pushed me over.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (fall over) or -mpi (push over), or possibly -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess] Words containing this: yiwkimpin, yiwkin

yiwkimpin (Made from: yiwki, -mpi) *V* push over [Ar + Asc. guess]

yiwkin (Made from: yiwki, -n₃) *V* fall over [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **yiwkini** before a suffix)

-yni *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) come to (do) {{Ex.: *kan-mes hayweynin*. I have come to see you. *ammayni-ka*. I come to eat. *wareepuyni-ka-mes*. I come to visit you.}} *Opp.*: -**na**₁; *Similar*: -**wu**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to come to do (the action)' (venitive), more common suffix for -wu.

yolTo *V* be big-eared {{Ex.: *yolToSmin* big-eared one *yolTo wak-ooco*. His ears are big.}}

yonno *V* cut hair, get/give haircut {{Ex.: *yonnopu-ka*. I'm getting a haircut. *kan-mes yonno men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *yonnopuy!* Get a haircut!/Cut your hair!}}
Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure. Words containing this: *yonnopu*

yonnopu (Made from: *yonno*, -pu) *V* get a haircut
Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

yooho *V* loosen {{Ex.: *yoohon wak*. It loosened.}} Grammar: unclear whether this takes -n(i). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yooke *V* tease {{Ex.: *wak kannis yooken*. He teased me.}} Meaning: possibly to tease with the nose or nostrils, or possibly to tease by saying something. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yooko *V* turn into ash {{Ex.: *yookoSte sikar*. The cigarette has turned into ash. *yookonin*. It turned into ash. *yookompi* to turn (something) into ash *tina roote yookon*, *hussuy!* The ash is right here, bury and roast (it)! *kan hutte amSi hiSSen yookone*. I'll kindle a fire to make ashes.}} Grammar: with -mpi means turn something into ash, with -n(i) means something becomes ash on its own, with -Ste, means something has become ash, with -n means the ash itself. Words containing this: *yookon₁*, *yookon₂*, *yookoSte*

yookon₁ (Made from: *yooko*, -n₂) *N* ashes, ash
Meaning: may also include cinders.

yookon₂ (Made from: *yooko*, -n₃) *V* turn into ash
(Other Pronunc.: **yookoni** before a suffix)

yookoSte (Inflected form of: *yooko*, -Ste) *perf* has become ash, incinerated Meaning: completely burned up and turned into ash.

yoore *V* chase {{Ex.: *yooretin kannis waksis*. The coyote kept chasing me. *kan yooreti kayiinase*. I keep chasing the chicken. *kan*

yoorena kayiinase. I go to chase the chickens.}} Grammar: usually used with -ti, but not always. Meaning: often used of chasing chickens (probably in order to eat them), but not always. Words containing this: *yooreti*

yooreti (Made from: *yoore*, -ti₂) *V* keep chasing
Meaning: exact meaning unsure, could just be used for chase, but often things like chickens that one has to chase around in circles.

yopko *Vrevers*. snow, hail {{Ex.: *nuhu yete yopko*. It will hail/snow there. *yopko*. It's snowing/hailing.}} *Noun*: **yopok**. Grammar: can be used as a whole sentence by itself.

yopno *V* stick out, protrude, be an outie {{Ex.: *yopnohte-k loppoc*. His belly button is an outie.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.
Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an 'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

yopok *Nrevers*. hail, snow *Similar*: **Saranni**; *Verb*: **yopko**.

yopro *V* form, develop {{Ex.: *humrimsa yopron iTTas*. A new baptizing place develops/forms.}} Grammar: can occur with -n(i), meaning something develops on its own, might also occur without -n(i) or otherwise. [Attested only once]
Words containing this: *yopron*

yopron (Made from: *yopro*, -n₃) *V* form, develop

yoro *V* pile up {{Ex.: *yoron tappur*. The wood piles up (for ex. in the river). *kan yoro tappure*. I'm piling up the wood. *yoroon-ak*. It piles up.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means something piles up on its own, without, means to pile something up. (Other Pronunc.: **yoroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) Words containing this: *yoron*

yoron (Made from: *yoro*, -n₃) *V* pile up

yosso *V* flirt, be in love {{Ex.: *kan yosso mukurmase*. I'm in love with the woman. *yossonin*. (He) fell in love. *yossoy kannis!* Flirt with me! *yossomu haysa*. They are flirting with each other.}} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people. Words containing this: *yosson*, *yossopaN*

yosson (Made from: *yosso*, -n₃) *V* fall in love

yossopaN (Made from: yosso, -paN) *N* flirt, lady's man Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

***yowe** *V* remain, be left {{Ex.: *parwes makke yoweenin*. We 5 remained. *yoweenin amman*. Food was left over. *hemec'a yowen*. There is one left. *hemmen-ak yowen*. He's still there.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: **yowee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yowen

yowen (Made from: *yowe, -n₃) *V* remain, be left (Other Pronunc.: **yoween** before a vowel in the word)

yu *Pro* that which/what {{Ex.: *kan emmenin yu-ka uttusin*. I forgot what I put away. *hiSSeSte-me yu kan-mes howson*. You've done what I ordered you to. *ekwe-me hinsu yu kan pesyo*. You don't know what I'm thinking.}} Grammar: used to make a relative clause, same as numan but less common. Meaning: probably developed from yu 'and' ('I forgot and I put something away' is similar to 'I forgot what I put away').

yuha *V* swim {{Ex.: *yuha haysa*. They're swimming.}}

yuksi *Vrevers*. gather acorns {{Ex.: *yuksina makke*. We go to gather acorns.}} *Noun*: **yuukis**. Sci. name: Quercus agrifolia.

yukyu *V* gather madrone trees *Noun*: **yuukun**. Cultural info: Asc. did not know any medicinal uses of this plant, but fruit is edible. Meaning: probably of gathering the wood, branches, or any useful part. Sci. name: Arbutus menziesii Pursh Jepson p. 744.

yulet *N* flame, blaze Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

yulke *V* burn {{Ex.: *miSSimpi puuTey, amSi yulke sottow*. Blow well, so the fire burns. *yulken kan-tokkoh, yuu makse maanan*. My mat burned, and we put it out. *yulke sottow, yulke tappur*. The fire burns, the wood burns. *kan-was yulkempi*. I'm burning it.}} *Synonym*: **haala**. Grammar: with -mpi means 'to burn something,' without, means 'something burns (on its own)', usually the subject is sottow 'fire' or just is not specified (it burns), but the subject can also be the thing that burns (for ex. wood or a bed). Words containing this: yulkempi

yulkempi (Made from: yulke, -mpi) *V* burn Grammar: to burn something.

yuma *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker {{Ex.: *wak yuman*. He's getting worse. *yumaanin-ka*. I got worse.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: **yumaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yuman

yuman (Made from: yuma, -n₃) *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: **yumaan** before a vowel in the word)

yumma *V* fall (a lot), pour {{Ex.: *yummanin sii*. A lot of water (rain) fell.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of water falling as rain, probably indicates heavy rain but unsure.

yumme *V* deceive, lie {{Ex.: *yumme-k-was*. He's deceiving him./He's lying to him. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *yummey nuk!* Lie to him! *kan yummehnis*. I've been lied to. *kan-mes yummen*. I lied to you. *ekwe-me yummepu!* Don't be lying!}} Grammar: can rarely be used with -n(i) with same meaning, but usually without. Words containing this: yummepaN, yummepuk

yummepaN (Made from: yumme, -paN) *N* liar *Similar*: **lokSoSmin**. Meaning: someone who goes around lying all the time.

yummepuk (Idiom composed of: yumme, -pu, =ak₂) *N* ghost Meaning: literally means 'he deceives himself,' Me finds it to mean 'ghost,' could mean someone deceives himself into thinking a ghost is real or a ghost deceives the viewer, but meaning not sure.

yummu *V* rot, decay, spoil {{Ex.: *hemec'a yummuSmin tappur* one rotten piece of wood *ekwe-k yete yummun*. It won't rot. *yummunin*. (It) rotted.}} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

***yumsu** *Vrevers*. be filthy/grimy {{Ex.: *yumsuSte-k, ekwe-k hiTTapu*. He's filthy, he doesn't wash himself. *yumsun wak-moohel*. His head (hair) is filthy.}} *Noun*: **yumus**. Grammar: with -n(i) means to be filthy, with -mpi means to make something filthy, also used with -Ste and -Smin. Words containing this: yumsun, yumsuSmin, yumsuSte

yumsun (Made from: *yumsu, -n₃) *V* be filthy/grimy
(Other Pronunc.: **yumsuni** before a suffix)

yumsuSmin (Made from: *yumsu, -Smin) *N*
filthy/grimy one Meaning: filthy person or thing.

yumsuSte (Inflected form of: *yumsu, -Ste) *perf*
filthy, grimy

yunaari (Borrowed from: ayunar Spanish) *V* fast
{ {Ex.: *makke yunaari*. We are fasting.} }
native: uspu; native: coppopu. Meaning: abstain from food, especially Catholic prohibition of meat on Fridays. Social use: later became more the common word for fasting, replacing the Mutsun word uspu.

yupki *V* break at the base, fall out (bottom)
{ {Ex.: *yupkinin*. Its bottom fell out.} }
Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such. Words containing this: yupkin

yupkin (Made from: yupki, -n₃) *V* break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: **yupkini** before a suffix)

yura, *V* threaten { {Ex.: *yurahne-me*. You are threatened. *wak kannis yura*. He threatens me. *ekwe-mes yura men-issusum!* Don't threaten me with your hand!} }

yura, *V* catch/hunt mudhens/coots { {Ex.: *kan yete yura*. I will go to catch coots. *yuraana makke*. We go coot-hunting.} } *Noun: yuran*.
Cultural info: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557. (Other Pronunc.: **yuraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) Words containing this: yuran

uran (Made from: yura₂, -n₂) *N* mudhen, coot *Verb: yura*₂.
Cultural info: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Meaning: American coot. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557.

yuta *conj* either...or { {Ex.: *yuta mennen, yuta ette*. Either the grandmother or the uncle. *yuta neppe, yuta neppe*. Either this one, or this one.} } *Similar: yuu*₂. Grammar: repeated in a pattern of yuta X, yuta Y to mean either X or Y. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but this probably is the correct way to say this. [Ar only, very unsure]

yutaari (Borrowed from: ayudar Spanish) *V* help
{ {Ex.: *yutaari-k hiswi mukurma*. The woman is helping her give birth. *yutaariy nuk!* Help her! *yutaarit!* Help me!} }

yuteh *N* large hare *Similar: yuuren*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

-yuT *Suff. (V)* command (plural) { {Ex.: *ammayuT tooTe!* You all eat meat! *wattiniyuT!* You all go away! *haraayisyuT!* You all go give (it)! *haratyuT!* You all give (it) to me! *yaayuT!* Here, you all (take it)! *haayiyuT!* You all come here!} } Grammar: add to verb to make a command to more than one person (tell more than one to do the verb) (plural imperative), as with -y do not use -se/-e on object, can rarely be added to words other than verbs (for ex. yaa), can be added to inherent command verbs to make a plural command (for ex. haayi). (Other Pronunc.: **-T** after the verb huuyu)

yuTha *N* tuberculosis of lymph nodes Meaning: traditionally called scrofula, usually nodes of the neck. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yuTki *V* spill, throw out/on { {Ex.: *yuTkiy nuk sii!* Throw water on him! *yuTkiy sii!* Throw the water out! *yuTkin-ak leecise*. He spilled the milk. *yuTkiy men-calan!* Throw out your urine! *yuTkinin sii*. The water spilled.} }
Grammar: with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of a liquid (water, milk, urine), but can also be for ex. rotten apples or other things. Words containing this: yuTkin

yuTkin (Made from: yuTki, -n₃) *V* spill, run out
Grammar: something spills out of a container on its own. Meaning: usually of a liquid, sometimes solids. (Other Pronunc.: **yuTkini** before a suffix)

yuTTu *V* cancel, move/put aside { {Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.} } Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off. Words containing this: yuTTumpi, yuTTun

yuTTumpi (Made from: yuTTu, -mpi) *V* put to one side, put aside

yuTTun (Made from: yuTTu, -n₃) *V* go to one side, get out of the way (Other Pronunc.: **yuTTuni** before a suffix)

yuū, *Command* run!, go! {{Ex.: *yuū culuy!* Go jump! *yuū, hoTTo ereeSiy!* Go take a bath! *yuū, hoTTo!* Go, get out of here! *yuuyuT!* You all go!}} Grammar: forms a command by itself without -y, but can add -yuT to command more than one person.

yuū, *conj* and, and so {{Ex.: *yuū wak-appa yuū wak-aanan iccanis haysa, yuū aNNis heenti hiwaanin.* And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. *kan-mes mehen, yuū-ka-mes muySinin.* I saw you and I liked you. *yu-k ussi warka?* And why is he crying?}} *Similar: yuta.* (Other Pronunc.: **yu** before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

yuuh *N* turpentine {{Ex.: *tollon-ak yuuh.* There is/it has a lot of turpentine.}} Meaning: natural turpentine made from any type of pine tree.

yuuhi *V* hope {{Ex.: *kan yuuhispu haywe diyoose.* I hope to see God.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

yuukis *Nrevers.* acorn {{Ex.: *oTTona-ka yuukise.* I go to gather up acorns. *hiTwihne tiriiku, yuukis ya.* Wheat (and) acorns were spread out. *yuukis Tallahne.* Acorns are dried in the sun. *paakay yuukis!* Shell the acorns! *moT-me hiwsen yuukise?* Do you like acorns? *haysa aayi yuukise.* They harvest acorns. *hittYe makke puTTana yuukise!* Let's go knock

down acorns (to gather them)! *karsenin yuukis.* The acorns got wormy. *yuukis wak-mooroc.* The acorn's shell.}} *Verb: yuks.* Meaning: Coast/Valley Live Oak acorn. Sci. name: *Quercus agrifolia.*

yuuko *V* lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]

yuukun *N* madrone tree *Verb: yukyu.* Sci. name: *Arbutus menziesi* Pursh, Jepson p. 744.

yuuma *Command* come on! {{Ex.: *yuuma makke haTTamu!* Come on, let's fight each other!}} [Tentative]

yuumus *Nrevers.* filth, grime, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon-me yuumus.* You're filthy. (You have much filth.) *laasuSte-k yuumusum.* It is full of filth.}} *Verb: *yumsu.*

yuure *V* hunt cottontail rabbits {{Ex.: *yuurena makke.* We go to hunt cottontail rabbits.}} *Noun: yuuren.* Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: *Lepus auduboni.*

yuuren *N* cottontail rabbit *Similar: weeren; Similar: yuteh; Verb: yuure.* Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: *Lepus auduboni.*

***yuutu** *V* drip {{Ex.: *yuutun sii.* Water is dripping. *yuutun men-in.* Your tears are dripping.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), or possibly -Ste. Words containing this: *yuutun*

yuutun (Made from: *yuutu, -n₃) *V* drip (Other Pronunc.: **yuutuni** before a suffix)

-a *Suff.* (??? > *Adv*) unknown meaning Grammar: suffix that appears only as part of certain words, most of which are not used by themselves but only with -a.

Words containing this: *kari'a*, *Saanay'a*, *aruh'a*, *asa'a*, *hapuh'a*, *heSSem'a*, *himah'a*, *hiS'a*, *ney'a*, *ekwe-awhe-taprey'a*

A a

a ■ **hemec'a** (Made from: **hemce**, **-a**) *num* one, a
 {{Ex.: *hemec'a yowen*. One is left (remains).
hooyon-ak hemec'ase. He took one. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one/a kiss *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit*. I broke one (of) my teeth (a tooth).
hemec'a toroowis one/a soaproot *hemec'atka haysa hummen*. They gather in one place.
hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese. The woman gave birth to one boy.}} *Similar*:
hemecpu; *Verb*: **hemce**. Grammar: can be marked with -se or -tka like a noun, and possibly with -si like a verb, and can be used either with numerical 'one' meaning or article meaning 'a'.

a little while ■ **hipSun** *Adv* a little while {{Ex.:
eTTeniy hipSun! Sleep a little while!}}

abalone

get abalone ■ **haSna** *Vrevers*. get abalone {{Ex.:
haSnana to go to get abalone}} *Noun*: **haSSan**.

abalone shell ■ **haSSan** *Nrevers*. abalone shell
 {{Ex.: *haSSante-k kan-kuTrah*. My belt has
 abalone shells.}} *Verb*: **haSna**. Meaning: red and
 maybe also black abalone shells.

Abbot Antonio ■ **apatonyo** (Borrowed from: Abad
 Antonio Spanish) *Npersonal* Abbot Antonio
 Pronunciation: pronounced as abatonyo, but
 Mutunized pronunciation would use a p for b, words
 for Abbot and Antonio joined into one word. [Attested
 only once]

abbreviate ■ **tipki** *V* abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.:
kan-was tipki. I cut it off short. *tipkiSte* cut off
 short *men piNi tipki ekeT*. You are
 abbreviating your sins (not telling them all).
kan-was tipki wak-issuse. I'm cutting his
 hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off
 short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but
 may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

abdomen ■ **huttu** *N* belly, stomach {{Ex.: *wak-*
huttu wetreSmin. His belly is big. *kan-huttu*
pookoSte. My belly is swollen. *tuyrure kan-*
huttu. My stomach is growling. *kaayi-ka*
huttu. My stomach hurts.}} *Similar*: **waateh**.

able

be able to ■ **holle 1** *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *piina*
riicase ekwe-ka holle ricca. I can't speak
 those words/that language. *moT-me holle?*
 Can you do it? *ekwe-ka holle assapu*. I can't
 part my hair. *kan yete hiSSe numan-ka holle*
hiSSe. I will do what I can do. *kan holle citte*,
kan hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to
 dance.}} Grammar: use with another verb to mean
 'can ____'. ■ **welle** *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *kanse*
welle? Can I/am I able to? *welle-ka*. I can/am
 able.}} Meaning: less common than holle.

be able ■ **aykic** *Adv* possible, can, be able {{Ex.:
aykic-ka holle hooyo It's possible, I can get
 it.}} Pronunciation: sometimes aykici when it's a
 word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be
 either adverb or verb.

abort ■ **tiru** *V* miscarry, abort {{Ex.: *tirumpin-ak*.
 She miscarried/aborted (the fetus).}} Grammar:
 may only be used with -mpi (to mean the woman's
 body causes the fetus to be miscarried). Meaning:
 includes both spontaneous miscarriage and intentional
 abortion (if that was possible).

about

was about to ■ **eeye₂** *V* was about to, almost {{Ex.:
takkunin-ak eeye. He almost choked (was
 about to choke). *makse eeye paakayninis*. We
 were about to come to shell (something).}}
 Grammar: probably only used with past tense
 verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

above ■ **rini** *Adv* above {{Ex.: *yetee-ka molyo*
rini. I will dance the Moly dance up
 above.}} *native*: **taprey**. Pronunciation: might be
 pronounced riini. Social use: Asc. thought it might be a
 different dialect or language, definitely not in use by
 Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **taprey** *Adv* up,
 above, top {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey*
tiwistak. I don't like coming (walking) on top
 of flowers. *taprey Tarahtak* up in the sky
halsay pina taprey! Lift it up there!
taprestum-ka Taakanin. I came from up
 above.}} *loanword*: **rini**. Grammar: irregular form
 taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.:
tapres before -tum)

from above ■ **taprestum** (Inflected form of: **taprey**, -**tum**) *Adv* from above Grammar: irregular ablative ('from' -**tum** form) of **taprey**.

a little above ■ **tapreytis** (Made from: **taprey**, -**tis**) *Adv* up a little, a little above

accident

by accident ■ **ekwe pesyonum** (Saying composed of: **ekwe**, **pesyo**, -**n**, -**sum**) *Adv* by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

accompany ■ **huywe** *V* accompany, go with { {Ex.: *kan-mes huywe*. I'm accompanying you. *huywetit!* Accompany me! } } Similar: **onye**, **yaaTi**. ■ **oneypu** (Made from: **onye**, -**pu**) *V* accompany Grammar: meaning same with or without -**pu**, -**pu** is not literal (not to accompany oneself). ■ **onye** *Vrevers*. accompany, look for a companion { {Ex.: *amSi haysa onyeti diyoose* so that they might accompany God *wak oneypustap*. He was accompanied. *kan-was oneypu*. I accompany him. *kan-onyen* / *kan-onyenmak* / *kan-onyemak* my friends/companions/neighbors *haysa onyente*. They have a companion. *onye-ka-mes*. I (will) accompany you. *kan onye*. / *onye-ka*. I'm looking for a companion. *onyet kannis!* Accompany me! } } *Noun*: **ooney**; Similar: **huywe**, **yaaTi**; *Noun*: **oneeya**. Pronunciation: this word was pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly because it is common and would be used a lot even by people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to mean 'a companion/friend/etc.', but can occasionally mean 'to look for a companion'. (Other Pronunc.: **oney** before -**pu** or -**mu**) ■ **yaaTi** *V* follow, accompany { {Ex.: *yaaTin-ka*. I'm following (you). *tarekse-me yaaTin*. Your brother is following (you). *yaaTinin*. (Someone) followed. } } Similar: **ware**, **warSi**, **tahra**; Similar: **onye**, **huywe**. Grammar: usually used with -**n(i)** with same meaning, but sometimes used alone. ■ **yaaTin** (Made from: **yaaTi**, -**n**) *V* follow, accompany Grammar: more common than **yaaTi** alone, same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **yaaTini** before a suffix)

ache ■ **kaayi** *V* ache, hurt, be spicy { {Ex.: *kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka*. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *kaayi kan-moohel*. My head aches./I have a headache. *kaayi kannis kaaras*. / *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar hurts (me). *kaayi neppe maTter*. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. *kaayi kan-cappal*. / *cappaltak-kas kaayi*. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. *kaayi-k-was*. It hurts him. *kannis kaayinin*. It hurt me. *hanni-mes kaayi?* Where does it hurt you? *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTter*. That tobacco is very spicy. *haprepuy kaayise!* Shake off your pain! } } Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt).

get a headache ■ **timren** (Made from: **timre**, -**n**) *V* get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.

give/have a headache ■ **timre** *V* give/have a headache { {Ex.: *timre kan-moohel*. My head has a headache. *timre kannis*. (It) is giving me a headache. *timrenin-ka*. / *timrenin kan-moohel*. I/my head got a headache. } } Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -**n(i)** means one gets (develops) a headache.

toothache ■ **muuruS** *Nrevers*. toothache *Verb*:

***murSu**. Meaning: probably only of the molars. [Attested only once]

ache (of teeth) ■ **murSun** (Made from: ***murSu**, -**n**) *V* ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: **murSuni** before another suffix)

ache (teeth) ■ ***murSu** *Vrevers*. ache (teeth), have a toothache { {Ex.: *murSunin-ka*. I had a toothache. *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun?* What happened so that your tooth hurts? *kan yete murSun*. I will have a toothache. } } *Noun*: **muuruS**. Grammar: appears only with -**n(i)**. Meaning: probably in the molar teeth.

acorn ■ yuukis *Nrevers.* acorn {{Ex.: *oTTona-ka yuukise*. I go to gather up acorns. *hiTwihne tiriiku, yuukis ya*. Wheat (and) acorns were spread out. *yuukis Tallahne*. Acorns are dried in the sun. *paakay yuukis!* Shell the acorns! *moT-me hiwsen yuukise?* Do you like acorns? *haysa aayi yuukise*. They harvest acorns. *hittYe makke puTTana yuukise!* Let's go knock down acorns (to gather them)! *karsenin yuukis*. The acorns got wormy. *yuukis wak-mooroc*. The acorn's shell.}} *Verb: yuks.*
 Meaning: Coast/Valley Live Oak acorn. Sci. name: *Quercus agrifolia*.

valley oak tree/acorn ■ arikkay *N* valley oak tree, acorn *Similar: arkeh*. Sci. name: *Q. lobata*. [Me only]

make acorn soup ■ Taywe *V* make acorn soup {{Ex.: *kan yete Taywesi*. I will just make acorn soup.}}

make cornmeal or acorn mush ■ hatlu *Vrevers.* make mush {{Ex.: *murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi*. Because I will make acorn mush at night. *ney'a-ka hatlun, okse-ka hatlus*. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.}} *Noun: hatul*. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

cornmeal/acorn mush ■ hatul (Borrowed from: atol Spanish) *Nrevers.* mush {{Ex.: *woppehte hatul*. The atole has boiled. *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *hatuule-k letko*. He eats the mush with his hands. *moT-me ampihte tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum*. Have you roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush?}} *Similar: poknis*; *Similar: Taywen*; *Verb: hatlu*. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick mush, thick enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: **hatuul** before another vowel)

acorn shell ■ mooroc *N* acorn shell {{Ex.: *yuukis wak-mooroc* the acorn's shell}}

acorn bread n ■ setnen (Made from: **setne, -n₂*) *N* acorn bread

gather acorns ■ rapka *Vrevers.* gather acorns {{Ex.: *rapkana makke*. We go to gather acorns.}} *Noun: rappak*. Meaning: could possibly mean to gather Douglas fir wood or pine-nuts as well,

but usually to gather a particular species of acorns, see *rappak*. ■ **yuksi** *Vrevers.* gather acorns {{Ex.: *yuksina makke*. We go to gather acorns.}}

Noun: yuukis. Sci. name: *Quercus agrifolia*.

acorn meal ■ cannariS *N* acorn meal Meaning: ground up acorns after leaching them out. [Attested only once]

make acorn bread ■ *setne *V* make acorn bread {{Ex.: *kan yete setnesi*. / *kan yete hiSSe setnene*. I will (just) make acorn bread. *setnesimit!* (Just) make me some acorn bread!}} Cultural info.: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). ■ **setnesi** (Made from: **setne, -si₁*) *V* make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

give acorn bread ■ atte₂ *V* give acorn bread {{Ex.: *ruhhemtit attetit!* Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

act of grinding acorns ■ opanniS *N* act of grinding acorns *Similar: uupic*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Me only]

acorn cup/shell ■ uupic *N* acorn cup/shell {{Ex.: *yuukis uupic* acorn cup *kata uupic* like an acorn cup}} *Similar: opanniS*. Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the bottom part.

acorn soup/atole ■ Taywen (Made from: *Taywe, -n₂*) *N* acorn soup/atole *Similar: hatul*. Meaning: thin atole soup, probably only if made of acorn meal but possibly also other grains.

act like ■ -kiSpu Suff. (*V* > *V*) pretend, act like {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu* to pretend to be high (on tobacco) *mukrukiSpu* to pretend to be a woman (an adult) *atSakiSpu-k*. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is).}} *Similar: hekoSpu*. Grammar: might be able to attach to nouns as well as verbs.

Adam's apple ■ tuhmur *N* Adam's apple, larynx Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

administer extreme unction ■ **saaremi** (Made from: **saare**, **-mi**) *V* administer extreme unction, pray for someone

adult ■ **miTTeSmin** (Made from: ***miTTe**, **-Smin**) *N* grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of miTTemak.

adults ■ **miTTemak** (Made from: ***miTTe**, **-mak**) *N* grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of miTTeSmin.

advise ■ **menSe** *V* be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest {{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about}} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

affection

give affection ■ ***macsi** *V* give affection {{Ex.: *kan macispu neppe sinnise*. I'm giving affection to this child.}} Grammar: only appears with **-pu**. (Other Pronunc.: **macis** before **-pu** (and **-mu** if possible)) ■ **macispu** (Made from: ***macsi**, **-pu**) *V* give affection Grammar: non-literal use of **-pu**, means to give affection to someone else, not to oneself.

affectionate ■ **selmoSte** (Made from: **selmo**, **-Ste**) *perf* affectionate, caring [Attested only once]

be affectionate ■ **selmo** *V* be affectionate, be caring {{Ex.: *kan-was meheesi, selmoSte*. I am looking at her affectionately.}} Grammar: may only appear with **-Ste**. Meaning: meaning clear even though it only appears once. [Attested only once]

afraid

be afraid ■ ***haasi** *V* be afraid, fear {{Ex.: *asa'a-ka haasin*. I am truly afraid. *moT-ak haasin wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid? He is trembling. *kan haasinin*. I was afraid. *kan-was yete haasin*. I will be afraid. *haasin-ka kuwa ricca*. I am afraid of talking like this.}} *Synonym*: **hasli**. Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)** (same meaning). ■ **haasin** (Made from: ***haasi**, **-n₃**) *V* be afraid, fear ■ **hasli** *V* fear, be afraid, be scared {{Ex.: *haslinis-ka okse*. I was afraid a long time ago. *koc Tura, haslin ekTemak*. When it thunders, bad people are

afraid. *hasli-ka amane*. I am truly afraid. *hasliSmin* fearful one *ekwe makam piNi haslin paaTese?* Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre?}} *Synonym*: ***haasi**. Grammar: almost always followed by **-ni/-n** with similar meaning, but not always.

after some time ■ **iti₂** *Adv* after some time {{Ex.: *iti-kat citte*. After some time I will dance.}} Pronunciation: word extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

afternoon ■ **uyak** *Nrevers*. evening, afternoon {{Ex.: *miSmin uyak!* Good afternoon/evening! *uyak, wak akkun hismen*. It's evening, the sun is going down. *uuyakse-k wattinin*. He went in the evening. *warka-ka yete uuyakse*. I will cry in the evening. *uuyakse huuyihne*. It's begun in the evening (the evening has begun). *yete uuyakse* later in the evening}} *Verb*: **uyka₂**. Grammar: use of short **uyak** by itself and long **uuyakse** with **-se** is unusual, but relatively consistent. Meaning: late afternoon or evening, getting late in the day (not early afternoon). (Other Pronunc.: **uuyak** before **-se**, in the form **uuyakse**)

be later in the day ■ **uyka₂** *Vrevers*. be later in the day {{Ex.: *uyskan hismen*. It's getting later. (The sun is getting later.) *uyskan makkese*. It's getting late on us. *uyskan, pire murTun*. It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. *miSSimpi-mes diyos uykampin*. God has made you get through the day well. *koc uykaSte*. When it's late.}} *Noun*: **uyak**; *Similar*: **mureSte**. Grammar: always used with **-n(i)**, **-Ste**, or rarely **-mpi**. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark.

get later in the day ■ **uykan** (Made from: **uyka₂**, **-n₃**) *V* get later in the day (Other Pronunc.: **uykani** before a suffix)

again ■ **iThine₁** *Adv* again {{Ex.: *iThine-ka hiSSe*. I'm doing it again. *huuTun yete iThine*. It will run out again.}} *Synonym*: **iTTasu**; *Similar*: **oySo**. ■ **iTTasu** *Adv* again {{Ex.: *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum*. You come in again with your cane.}} *Similar*: **iTTas**; *Synonym*: **iThine₁**; *Similar*: **-su**. [Attested only once]

eat again ■ **hampu**₂ *V* eat again {{Ex.: *tina makse hampu*. There we eat again.}}
[Tentative]

do again ■ **oySo** *V* do again, repeat {{Ex.: *yete oySo latsun*. It's going to drip again. *oySoyis!* Go again! *hummit oySo!* Give me more! *oySona wak hiSSe*. He goes to do it again. *oySo makke amma*. We're eating again. *oySoy-me ricca!* Speak again!}} *Similar:* **iThine**₁. Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

against

snap thumb against face/head ■ **Totto** *V* snap thumb against face/head {{Ex.: *ussi maksen-me Tottos?* Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?}} *Similar:* **tulku**₁. Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

agave

gather small agave ■ **saawana**₂ *V* gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave *Noun:* **saawana**₁. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

small agave ■ **saawana**₁ *N* pitaya cactus, small agave *Verb:* **saawana**₂. Cultural info.: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

age ■ **yeehon** (Made from: **yeeho**, -n₃) *V* age, get old (Other Pronunc.: **yehooni** before a suffix)

aged

be aged ■ **yeeho** (Borrowed from: *viejo* Spanish) *V* be old, be aged {{Ex.: *waatena-k yeehon*. It won't be long before he gets old. *yehookiSpu-k*. He's pretending to be (acting) old. *yehoon-ak*. He/she is aging.}} Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), -Smin, and -kiSpu, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **yehoo**

before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

aggravate ■ **enwe** *V* worsen, aggravate, deteriorate {{Ex.: *men kannis enwe*. You are making me worse. *enwey nuk!* Make it worse!}} *Synonym:* **yiswa 1**, **yekre**.

ago

be long, long ago ■ **munna** *V* be in a very distant time {{Ex.: *kan-was okse munna haras*. I gave him (something) very long ago.}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with *okse* and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.

Agua Caliente ■ **huyatak sii** (Compound composed of: **huya**, -tak₂, **sii**) *Nplace* Agua Caliente *Similar:* **Setak sii**. Meaning: literally water at the place of light. [Attested only once] ■ **Setak sii** (Compound composed of: ***Se**, -tak₂, **sii**) *Nplace* Agua Caliente *Similar:* **huyatak sii**. [Attested only once]

aha ■ **aha**₂ *excl* aha {{Ex.: *ar, aha pinaa-mes waate sikkot* Ah, aha, there's a mole coming after you!}} [Attested only once]

ahead ■ **huttYuy 1** *Adv* ahead, before, in front of {{Ex.: *huttYuy rukkatka*. In front of the house. *makke huttYuy wattin*. We go in front.}} *Similar:* **huuyu**.

go ahead ■ **caawa** *V* go ahead, speed up {{Ex.: *caawan-ak pireese*. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}} Pronunciation:

pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **huuyu** *V* go ahead {{Ex.: *huuyuy-was!* Go ahead of him! *huuyuT!* You all go ahead!}}

Similar: **huttYuy 1**. [Tentative] ■ **huysi**₁ *2 V* go ahead, be first {{Ex.: *hoTTo-me, huysiy!* You go, go ahead!}} ■ **kane**₂ *V* go ahead {{Ex.: *kan kaneepu*. I'm going ahead.}} *Similar:*

kanne. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **kane** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

go ahead! ■ **huttYuy 2** *Command* go ahead! {{Ex.: *huttYuy!* Go ahead!}} Grammar: this usage is uncommon.

you all go ahead! ■ **huuyuT** (Made from: **huuyu**, **-yuT**) *Command* you all go ahead! Grammar: irregular plural command form of **huuyu**, shortened from **huuyuyuT**.

airplane ■ **hummumpis** (Made from: ***hummu**, **-mpi**, **-s₁**) *N* airplane Grammar: literally thing you use to cause (someone/something) to fly. Meaning: flying machine (Ascension's translation).

Akwaswas Tribe ■ **akwaswas** *Npersonal* Santa Cruz Indians, Akwaswas Tribe

alcohol

datura alcohol ■ **moonoy** (Borrowed from: from other California languages) *Nrevers*. *datura alcohol*, *jimsonweed* {{Ex.: *moonoy tiwistak* in the flower of a jimsonweed}} *Similar*: **monoy**; *Verb*: **monyo₂**. Cultural info.: *datura* meaning: alcoholic drink made of *datura*, forbidden most of the time, came with the *Datura* Cult from other CA languages; *jimsonweed* meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as *toluachi* (Spanish). Sci. name: *Datura meteloides* DC; *Datura stramonium* L..

alder ■ **cisnan** *N* alder, elder {{Ex.: *cisnanwas lullup* alderwood flute *cisnan wak-sire* alder pith *hinwa makke rutaana cisnane?* When will we go to gather alderwood?}} *Verb*: **cisna**. Cultural info.: was used for food, for making flutes and cigarettes, and the tea from the flowers had a medicinal use. Meaning: tree, flower, or wood, but not the fruit. ■ **maarah** *N* alder {{Ex.: *maarah wak-marah*. the alder's leaves *maarahmak* alder trees}} Meaning: alder tree.

California white alder ■ **alamiyo** (Borrowed from: *alamillo* Spanish) *N* California white alder [Attested only once]

gather alder wood ■ **cisna** *V* gather alder wood {{Ex.: *hinwa makke cisnana?* When will we go to gather alder wood?}} *Noun*: **cisnan**. Cultural info.: people ate this a lot.

algae ■ **hilok** *N* algae, moss Meaning: includes green scum on water.

alike ■ **niSSatya** (Made partly from: **niSSa**) *Adv* alike Grammar: may be a combination of **niSSa** and **attYa**, but unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

alive

be alive ■ **pahca 2** *V* be alive {{Ex.: *pahcamak* alive ones *kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte*. I am alive, I am not dead.}} Meaning: can mean 'be smart' in a figurative sense (his mind is alert/alive, so he's smart), but can sometimes mean literally 'alive'. (Other Pronunc.: **pahac** before -pu or -mu) ■ **TiiTi** *V* be alive {{Ex.: *kan TiiTi*. I'm alive. *TiiTimak yuu semmoSmin* live ones and a dead person *TiiTinin-ak*. He/she got better. *kan TiiTin*. I'm getting better. *TiiTiSte-k*. He's recovered. *kan iinate yuu-ka hiwsen TiiTin*. I'm sick and I want to get well. *kan-was TiiTimpi*. I'm curing him (making him better).}} *Noun*: **TiT**. Grammar: means 'to be alive' without -n(i).

all ■ ***hiruh** *N* all Grammar: only used before -min (more often) or -sum (rare). [Tentative] ■ **ay₂** *quant* every, all {{Ex.: *ay Tuuhis* every day}} Social use: probably out of use by Ase's time, replaced by *himah'a* and *hiruhmin*. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **himah'a** (Made partly from: **-a**) *quant* all, every, everything {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. He is full of sores all over his body. *kan meheesi himah'ase*. I'm looking at all of them. *himah'a iinate*. All are sick. *himah'a piina*. That's all. *himah'a miste*. Everything is pretty. / All is pretty. *himah'a Tuuhis* every day / all days}} *Synonym*: **hiruhmin**; *Similar*: **himyu**. ■ **himyu** *quant* all {{Ex.: *kan meheesi himyuse*. I see them all.}} *Similar*: **himah'a**. Meaning: may only refer to people, but unsure. Social use: uncommon, mostly out of use by Ascension's time. ■ **hiruhmin** (Made from: ***hiruh**, **-min**) *quant* all, everyone {{Ex.: *hiruhmin makse semson haTkun*. All of us will die, die suddenly. *hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They all dance, children, women, and also men. *kaatYi hiruhmin*. Everyone is like this.}} *Synonym*: **himah'a**.

by all ■ **hiruhsun** (Made from: ***hiruh**, **-sum**) *quant* by all Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat

unsure, could end with -sum. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably less common than hiruhmin even in Ar's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

you all's ■ **makam₂** *Pro* your, you all's {{Ex.: *makam koro* You all's feet.}} Grammar: 'your' for more than one person (second person plural possessive).

you all ■ **makam₁** *Pro* you all {{Ex.: *makam Taakampi piinase*. You all bring that. *makam hann-i-was?* Where are you (guys) from? *kan makamse haywe*. I see you all. *ekwe makam riccapu!* Don't talk among yourselves! *kan Taakan iTyan makamme*. I arrive behind, near you all.}} Grammar: 2nd person plural, subject without suffix, object with -se. Meaning: 'you' addressing two or more people (y'all).

all over the place ■ **aaTeytak** (Inflected form of: ***aaTey**, -**tak₁**) *Adv* everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

all over the place ■ **hayatmin** *Adv* wherever, all over {{Ex.: *he'e, hayatmin kan hinne*. Yes, I walk all over the place.}}

allow ■ **akka 3** *V* let, allow, leave (as is), permit {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest! *akkey sottowtak!* Leave it on the fire!}} ■ **unni₁** *V* let, allow, permit {{Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask permission. *ekwe-ka unnispu*. I (will) not allow (it). *ekwe unnispu kawaayu uucihte*. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! *ekwe-ka-mes yete unnisi*. I will not let you.}} Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and uuni 'want'.

let! ■ **yeela₁** *Command* wait!, let! {{Ex.: *yeela-kas!* Wait for me! *yeela, yeela!* wait, wait! *yeela-ka sukmu!* Wait while I smoke! *yeela makse otmomu!* Let's spy on each other!}} *Similar: yeela₂*. Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

not allow ■ **warsi** *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit {{Ex.: *kan-mes ekwe warsi.* / *kan-mes warsi*. I won't let you. *warispu!*

Refuse (someone)! *warispu-me wakse*. You are refusing (to meet) him.}} *Similar: wehe*. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: **waris** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **warsipu** (Made from: **warsi**, -**pu**) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

almost ■ **cuSe** *Adv* almost {{Ex.: *upkinin-ka cuSe, eeye*. I almost fell over, was about to fall over.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **eeye₂** *V* was about to, almost {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak eeye*. He almost choked (was about to choke). *makse eeye paakayninis*. We were about to come to shell (something).}} Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

alone ■ **-Sa** *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Pro*) alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: *menSa ricca*. You alone speak. *menSa namti*. Only you hear. / You alone hear. *kanSa* I alone *wakSa* he/she alone}} ■ **coore'Sa** (Made from: **coore**, -**Sa**) *Adv* alone, by oneself {{Ex.: *men coore'Sa ricca*. You alone speak. *ameSpu-ka coore'Sa*. I am playing alone. *wak Tawra coore'Sa*. He lives alone.}} ■ **ehLiSte** (Inflected form of: **ehLi**, -**Ste**) *perf* alone [Attested only once]

be alone ■ **coore 1** *V* be alone {{Ex.: *cooreynin*. (Someone) came (here) to be alone. *corsenin-me*. You were alone a lot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **coree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **ehLi** *V* be alone {{Ex.: *hattena nuhu licye ehLiSte?* Who is standing there alone?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

be alone a lot ■ **corse** (Made from: **coore**, -**s₂**) *V* be alone a lot

alongside a person ■ **-me₁** *Suff.* (*N*) with/near/alongside a person {{Ex.: *haayi makam men-paapame!* Come here all of you to your

grandfather! *tollon-ka eshen kannisme*. I have a lot of blankets on me. *kan Taakan iTyan makamme*. I arrive behind you all. *moT-me hiwsen wattin makseme*? Do you want to go with us? *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing with his mother. *akku makse paaTeme*. We enter the Padre's (house).}}

Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. *kannisme*), but not always (for ex. *paaTeme*); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.

already ■ **ar** *Adv* already, yet {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ar hinuspu*. I didn't know/realize it yet. *ekwe-kames ar uypas*. I didn't invite you yet. *moT-me ar nossopun*? Are you sighing yet?}} Meaning: translates as 'yet' with 'not' and questions, refers to something happening or not happening in the past or having started by the present. Social use: used much less by Ascension's time. ■ **at** *Adv* shortly, already, just {{Ex.: *ussi-ka at naayate*. Because I only limp. *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is just pure. *hemmen at waate*. (He) is still coming shortly. *koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan*. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.

also ■ **ya** *Adv* and, also, too {{Ex.: *kan ya yete loohon*. I will be lazy too. *koc hemec'a rukka illon aNNismak ya illon*. When one house burns, others also burn. *inhanin wak ya*. He got sick too. *kaatYi ya miSte*. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")}} Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time.

always ■ **ciira** *Adv* always, continually {{Ex.: *ciira-k haysane kuwa*. She always talks to them that way.}} *Synonym*: **hiimi**. ■ **hiimi** *Adv* always

{{Ex.: *hiimi-me Tawra*. You're always sitting. *hiimi-k waate*. He always comes.}} *Synonym*: **ciira**.

always not ■ **ekwe hiimi** (Compound composed of: **ekwe**, **hiimi**) *Adv* never ever, always not Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen.

alyssum

sweet alyssum ■ **cakira** *N* sweet alyssum, peppergrass Meaning: *koniga maritima*, *alyssum maritimum*. [Attested only once]

amen ■ **amen** (Borrowed from: *amen* Spanish/Latin) *excl* amen

American person ■ **mirkanu** (Borrowed from: *americano* Spanish) *N* American person {{Ex.: *mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka*. The Americans, they came far to this land.}}

among ■ **loopohte** (Inflected form of: ***loopo**, **-Ste**) *perf* in between, among, in the midst of

put among ■ ***loopo** *V* put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: *loopopuy!* Put yourself in the midst of the others! *loopohte-k*. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte.

put oneself among ■ **loopopu** (Made from: ***loopo**, **-pu**) *V* put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

amuse ■ ***lilwi** *V* amuse, entertain {{Ex.: *lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta*. We will amuse you tomorrow. *lilwinin-ak*. He was amused.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or (most often) -mpi.

■ **rorSo** *V* play, amuse {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu, kan ekwe yete rorSo!* You all don't play, I won't play! *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play like children! *haysa roroSpu*. They're playing.}} *loanword*: **hukaari**; *Similar*: ***amSe**. Grammar: almost always used with -pu, and Asc. sometimes said it could not appear without it, can mean to amuse oneself, but -pu is not literal, *roroSpu* just means 'to play'. (Other Pronunc.: **roroS** before -pu (or -mu if used))

amused

be amused ■ **lilwin** (Made from: ***lilwi**, **-n₃**) *V* be amused, be entertained Meaning: to find something

amusing or entertaining, not to be entertained specifically by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **lilwini** before another suffix)

anal

have anal sex ■ **pollo** *V* have anal sex {{Ex.: *pollomu haysa*. They're having anal sex with each other.}} Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

and ■ **ene** *conj* and, but {{Ex.: *ene men miSte*? And are you well?}} Meaning: range of possible meanings unsure. Social use: not used by Ascension's time but somewhat common in Ar's time. ■ **ya** *Adv* and, also, too {{Ex.: *kan ya yete loohon*. I will be lazy too. *koc hemec'a rukka illon aNNismak ya illon*. When one house burns, others also burn. *inhanin wak ya*. He got sick too. *kaatYi ya miSte*. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")}} Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time. ■ **yu_{u2}** *conj* and, and so {{Ex.: *yu_u wak-appa yuu wak-aanan iccanis haysa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin*. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. *kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin*. I saw you and I liked you. *yu-k ussi warka?* And why is he crying?}} Similar: **yuta**. (Other Pronunc.: **yu** before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

and so ■ **yu_{u2}** *conj* and, and so {{Ex.: *yu_u wak-appa yuu wak-aanan iccanis haysa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin*. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. *kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin*. I saw you and I liked you. *yu-k ussi warka?* And why is he crying?}} Similar: **yuta**. (Other Pronunc.: **yu** before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

and then ■ **ara** *Adv* then, and then, next {{Ex.: *wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan* He told me and then I told him. *araa-ka-was nansinin*. Then I met him.}} Pronunciation: also pronounced as **aru** (or **aruu** in place of **araa**) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **araa** before a single

consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

angel ■ **anhel** (Borrowed from: angel Spanish) *N* angel {{Ex.: *hattena anhel, kanhel ya?* Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

angelica ■ **kuuTis** *Nrevers*. wild ginger root, angelica *Verb*: **kuTsi**. Cultural info.: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not know any medicinal uses.

anger ■ **has** *N* anger {{Ex.: *ekwe-kas akkapu has*. Anger won't leave me. *kan-has* my anger}} *Verb*: **hasse**.

angleworm ■ ***liituk** *N* earthworm, angleworm {{Ex.: *liitukwakma* earthworms}} *Verb*: **litku**; Similar: **lissok**. Grammar: only appears with -wa. Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angleworm that is a parasite in humans. ■ **liitukwa** (Made from: ***liituk**, -wa) *Nrevers*. earthworm, angleworm

get/collect angleworms ■ **litku** *Vrevers*.

get/collect angleworms {{Ex.: *litkuna* to go to get angleworms}} *Noun*: ***liituk**.

angry ■ **hasseSte** (Inflected form of: **hasse**, -Ste) *perf* angry

get/become angry ■ **hassen** (Made from: **hasse**, -n₃) *V* get angry, become angry (Other Pronunc.: **hasseni** before another suffix)

be angry ■ **hasse** *V* be angry {{Ex.: *kan-was hassenis*. I got angry with him. *kan yete hassen*. I'll get angry later. *hassempi-k wak-aanane*. He makes his mother angry. *hasseSmin* an angry person (or animal) *hasseSte-k*. He's angry.}} *Noun*: **has**. Grammar: probably means 'be angry' by itself and 'get angry' with -ni/-n.

angry one ■ **hasseSmin** (Made from: **hasse**, -Smin) *N* angry one

animal

domestic animal ■ **hiica'mis 2** (Made partly from: -mis) *N* beast, pet, domestic animal {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen*. Your pet is a quail.}} Grammar: could be used as **hiicaSmin** instead, possibly as **hiica** (with no suffix), but **hiica'mis** is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

type of four-legged animal ■ **ummuy** *N* type of four-footed animal Meaning: unknown what kind of four-footed animal, some specific kind. [Attested only once]

ankle ■ **muhtihris** *N* ankle *Similar: supi*.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, muhtikniS might be more likely, but Ascension did not know. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **supi** *N* ankle *Similar: muhtihris*. Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

annoy ■ **mumli** *V* annoy, irritate {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksu*. They were irritated by the taro potato. *mumlihte* annoyed}} Meaning: may be irritate in the medical sense (something irritates the skin for example), but may also have a more general meaning of a person annoying someone. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be annoyed ■ **wihya** *V* be irritated/bothered/annoyed {{Ex.: *hinTise-me kannis wihyampi*? Why are you bothering me? *wihyanin-ak*. He was/got irritated.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means be/get irritated, with -mpi means irritate someone else.

another ■ **aNNis** *N* other one, another, other, next, last {{Ex.: *aNNistak-ka Tawra*. I live somewhere else. *aNNis piretka* to the other world *aNNis siman* last week}} *Verb: anci*; *Similar: uSuwas*.

have another ■ **aNNiste** (Made from: **aNNis**, -te) *V* have another [Tentative]

in another place ■ **aaTeytak** (Inflected form of: ***aaTey**, -tak₁) *Adv* everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place ■ **haahetka** (Made from: **haahe**, -tak₁) *Adv* apart, in another place {{Ex.: *haahetka roote*. S/he is somewhere else. *haahetka kan eTTen*. I sleep in another place.}} *Similar: .*

answer ■ **oshe** *V* respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: *kan-mes oshe*. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ **uuni**₂ *V* answer, respond {{Ex.: *uuni-me kan-mes haawa*. You respond (when) I call you.}} Meaning: respond or pay attention or notice, for ex. when someone calls, possibly overlapping with unni 'allow'.

ant

catch red fire ants ■ **oTwo** *Vrevers*. catch red fire ants {{Ex.: *oTwona makke*. We go to catch red fire ants.}} *Noun: oTTow*.

catch small black ants ■ **poSkoymi** *V* catch small black ants {{Ex.: *poSkoymina makke*. We go to catch small black ants.}} *Noun: poSkoymin*. Grammar: this word may come historically from poSkoymin by removing the last sound (backformation).

red fire ant ■ **oTTow** *Nrevers*. red fire ant *Verb:*

oTwo. Cultural info.: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

small black ant ■ **poSkoymin** *N* small black ant

Verb: poSkoymi. Pronunciation: puSkuymin might be a large red ant while poSkoymin is a small black one, but it is more likely that Asc. only knew the word for the small black variety. Grammar: final -n might be nominalizer added to poSkoymi, but somewhat unlikely.

antelope ■ **tiwyen** *N* antelope {{Ex.: *tiwyente* to have an antelope (as a pet)}} *Verb: tiwe*.

hunt antelopes ■ **tiwe** *V* hunt antelopes {{Ex.: *tiwyena makke*. We go antelope hunting.}} *Noun: tiwyen*. Meaning: of pronghorn antelopes.

Antonio ■ **antonyo** (Borrowed from: Antonio Spanish) *Npersonal* Antonio {{Ex.: *semmoSte-k*, *semmonin antonyo*. Antonio is dead, he died.}}

Abbot Antonio ■ **apatonyo** (Borrowed from: Abad Antonio Spanish) *Npersonal* Abbot Antonio Pronunciation: pronounced as abatonyo, but Mutsunized pronunciation would use a p for b, words for Abbot and Antonio joined into one word. [Attested only once]

anus ■ **luppus** *N* anus {{Ex.: *luppustak* in the anus}}

anybody ■ **hatte**₁ **2** *Pro* anyone, someone, no one {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}}

anyone ■ **hatte**₁ **2** *Pro* anyone, someone, no one {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone.

ekwena hatte. There is nobody.}}

anything ■ **hinTis 2** *Pro* anything nothing {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hinTise riccan*. They didn't say anything. *moT-me hinTise liikin?* Did you kill anything?}} Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually *ekwe*) or question *moT*. ■ **hiS'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *N* thing, something, anything {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin hiS'a?* Did something fall? *taahet kannis hiS'a!* Ask me something! *katatkun kan-hiS'a*. As if it were my thing. *epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase!* Don't steal things! *akkapuykun-ak wak-hiS'ase*. He went to take off his things (clothes). *ekwena hiS'a piretka*. There isn't anything on the ground. *hatte hiS'a?* Whose thing (is it)?}} Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything' when used with a negative, irregular plural *coopoma*.

apart ■ **haahetka** (Made from: **haahe**, -**tak**₁) *Adv* apart, in another place {{Ex.: *haahetka roote*. S/he is somewhere else. *haahetka kan eTTen*. I sleep in another place.}} *Similar*:

fallen apart ■ **sesweSte** (Made from: ***seswe**, -**Ste**) *perf* decayed, rotted, fallen apart

falling apart ■ **SepreroSte** (Made from: **Seprero**, -**Ste**) *perf* frayed, tattered, falling apart

pull apart ■ **kacwe** (Made from: **kaaca**, -**w**-) *V* unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together. ■ **peTwe** (Made from: **peTTe**, -**w**-) *V* unstick, pull apart

fall apart ■ ***seswe** *V* decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: *riiTay sesweSte*. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. *sesweSte minmuy*. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -**Ste**. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ **Seprero** *V* fray, fall apart {{Ex.: *SepreroSte eshen*. The blanket is frayed.}} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -*re*. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge.

appear ■ **ama**₄ *V* appear, seem {{Ex.: *amanin-ka kata sitluSte*. I appeared as if I were small.}} [Attested only once]

appetite ■ **orSeSmin** (Made from: **orSe**, -**Smin**) *N* appetite, glutton Meaning: can refer to either the person who has an appetite (the glutton, having a large

appetite) or the appetite itself (the having of an appetite).

have/be an appetite ■ **orSe** *V* have/be an appetite {{Ex.: *ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin*. My appetite doesn't leave me. *orSeSmin a glutton}}* *Similar*: **amSaSmin**. Grammar: might only appear with -**Smin**. Meaning: usage somewhat unclear.

apple ■ **mansana** (Borrowed from: *manzana* Spanish) *N* apple {{Ex.: *kan haran kan-appase hemec'a mansanase*. I gave my father one apple. *hikkunin mansana*. The apples got ripe. *witiyis mansana!* Go throw away the apple!}}

Adam's apple ■ **tuhmur** *N* Adam's apple, larynx Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

apply one's strength ■ **cayicpu** (Made from: **cayci**, -**pu**) *V* apply strength, do with all one's might Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

Aptos ■ **awtos** *Nplace* Awtos, Aptos Cultural info.: town on the road to Santa Cruz, below Soquel. [Attested only once]

arbor

grape arbor ■ **para**₁ (Borrowed from: *parra/parron* Spanish) *N* grape arbor Pronunciation: changed from *parra* to *para* to make a Mutsun-like pronunciation, possibly not really used in Mutsun.

archangel ■ **kanhel** (Borrowed from: *arkangel* Spanish) *N* archangel {{Ex.: *hattena anhel, kanhel ya?* Who is the angel, and also the archangel?}}

argue ■ **kettYo** *V* argue, fight {{Ex.: *kettYon-ka wakse*. I quarreled with him. *kettYomu haysa aamane*. They are truly arguing with each other.}} Meaning: fight verbally, by arguing. [Ar only, very unsure]

arm ■ **huNoS** *N* arm [Attested only once] ■ **issu**₁ *N* hand, arm {{Ex.: *ekwe-me hiTTapu men-issuse*. You don't wash your hands. *hiTTinin-ka kan-issu*. I smashed my hand. *hiTTapuy men-issu!* Wash your hands! *ammitiy men-sinni men-issutka!* Keep holding your child in your arms! *kapTahte kan-issu*. My arms (hands) are

crossed.}} *pt*: **raraS**; *Verb*: **issu**. Meaning: primarily hand, can refer to arm as well. ■ **lumiTa** *N* arm
Meaning: may also be used for lower leg, but even for 'arm' the same word as 'hand,' **issu**, is more often used.
[Me only]

carry arrows under the arm ■ **kappi** *V* carry arrows under the arm {{Ex.: *kappi haysa*. They carry a bunch of arrows under the arm.}}
Meaning: to carry a bundle of arrows, possibly also tied up with a bow, under the arm. [Ar + Asc. guess]

grasp tightly with arm ■ **pitlu** *V* grasp tightly with arm {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete pitlu*. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. *pitluy nuk!* Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!}} *Similar*: **pistu**.

hold in one's arms ■ **tawla** *V* hold in arms {{Ex.: *tawlasu* to go to hold (something/a baby) in one's arms *hemec'a wak tawlasu*. She's just holding one thing (for ex. a baby) in her arms.}} Meaning: for ex. a baby. [Tentative]

armpit ■ **somsom** *N* armpit {{Ex.: *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom*. His armpits are sweating.}}

arrange in single file ■ **sesse** *V* arrange/line up in single file {{Ex.: *sessepu haysa*. They line themselves up in single file. *sesse-ka haysane*. I line them up in single file.}} Grammar: with -pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file.
Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up.

arrive ■ ***Taaka** *V* come, arrive {{Ex.: *nahantum-ka Taakan*. I come from there. *kan wattinin watsonwil, yuu-ka Taakanin*. I went to Watsonville, and I came back. *hiTTew Taakan uuyakse*. The wind arrives in the evening. *Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis*. He's arriving this day. *Taakampiy nuk!* Bring/carry it! *wak Taakampin Tentak*. He brought/carried it on the train. *Taakampin-ka siise*. I brought water. *TaksaSte haysa*. They have arrived.}}
Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) (meaning come/arrive), -mpi (meaning bring/carry), or rarely with -Ste. ■ **hiwa** *V* arrive {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hiwaSte wuuTa*. The relatives haven't arrived.

he'e, kan hiwaanin. Yes, I arrived. *ekwe kannis hiwan raakat*. The name doesn't come to me (I can't think of the word). *hiwaSte men*. You've arrived. *kan meheesi hiwaSmine*. I see the one who arrived (the arriver). *yakSun hiwampis hoowose*. The Tularenos brought sweet potatoes. *hiwampihnis tollon pappel*. A lot of paper was brought. *hattekma hiwaanin tina?* Who (pl.) arrived there?}} (Other Pronunc.: **hiwaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **Taakan** (Made from: ***Taaka**, -n₃) *V* come, arrive (Other Pronunc.: **Taakani** before a suffix)

arriver ■ **hiwasmin** (Made from: **hiwa**, -Smin) *N* arriver

arrow ■ **tiyos** (Made from: **tiyo**, -s₁) *N* arrow *Similar*: **Temoh**. Cultural info.: probably a larger arrow for large game or war, with a sharp stone arrowhead tip, as opposed to **Temoh**, but Ar says the opposite. Meaning: arrow for larger game, or for humans, literally thing one shoots with, unclear whether with or without stone point. (Other Pronunc.: **tiyoos** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **Temoh** *N* revers. arrow {{Ex.: *kan-Temoh sippohte-k*. My arrow, it is well feathered. *kan-Temoh sippohte-k*. Your arrow, it is feathered. *kan-Temoh wayaanin*. My arrow missed. *kan kappi Temohse amSi-ka ekwe tonnempi kan-Temohse*. I'm carrying the arrows under my arm so I don't lose my arrows.}} *Verb*: **Temho**; *Similar*: **tiyos**. Cultural info.: probably a smaller arrow for small game (rabbits, squirrels), with a rounded tip and no stone arrowhead, as opposed to **tiyos**, but Ar says the opposite.

put an arrow in the bow ■ **Temho** *V* revers. put an arrow in the bow {{Ex.: *Temhoy nuk!* Put an arrow in your bow!}} *Noun*: **Temoh**. [Attested only once]

give arrows ■ **ruhhe** *V* give arrows {{Ex.: *ruhhemitit!* Give me arrows!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

arrow-point ■ **uutiS** *N* arrow-point {{Ex.: *suupihite uutiS, suupihite hiruhmin*. The arrow point is tied on, all are tied on.}}

Arroyo ■ **royo** (Borrowed from: Arroyo Spanish) *N*personal Arroyo [Attested only once]

gather Arroyo Willows ■ **tarhasa** *V* gather Arroyo Willows {{Ex.: *tarhasana-ka*. I go to gather Arroyo Willows.}} *Noun*: **tarhasan**; *Noun*: **tarah**. Cultural info.: people gathered them along the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265.

Arroyo willow ■ **tarhasan** *N* Arroyo Willow *Verb*: **tarhasa**; *Similar*: **tarah**. Cultural info.: its bark was used like leather to cover things, for ex. baskets, tree grew long the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: could be *tarhasa* plus -n nominalizer. Meaning: can be used of the tree or its bark. Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265.

Arroyo Willow ■ **tarah** *N* revers. Arroyo Willow {{Ex.: *watkuh tarahwas* loincloth of willow}} *Verb*: **tarhasa**; *Similar*: **tarhasan**. Cultural info.: grew along the San Benito River and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: not a typical metathesizing noun (*tarah/tarhasa*). Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265. [Ar + Asc. guess]

arthritis ■ **lapaT** *N* rheumatism, arthritis [Attested only once]

artistic

be artistic ■ **porko** *V* be artistic {{Ex.: *hattena aamane porkoSmin?* Who is truly artistic?}} *Similar*: ***porSe**. Meaning: might be the same word as *porSe* 'be skillful,' but may be separate. [Ar + Asc. guess]

as ■ **kata** *conj* like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play around like children! *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your beard is like a woodrat. *hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi*. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte*. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} *Similar*: **katYmi**; *Similar*: **kaatYi**. (Other Pronunc.: **kataa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

as if ■ **esse** *Adv* just as if {{Ex.: *ekwe esse atten*. Just as if it didn't break.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **kata** *conj* like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play around like children! *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your beard is like a woodrat. *hiimi-me kannis meheesi*

kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte*. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} *Similar*: **katYmi**; *Similar*: **kaatYi**. (Other Pronunc.: **kataa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

ash ■ **yookon**₁ (Made from: **yooko**, -n₂) *N* ashes, ash Meaning: may also include cinders.

turn into ash ■ **yooko** *V* turn into ash {{Ex.: *yookoSte sikar*. The cigarette has turned into ash. *yookonin*. It turned into ash. *yookompi* to turn (something) into ash *tina roote yookon*, *hussuy!* The ash is right here, bury and roast (it)! *kan hutte amSi hiSSen yookone*. I'll kindle a fire to make ashes.}} Grammar: with -mpi means turn something into ash, with -n(i) means something becomes ash on its own, with -Ste, means something has become ash, with -n means the ash itself. ■ **yookon**₂ (Made from: **yooko**, -n₃) *V* turn into ash (Other Pronunc.: **yookoni** before a suffix)

has become ash ■ **yookoSte** (Inflected form of: **yooko**, -Ste) *perf* has become ash, incinerated Meaning: completely burned up and turned into ash.

turn to ash ■ ***suure** *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash. ■ **suuren** (Made from: ***suure**, -n₃) *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: **suureni** before another suffix)

cover with ashes ■ **cirse** *V* cover with ashes {{Ex.: *cirseSte* covered with ashes}}

ashamed

be ashamed ■ **haSmu** *V* be ashamed, embarrassed {{Ex.: *haSmun-ka*. I am ashamed. *ekwe-k haSmunin*. He wasn't ashamed. *haSmuSte* ashamed *haSmuSmin* ashamed person/shameful person *haSmun-ka hiTyaSte hay*. I'm ashamed as if my mouth were sewn shut.}} *Similar*: **haSa**. Grammar: usually with -ni/-n with similar meaning, but sometimes with -Ste, -Smin, or -mak. ■ **hekso** *V* be ashamed {{Ex.: *hekospu* to be ashamed of oneself}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu,

but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **hekos** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

ashes ■ **yookon**₁ (Made from: **yooko**, -n₂) *N* ashes, ash
Meaning: may also include cinders.

ashy

be ashy ■ **torTe** *V* be ashy { {Ex.: *torTeSmin* ashy one} } Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, ropTo was substituted. [Ar only, very unsure]

aside

put aside ■ **akka 1** *V* leave, put aside { {Ex.: *akkan-ak wak-hawnane*. He left his wife. *akkay men-haaSum* Put aside your shame! *hanni-me akkan?* Where did you leave (it)? *ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin* My appetite doesn't leave me. } } Similar: **hiTso**.

step aside ■ **arki** *V* step aside { {Ex.: *arkiniy innutkatum!* Step to the side of the road (from the road)! } }

ask ■ **ipse** *V* beg, ask, make sign of cross { {Ex.: *kotukne makam ipsen namti, namti-metkun kannis*. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear) } } Grammar: may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **sowwe** *V* ask { {Ex.: *sowwet!* Ask me! } } Meaning: this word is probably incorrect, and if it exists, means the same as more common *taahe*. [Tentative] ■ **taahe** *V* ask { {Ex.: *kan-mes taahe*. I ask you. *niSSase-ka-mes taahe*. I ask you this. *taahet kannis!* Ask me! *kan taahe totoore moT-ka tollon iina moT-ka kuutYi iina*. I'm asking the doctor if I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness. *hista-me huysi taahe?* Why are you in a hurry to ask? } } Grammar: might appear with -n(i), especially if not stated who is asked, but usually without it.

ask for ■ **hils**₁ *V* beg, ask for { {Ex.: *hilsimit!* Beg for me! *hilsiy nuk!* Ask for it! } } ■ **Tuuka** *V* beg, ask for { {Ex.: *hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene?* Who do you ask (for something), your grandmother? *hoTTo Tuukayis!* Go ask! *Tuukay nuk!* Ask for it! *Tuukana makke tiriikuse*. We go to ask for wheat. } }

ask for and collect ■ **moro** *V* ask for and collect, get { {Ex.: *kan-was moron*. I asked for and collected it. *morooyis!* Go ask for and collect (something)! } } Pronunciation: unclear whether it is *moro* or *moroo* when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **moroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

ask permission ■ ***nesse** *V* ask permission { {Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask me permission. *nessepu-ka-mes*. I'm asking your permission. *makse nessepuynin*. We came to ask permission. } } Grammar: only appears with -pu (possibly because one asks permission for oneself to do something); can specify the person from whom one asks permission or leave it out. ■ **nessepu** (Made from: ***nesse**, -pu) *V* ask permission

ask to ■ **-miste** *Suff. (V)* beg to, ask to { {Ex.: *haraamiste* to ask (someone) to give (something) } } Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to ask someone to do the action'. Meaning: meaning or implications not completely sure, may possibly imply that the action is hopeless, the thing one begged for is not going to happen. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

asleep ■ **eTneSte** (Inflected form of: **eTne**, -Ste) *perf* asleep Meaning: may also include 'sleepy,' but more likely only when sleepiness has reached the state of having fallen asleep.

be asleep ■ **eeTe** *V* be asleep, sleep { {Ex.: *kan eeTenin*. I was asleep. *yete-k eeTe*. He will be asleep. *matla-k eeTe*. He's sleeping face-down. *eeTena-k*. He's going (there) to sleep. } } Similar: **eTne**, **eTTe**, **eTse**; *Noun*: **eT**. Grammar: usually appears by itself (or with -Ste or past tense), only rarely with -n(i). Meaning: of the state of being asleep, sleeping, whereas **eTTe** has to do with going to bed or going to sleep, or a change in sleep.

fall asleep ■ **eTne** *V* fall asleep, be sleepy { {Ex.: *kan eTnenin*. I fell asleep. *eTneSte-ka*. I'm asleep (have fallen asleep). *kan eTnen*, *ekwe-ka holle eTten*. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep. *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise*. I'm putting this child to sleep. } } Similar: **eeTe**, **eTTe**, **eTse**. Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also

of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep.

ass ■ **wakkas** *N* butt, buttocks, ass { {Ex.: *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas*. He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean your rear! *men aman wakkas!* You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult) } } *Similar: tiiraS; loanword: inalgas*. Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than tiiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.

at ■ **-tak**₁ *Suff. (N)* at, in, to, on { {Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest *waate-ka irektaktum*. I'm coming from the rock. *innate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper. *kan wattin kan-rukkatka*. I'm going to my house/going home. } } *Similar: kawetYka*. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel)

be at ■ **roote** *V* be at, exist { {Ex.: *pina roote*. It is (kept) there. *pinaa-mes roote hintak*. (It's) there in your eyes. *kan-makkuh rootes* my late husband *rootemsa pappel / pappel rootemsa* place for paper *hanni roote?* Where is it? *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the South. *tappur roote*. There is the/a tree. } } Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place.

at first glance ■ **hawhayi** *Adv* at first glance { {Ex.: *hawhayi-k aman*. It's completely at first glance. } } Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

at night ■ **murtey**₁ *Adv* at night { {Ex.: *murtey-me hinne*. You walk at night. *murtey yete islin*. It will sleet at night. } } *Similar: murtey*₂; *Similar: *mure*.

at once ■ **kecwiSi** *V* (be) quick, (do) soon, at once { {Ex.: *kecwiSiy ammay!* Eat at once! *kecwiSi-k hinne*. He's going soon. *waatey kecwiSi!* Come quickly! *Taakan-me kecwiSi*. You arrive quickly. *kecwiSiyuT!* You all do (it) quickly! } } Pronunciation: may come historically from *koc* and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial

meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either *kecwiSi* or *kecwiSiy* can be used with the other verb taking *-y*. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

at the edge ■ **kawetYka** *Adv* at the edge, next to, by { {Ex.: *sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe*. I sleep at the edge of the fire. *heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle*. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean. } } *Similar: -tak*₁; *Similar: kaw*. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly *kaw* 'shore,' followed by *-tak/-tka*, but is now a single word with *tYka* instead of *tka*, meaning at an edge in general.

At the wormwood (placename) ■ **hiinistak**

(Made from: **hiinis**, **-tak**₂) *Nplace* At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

atmosphere ■ **pire**₁ *N* world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere { {Ex.: *piretka Tawray!* Sit on the ground! *wackiSte pire*. The ground/earth is cracked. *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *hemtso pire*. The world is silent. *muSSi pire*. It (the weather) is hot. *sokroSte pire*. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). *kan-was yete maka piresum*. I will throw handfuls of earth. *moT-ka neppe piretkawas?* Am I of this world? } } *Similar: pire*₂; *Similar: wis, mun, lot*. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: **piree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

atole

acorn soup ■ **Taywen** (Made from: **Taywe**, **-n**₂) *N* acorn soup/atole *Similar: hatul*. Meaning: thin atole soup, probably only if made of acorn meal but possibly also other grains.

give atole ■ **sokwe** *V* give atole { {Ex.: *sokwemitit!* Keep giving me atole! } } [Ar + Asc. guess]

attend mass ■ **miisa** (Borrowed from: *misa* Spanish) *V* attend mass { {Ex.: *miisana makke miSontak*. We go to attend Mass at the Mission.

miisaSte-ka, miisan-ka. I've attended Mass, I attend Mass.}} *Noun: misnis.* Grammar: can also be used in place of misnis as a noun. Meaning: Catholic Mass.

attention

pay attention to ■ **naha** *V* pay attention to, obey {{Ex.: *ekwe-k naha wak-aanane.* He doesn't obey his mother.}}

attentive

listen to attentively ■ **Tillu** *V* listen attentively/carefully, squint at {{Ex.: *Tillusi men kannis.* You're listening to me carefully. *kan Tillusi.* I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

audible

be audible ■ **namitpu** (Made from: **namti**, -pu) *V* be heard, be audible Meaning: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'be heard' rather than 'hear oneself,' usage might have been borrowed from Spanish, may have had a more literal meaning or have meant the same as namti in Arroyo's time, but unclear.

August ■ **agoostu** (Borrowed from: agosto Spanish) *N* August {{Ex.: *kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu.* I am eating a watermelon (in) the last days of August.}} [Attested only once]

aunt ■ **annaknis** (Made from: **aanan**, -kniS) *N* aunt, stepmother {{Ex.: *kan-annaknis my aunt*}}

my aunt ■ **cirsi** (Made from: **ciri**, -s-) *N* my aunt

paternal aunt ■ **cinnin** *N* paternal aunt {{Ex.: *kan-mes cinninte.* I have you as a paternal aunt.}} *Similar: ciri*. Meaning: may have meant paternal grandmother in Arroyo's time. ■ **ciri** *N* paternal aunt {{Ex.: *he'e ciri pina.* Yes, that's my (paternal) aunt. *cirsi my aunt*}} *Similar: cinnin.*

automobile ■ **aramovil** (Borrowed from: automovil or automobile Spanish or English) *N* car, automobile ■ **hinnepuSmin** (New word made from: **hinne**, -pu, -Smin) *N* car, automobile ■ **maakina** (Borrowed from: maquina Spanish) *N* car,

automobile {{Ex.: *maakina wak hinne iTyan.* The car is going backward. *licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out! *kan uttu kan-maakinatka.* I'm putting it in my car.}}

awake ■ **awyeSte** (Inflected form of: **awye**, -Ste) *perf* awake Meaning: has already woken up. ■ **hinnuSte** (Made from: ***hinnu**, -Ste) *perf* woken up, awake

wake up ■ ***hinnu** *V* wake up {{Ex.: *hinnunin-ka.* I woke up. *hinnuSte-k.* He's woken up. *hinnumpiy nuk!* Wake him up!}} *Similar: akke 1, itma; Synonym: awye, akke 1, ooso.* Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (wake up on one's own), -mpi (wake someone up), or -Ste (awake, woken up). ■ **hinnun** (Made from: ***hinnu**, -n₃) *V* wake up (Other Pronunc.: **hinnuni** before another suffix)

be awake ■ **awye** *V* be awake {{Ex.: *kan awyenin* I woke up. (became awake) *awyey* Wake up! (Be awake!) *awyeSte* awake *kan-was awyempi.* I wake him up.}} *Synonym: akke 1, ooso, *hinnu.*

become awake ■ **awyen** (Made from: **awye**, -n₃) *V* wake up, become awake

away

move farther away ■ ***huSu** *V* move farther away, retreat {{Ex.: *huSumpiy!* Move it further away! *kan wattin huSun.* I go and retreat. / I go further away.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

put away separately ■ **uTsu** *V* put away separately {{Ex.: *uTsuy nahan wak-tawahtak, wak-tawharistak.* Put (it) away there separately, at his work, at his work.}}

go away ■ **hellepu** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, -pu) *V* go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent.

come take away ■ **kitaawu** (Borrowed from: quitar Spanish) (Made from: ***kita**, -wu) *V* come take away

go away! ■ **iske** *Command* go away! {{Ex.: *iskeyuT!* Go away! (more than one person) *iske niitum!* Get away from here! *iske himmana mooroSe!* Go, go look for blind moles!}} Meaning: usually to tell someone to leave, but can also be used for telling someone to move over to make room, or telling someone to go do something.

shoo away ■ **hapwe** *V* shoo away {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one!}}

run away ■ ***uuwi** (Borrowed from: *huir?* Spanish?) *V* run away, flee {{Ex.: *uuwinin makse.* We fled. *kan-mes uuwin.* I'm running away from you. *uuwin-ak kalletka.* He runs away to the sea.}} *native: haahe 1.* Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -se/-e, place you run to marked with -tak/-tka, can have an object with -se/-e even though it has -n(i). ■ **haahe 1** *V* run away {{Ex.: *huksi makse haahenin.* We just ran away. *hittYeyuT makke haahen!* Come on, let's flee!}} *loanword: *uuwi.* ■ **huuye** *V* flee, run away {{Ex.: *huuyeSte-k.* He/she has run away.}} [Attested only once] ■ **uuwin** (Made from: ***uuwi**, -n₃) *V* run away, flee (Other Pronunc.: **uuwini** before a suffix)

take away ■ ***kita** (Borrowed from: *quitar* Spanish) *V* take away {{Ex.: *kitaawuy neppe Taares, numan kannis wattimpi.* Come take away this man, who is taking me!}} Pronunciation: shortened, Mutsunized pronunciation

of the Spanish word. Grammar: appears either with -wu or as Spanish borrowing *kitaari* (usage with -wu unclear). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ***kita** before a single consonant and then a vowel in a suffix) ■ **kitaari** (Borrowed from: *quitar* Spanish) *V* take away {{Ex.: *kitaariya-k-was, wak-tooTese.* And he takes it away, his meat.}} Pronunciation: long form of word, directly from Spanish, can be Mutsunized by shortening to *kita*.

away shoo away

awl ■ **halesna** (Borrowed from: *alezna* Spanish) *N* awl *Similar: siprek.* Meaning: of iron.

bone awl ■ **hipor₁** *N* bone awl Cultural info.: used in basket making. [Me only] ■ **siprek** *N* bone awl {{Ex.: *sipreksum-ka liikistap.* I was killed with a bone awl.}} *Verb: sipre; Similar: halesna.* [Ar + Asc. guess]

Awsayma Indian ■ **awsayma** *N* Awsayma Indian Cultural info.: this tribe lived between San Juan Bautista and Watsonville, south of the road between them. Grammar: has an irregular plural *Awsaymakwa* or sometimes *Awsaymak*.

Awsayma Indians

Awtos ■ **awtos** *Nplace* Awtos, Aptos Cultural info.: town on the road to Santa Cruz, below Soquel. [Attested only once]

axolotl ■ **waleelih** *N* axolotl, water dog *Verb: waleeli.* Meaning: lizard called *ajolote* in Spanish.

catch axolotls ■ **waleeli** *V* catch axolotls {{Ex.: *waleelina* to go to catch axolotls}} *Noun: waleelih.* Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

B b

babble ■ **lolle** *V* babble {{Ex.: *sinni lolle.* The baby babbles. *lolle-ka sinnise, kan-was lollesi.* I babble at the baby, I make the baby babble.}} Meaning: to make inarticulate sounds, of a baby or an adult talking to a baby.

make/cause to babble ■ **lollesi** (Made from: **lolle**, -si₂) *V* make babble, cause to babble Meaning: to cause a baby to babble.

baby ■ **alaaSu** *N* baby {{Ex.: *hiswihnis alaaSu* The baby was born. *wattiniy mukkehTuk, sinnihTuk wak-alaaSuhTuk!* Go with the son, with the child, with her baby! *alaaSu muusi-k.* The baby is nursing.}} ■ **hiswaSmin** (Made from: **hiswa**, -Smin) *N* baby, newborn [Attested only once]

baby basket ■ Tolles *N* cradle, baby basket *Similar:* -s₁. Meaning: probably literally the thing you cradle/wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

baby bird ■ pirSana *N* baby bird, chick *loanword:* puyiitu.

moulting chick ■ miiTis *N* moulting chick {{Ex.: *ekwe-me paTTis miiTise*. You didn't grab the moulting chick.}} Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

back ■ haccal *N* back {{Ex.: *kan eTTen mesTuk, amSi kan-mes muSSimpi men-haccal*. I am going to sleep with you, in order to warm up your back. *yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak*. And we carried soaproot on our backs.}} *Synonym:* **hoppoh**. ■ **hoppoh** *N* back {{Ex.: *hoppohtak* on one's back}} *Synonym:* **haccal**. Meaning: the whole of the back.

in back of ■ heesentak (Made from: *heesen₂, -tak₁) *Adv* behind, in back of Pronunciation: 'behind' and 'in the nest' sound the same. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

carry on the back ■ hippu *V* carry {{Ex.: *hippu tappur!* Carry the wood on your back! *hippun / hippus* a load *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrush. *hinTise piNi wak hippu?* What might he be carrying? *hippuhnis mas*. Beads were carried.}} *Similar:* **huccu**. Grammar: meaning similar whether with or without -n(i). Meaning: only for carrying on the back, not in the arms, possibly more likely to be used for a man carrying something than a woman.

look back ■ seele *V* look back {{Ex.: *seeley!* Look back! *ekwe-me seele iTyan!* Don't look back!}} Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.

have large back-side ■ tirSa *V* *revers*. have large buttocks/rear/backside *Noun:* **tiiraS**. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

hunchbacked ■ tupSuhte (Inflected form of: *tupSu, -Ste) *perf* hunchbacked, stooped

small of back ■ tiiraS *N* *revers*. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar:* **wakkas**; *Verb:* **tirSa**. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

carry on one's back ■ huccu *V* carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: *huccuy!* Carry (him) on your back! *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child on her back. *huccuSte-k*. She has carried (someone) on her back. *huccut kannis!* Carry me on your back!}} *Similar:* **hippu**. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men. ■ **lupyu** *V* carry on back {{Ex.: *lupyun-ka*. I carry (a load) on my back.}} *Noun:* **lupyu**.

get/become hunchbacked ■ tupSun (Made from: *tupSu, -n₃) *V* get hunchbacked, become stooped

person with large backside ■ tirSaSmin (Made from: **tirSa**, -Smin) *N* person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use **tiiraSmin** (**tiiraS** -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

upper back at shoulder blade ■ cappal *N* shoulder blade {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-cappal*. My shoulder blade hurts.}} *Synonym:* **collo**. Meaning: upper back at shoulder blades.

be hunchbacked ■ *tupSu *V* be hunchbacked, be stooped {{Ex.: *okse sinniway, wak tupSunis*. Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people. ■ **cipolsi** *V* be hunchbacked [Attested only once] ■ **riccu** *V* be hunchbacked Meaning: this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

back of thighs ■ tiiraS *N* *revers*. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar:* **wakkas**; *Verb:* **tirSa**. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small

of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

backbone ■ rummes 1 *N* spine, backbone {{Ex.: *kaayi-ka kan-rummes*. My spine hurts.}}
Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal.

back-side ■ tiiraS *N*revers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa*. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

backward ■ iTyan *Adv* behind, backward {{Ex.: *maakina wak hinne iTyan*. The car goes backwards. *iTyan rukkatka* behind the house *iTyantum* from behind *mehey iTyan!* Look back!}} *Similar: itSa; Similar: iTya*.

backwards ■ *esko 2 *V* backwards {{Ex.: *haywey, men-eshen eskohte!* Look, your clothes are backwards!}} Meaning: this meaning very unsure.
■ **eskohte 2** (Made from: *esko, -Ste) *perf* backwards ■ **etkohte** (Inflected form of: **etko**, -Ste) *perf* backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

bad

taste bad ■ matmu *V* taste sour, taste bad {{Ex.: *matmu kannis pattYan*. Blood tastes sour to me.}} Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

be in a bad mood ■ cisre *V* be in a bad mood {{Ex.: *cisrenin*. He got in a bad mood.}}

not teach bad ■ atSe *V* not teach bad Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

be bad ■ ekTe *V*revers. be evil, be bad {{Ex.: *kan hiSSe ekTeSmine*. I did something evil. *ekTeste tooTe* bad meat / The meat is bad. *ekTesmin Taares*. He is a bad man. *ekTenin* He became bad. *ekTemak* bad ones, bad things}} *Similar: yekre; Noun: ekeT*.

smell bad ■ Tawri *V*revers. stink, smell bad {{Ex.: *yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum*. And he stinks with sweat. *tollon Tawri*. (It). stinks a lot.}} *Noun: Takkir*.

seem bad ■ *iTTe₁ *V* seem bad {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka yete iTTempi*. I will not make (it) look bad. / I will not hate (it). *kan-mes iTTempi*. I hate you.}} Grammar: only appears with -mpi,

usually meaning 'hate,' or possibly with -min. [Attested only once]

make seem bad ■ iTTempi (Made from: *iTTe₁, -mpi) *V* hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

badger ■ tikwiS *N* badger *Similar: umin*.

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (Merriam).

[Attested only once] ■ **umin** *N* badger *Similar:*

tikwiS. Social use: animal known as lobo de tierra, this word may have been replaced by tikwiS. [Attested only once]

badness ■ ekeT *N*revers. sins, badness, evil {{Ex.: *kan ricca ekeTse*. I am saying bad things. *aTi ekeTsum-ak morkos*. She was born without sins. *iccompiy maksense ekeTtakum!* Take us out of our sins!}} *Verb: ekTe*. ■ **hippur** *N* wickedness, badness [Attested only once]

bag ■ huTTas (Made from: **huTTa**, -s₁) *N* sack, bag *loanword: sakiitu; loanword: saaku*. Meaning: literally thing you use to put something into a bag. ■ **saaku** (Borrowed from: *saco* Spanish) *N* sack, bag {{Ex.: *uttuy neppe kurkah hemec'a saakutka!* Put this roasted corn in a sack! *kan akkumpi kan-issuse saakutka*. I'm putting my hand in a sack.}} *Similar: sakiitu; native: huTTas*. ■ **wolsa** (Borrowed from: *bolsa* Spanish) *N* bag, sack {{Ex.: *hottYon-ak yu-k uttupun wolsatka*. He stole it and put it in a bag. *hiSSemit hemec'a wolsase!* Make one bag for me! *Tikiy wolsatka!* Put (it) in a bag!}}

tobacco bag ■ cuSuS *N* tobacco bag [Attested only once]

little bag ■ hotyokniS (Made from: **hotyo**, -kniS) *N* little bag *loanword: sakiitu*. [Attested only once] ■ **sakiitu** (Borrowed from: *saquito* Spanish) *N* little sack, little bag {{Ex.: *wattimpi wak-maTTere hemec'a sakiitutka*. He carries his tobacco in a small sack.}} *native: huTTas; Similar: saaku; native: hotyokniS*. [Attested only once]

put in a bag/box ■ huTTa *V* put in a bag/box {{Ex.: *huTTahte paapas huTTastak*. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are in the bag. *huTTa-ka*. I put (it) in a

bag/box.}}

string bag ■ rickin *N* carrying net, string bag {{Ex.: *rickintak kan wattimpi*. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. *wak hippun wak-rickinum*. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}} *Similar*: **ricwi**. Cultural info.: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word *ricki* 'to tie' and -n, but not sure.

bald ■ pelohte (Inflected form of: **pelo**, -Ste) *perf* bald

be bald ■ Suuna *V* be bald {{Ex.: *Suunanin*. (He) went bald.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'become/get bald, lose hair,' or possibly also with -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

catch bald eagles ■ sirhi *Vrevers*. catch bald eagles {{Ex.: *sirhina makke*. We go to catch bald eagles.}} *Noun*: **siirih**.

bald eagle ■ siirih *Nrevers*. bald/golden eagle *Verb*: **sirhi**.

bald person ■ peloSmin (Made from: **pelo**, -Smin)

N bald person Meaning: may include someone with their hair cut off, not just someone who becomes bald with age.

ball ■ pakkuT *Nrevers*. ball {{Ex.: *pakkuTmis* little ball}} *Verb*: **pakTu**. Meaning: a round ball that children or adult men would play with, shinney ball, not an oak ball. ■ **uplaSmin** (Made from: **upla**, -Smin) *N* round one, ball *loanword*: **woola**. ■ **woola** (Borrowed from: *bola* Spanish) *N* ball {{Ex.: *hiSse haysa woolase kuutYi*. They make a little ball.}} *native*: **uplaSmin**.

curl oneself up in a ball ■ koyorpu (Made from:

***koyro**, -pu) *V* curl oneself up in a ball Meaning: probably in fetal position, as when upset, literal meaning would be to shrink/curl up like leather when it dries out, this is a metaphor for curling up in a ball like fetal position.

play ball ■ pakTu *Vrevers*. play ball {{Ex.: *pakTuna makke*. We go to play ball}} *Noun*:

pakkuT. Cultural info.: a game played with a ball that is thrown and hit with a stick and flies far, and both men and women played it, similar to baseball. Social use: Spanish *pachon* might be borrowed from this, Ascension's mother had never seen it played but knew about the game.

ball and stick game ■ oc *N* ball and stick game

{{Ex.: *octak-ka wattin*. I go to game of oc (to the ball and stick game).}} Cultural info.: a game people played a long time ago, involving running and hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played by women or possibly played by both men and women, Ascension was not sure.

balls ■ honoT *N* balls, testicles {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover yourself, so your balls won't be seen!}} [Attested only once] ■ **sokkos** (Made from: **sokko**, -s₁) *N* testicles, balls

have balls ■ sokko *V* have testicles/balls {{Ex.: *sokkoy!* Have balls!}}

man with balls ■ sokkoSmin (Made from: **sokko**, -Smin) *N* man with balls, ballsy person

ballsy ■ sokkoSte (Made from: **sokko**, -Ste) *perf* ballsy, having testicles

ballsy person ■ sokkoSmin (Made from: **sokko**, -Smin) *N* man with balls, ballsy person

band

headband ■ paaNu (Borrowed from: *pañu* Spanish) *N* shawl, handkerchief, headband {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse*. I will hem your shawl for you. *uttupuy men-paaNu mooheltak!* Put your handkerchief on your head! *urukSan nuppi paaNu*. (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head.

feather headband ■ Tipoohol *N* feather headdress, headband *native*: **wareh**; *Similar*: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

band-tailed

catch band-tailed pigeons ■ harawu₂ *V* catch band-tailed pigeons {{Ex.: *harawuna-ka*. I'm going to catch band-tailed pigeons.}} *Noun*:

harawu₁. Sci. name: *Colomba fasciata* and/or *Chloroenas fasciata fasciata*.

band-tailed pigeon ■ **harawu**₁ *N* band-tailed pigeon
Verb: **harawu**₂. Cultural info.: a type that came down out of the mountains in the fall, and ate acorns; people ate them but they were bitter because of the acorns. Sci. name: *Colomba fasciata* and/or *Chloroenas fasciata fasciata*.

bangs ■ **askih** (Made from: **aski**, **-h**) *N* bangs ■ **samyān** (Made from: **samyā**, **-n**₂) *N* bangs Meaning: short part on front of hair.

cut bangs ■ **aski 1** *V* cut bangs {{Ex.: *askihte men-timmah*. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). *kan-askih* my bangs *kan-mes aski*. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.}} ■ **samyā** *V* cut bangs {{Ex.: *samyā-ka*. I cut (someone's) bangs. *samyante hiruhmin*. Everyone has bangs. *samaypu-ka*. I'm cutting my bangs.}} *Similar*: **teepe**. Meaning: cut the short part on the front of hair. (Other Pronunc.: **samay** before -pu or -mu)

baptismal font ■ **humrimsa** (Made from: **humri**, **-msa**) *N* baptismal font

baptize ■ **humri 1** *V* baptize {{Ex.: *humriSte haysa*. They are baptized. *humrihte-k*. He is baptized. *humriinin*. (He) became baptized. *humriina-ka neppure*. I go to baptize this one. *humrihmin* / *humriimak* baptized person / baptized people *humriSmin* baptizer *humrimsa* baptismal font *hemec'a humrismak* one baptizer (someone who baptizes often)}} (Other Pronunc.: *humrii* before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, *humir* before -pu or -mu)

baptized people ■ **humriimak** (Made from: **humri**, **-mak**₂) *N* baptized people Grammar: plural of *humrihmin*, not *humriSmin*.

baptized person ■ **humrihmin** (Made from: **humri**, **-Smin**) *N* baptized person *Similar*: **humriSmin**. Grammar: plural is *humriimak*. Meaning: unusual distinction between *-hmin* (person it's been done to) and *-Smin* (person who does it).

baptizer ■ **humrismak** (Made from: **humri**, **-smak**) *N* baptizer *Similar*: **humriSmin**. Meaning: someone who baptizes often, or habitually. ■ **humriSmin** (Made from: **humri**, **-Smin**) *N* baptizer *Similar*:

humrihmin; *Similar*: **humrismak**. Grammar: plural unknown. Meaning: unusual distinction between *-Smin* (person who does it) and *-hmin* (person it's done to).

bare

have bare temples ■ **kacri** *V* reverse. have bare temples {{Ex.: *kacrihte* bare in the temples (possibly: balding)}} *Noun*: **kaaciS**. Meaning: may mean balding. [Attested only once]

barely audible ■ **emhe** *Adv* softly, quietly, barely audible {{Ex.: *hinTis pina emhe?* What is that thing that is barely visible? *emhe makse-me rakken*. You name us softly.}} Meaning: barely able to be heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

bark ■ **sattYa** *V* bark {{Ex.: *sattYa cuucu*. The dog barks. *ekwe-me sattYa!* Don't bark!}} Meaning: of a dog.

strip off bark ■ **helwe** *V* strip off bark {{Ex.: *helwesi haysa, helwemitit, helwesitit!* They are stripping the bark off, keep stripping the bark off for me, just keep stripping the bark off (for) me!}} *Similar*: **-w-**; *Similar*: **helyen**. Grammar: might contain *-w-* (remove), but unsure. Meaning: not clear whether it could have been used for stripping other things off (paint, wallpaper, vegetable/fruit peel, clothes?) as well, might include *-w-* 'open, remove' but not sure. [Tentative]

tree bark ■ **ahran** *N* tree bark {{Ex.: *wak tonsen ahrane* He found the bark.}}

barley ■ **ortrohmin** (Made from: **-Smin**) *N* hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which *-Smin* is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Asc. guess]

barn

catch barn swallows ■ **piilukya** *V* catch swallows {{Ex.: *piilukyana makke*. We go to catch barn swallows.}} *Noun*: **piilukyan**. Sci. name: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* (Boddaert).

barn owl ■ **caahi** *N* barn owl *Verb*: **cahi**. Meaning: hornless.

catch barn owls ■ **cahi** *V* catch barn owls *Noun*: **caahi**. (Other Pronunc.: **cahi** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

barn swallow ■ **piilukyan** *N* barn swallow *Verb*: **piilukya**. Meaning: American barn swallow, makes mud nests. Sci. name: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*

(Boddaert).

base

break off at the base ■ **yupki** *V* break at the base, fall out (bottom) {{Ex.: *yupkinin*. Its bottom fell out.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such. ■ **yupkin** (Made from: **yupki**, -n₃) *V* break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: **yupkini** before a suffix)

breat at the base

basket ■ **tasken** *N* tray, dish, basket {{Ex.: *ayun kan-tasken!* Bring me my tray!}} *loanword*: **wantecha**. Cultural info.: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure. ■ **weecok** *N* basket Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: possibly similar to warsan and walihin, but unknown type. [Attested only once]

berry basket ■ **saawiy** *N* berry basket Cultural info.: round at the top, about 12 inches in diameter, about 18 inches tall, with an arched willow handle over the top, made of cutgrass and tule reeds, with a decorative twined weaving of willow-bark about halfway down, lined with alder or other leaves so the berries don't fall through.

big strainer basket ■ **homron** (Made from: **homro**, -n₂) *N* big strainer basket Cultural info.: see homro. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.

burden/pack basket ■ **lupyu** *N* burden basket, packbasket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lupyuse*. I'm looking at the burden basket.}} *Verb*: **lupyu**. Cultural info.: cornucopia-shaped, with a pointed end.

conical seed basket ■ **siiwey** *N*revers. conical seed basket {{Ex.: *hiSSe-k siiweye*. He's making a conical seed basket.}} *Similar*: **simirin**; *Verb*: **siwye**. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

get big strainer baskets ■ **homro** *V* get big strainer baskets {{Ex.: *homro-ka*. I gather big strainer baskets. *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole is washed in the strainer basket.}} Cultural info.: the basket is a large strainer used for washing hominy, or washing stuff off of posole, open-

work basket made of twigs and shaped like a dishpan, also refers to a basket more than 1 foot in diameter used to fan the fire.

water basket ■ **Sootok** *N* water basket Meaning: for drinking from or for holding water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

baby basket ■ **Tolles** *N* cradle, baby basket *Similar*: -s₁. Meaning: probably literally the thing you cradle/wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

open-weave washing basket ■ **caaya** *N* open-weave washing basket Cultural info.: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]

cooking basket ■ **siiwen** *N* cooking basket {{Ex.: *haypu wak wak-siiwene*. She sees her cooking basket.}} Meaning: a large, coiled cooking bowl with a pyramid in the bottom, might also be used for a pack basket for carrying berries when berrying, carried by a strap put over the forehead or neck, but more likely only for the cooking basket.

get mush baskets ■ **rukSu** *V* get mush baskets {{Ex.: *rukSuna-ka*. I go to get mush baskets. *wak hiSSen rukSune*. She's making mush baskets.}} Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

get conical seed baskets ■ **siwye** *V*revers. get conical seed baskets {{Ex.: *siwye-ka*. I'm getting conical seed baskets (siiwey baskets).}} *Noun*: **siiwey**.

sieve/winnower ■ **walihin** *N* winnower, sieve *Verb*: **walhi**. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping. ■ **warsan** *N* sieve/winnower basket *Verb*: **warsa₁**. Cultural info.: fairly large winnowing basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to tiprin or walihin. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from tiprin or walihin.

get baskets ■ **warsa₁** *V* get baskets {{Ex.: *warsana-ka*. I go to get baskets.}} *Noun*: **warsan**.

get circular winnower basket ■ **tipri** *V* get circular winnower {{Ex.: *tipriina-ka*. I go to get a circular winnower basket.}} *Noun*: **tiprin**. (Other Pronunc.: **tiprii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

open-weave basket ■ **kora** (Borrowed from: cora Spanish) *N* basket (open weave)

seed basket ■ **simirin** *N* seed basket/paddle *Similar*: **siwey**. Cultural info.: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

circular winnower basket ■ **tiprin** *N* circular winnower basket *Verb*: **tipri**. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

mush/soup basket ■ **rukSun** (Made from: **rukSu**, -n₂) *N* mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

large tightly woven food basket ■ **tipSin** *N* basket {{Ex.: *wattimpihte-k tipSintak*. He carried (him) in a basket. *ekwe-me kannis helle kan-tipSine*. Don't move my basket! *kan hirSe kan-tipSine*. I'm weaving my food basket. *huyhuna makke amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass so we can make food baskets.}} Cultural info.: Mutsuns did not make them, they were made by tribes in the mountains and sold in San Juan Bautista and elsewhere; the type of basket in the One-leg story. Meaning: large deep basket for putting food in (tortillas, mush, or other food) and possibly other purposes, size and shape of a dishpan, some watertight, long-lasting.

basket jug ■ **tillay** *N* basket jug, water-bottle basket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe tillaye*. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.}} Cultural info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

basket tool for fishing ■ **Tipol** *N* basket tool for fishing Cultural info.: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing they had for fishing made by weaving together barras for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel shape) and they put that into the river to catch

fish....Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord. Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in corriente where water was not cesparranda & where was not much water." [Attested only once]

basket with handle ■ **hoohoT** *N* basket with handle Meaning: probably small. [Ar + Asc. guess]

basket, sieve ■ **saway** *N* basket, sieve {{Ex.: *sawaaye* basket for washing corn (object form)}} Cultural info.: for cleaning corn for tortilla-making, it had small cracks between the twigs it was made of, so that the dirt fell through and the corn was left behind, it worked well, so that the corn became white, made of hazel sticks, which were strong and did not break, shaped like a basin, about 15 inches in diameter, noted as being made by women in Watsonville. Meaning: open weave basket, like a sieve, for cleaning/winnowing corn for making tortillas.

(Other Pronunc.: **sawaay** before a vowel in the same word)

baste ■ **riri** *V* hem, baste {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse*. I baste your shawl for you. *kan meheesi neppe ririise*. I'm looking at this hem. *ririi-ka*. I'm hemming. *kawran-ka ririn*. My hemming finished. (I finished hemming.))} Meaning: of sewing, to put an edge on something. (Other Pronunc.: **ririi** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

bat ■ **Simtikla** *N* bat Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, but other CA languages do have similar words for 'bat'. Meaning: small, flying mammal. [Attested only once] ■ **wiriskan** *N* bat {{Ex.: *wiriskan hummun*. The bat flies. *wiriskan wimmah koyroSte*. The bat's wing is dried/hard.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wireskan.

bath

take a bath ■ **ereesi** *V* bathe, take a bath {{Ex.: *ereesihte-ka*. I've taken a bath. *yuu hoTTo ereesi*! Go take a bath! *ereesiina makke*. We're going (we're on our way) to take a bath.}} Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears to be correct (does not end in -si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone else (for ex. a baby).

bathe ■ **ereesi** *V* bathe, take a bath {{Ex.: *ereesihte-ka*. I've taken a bath. *yuu hoTTo ereesi*! Go take a bath! *ereesiina makke*. We're going (we're on our way) to take a bath.}} Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears

to be correct (does not end in -si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone else (for ex. a baby).

be ■ am *V* be {{Ex.: *hawhayi am tursi* It is still cold. *ciiras-me am enne?* Are you always writing? *neppe am innu kiprihte*. This is a twisted road.}} Grammar: may mean something is happening now, like English -ing, or may mean 'to be' (something is something), or may just add a meaning to the sentence that is hard to translate (could be progressive or equational/copula or a discourse particle). Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: common in Arroyo's time but not used by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

there (it is) ■ nuwa *Adv* there {{Ex.: *nuwa-k rukkatka*. There it is in the house. *uThin nuwa*. There are two. *nuwa hemec'a tappur*. There's one tree.}} Grammar: usage unsure.

still be ■ hemmen (Made from: *hemme, -n₃) *V* still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: **hemmeni** before a suffix)

what is that? ■ hiskena *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *hiskena?* What is that?}} [Tentative] ■ **itta** *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *ittane emhe?* What is this that is barely visible?}}

just be here ■ numa₁ (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) *V* just be here {{Ex.: *makse numa ricca*. We are just here talking.}} Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

how be ■ hinkahte (Made from: **hinka**, -Ste) *Q* how be? {{Ex.: *hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum?* How would it be if it were written with this? *hinkahte-m?* How are you?}} Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from **hinkasi** 'how (do you) do (something)'.

not be ■ ekwena 1 (Made from: **ekwe**) *V* not be, there isn't {{Ex.: *ekwena petsen*. There is no sugar. *nii ekwena hinTis*. There is nothing here. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}} Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun.

be _____ed (passive) ■ -hne *Suff.* (*V*) passive {{Ex.: *makse wattimpihne*. We are being carried. *riccahne-me yete*. You will be spoken to. *Takki warahne*. The fruit tree is being cut. *ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne*. It's not easy for

her to be hugged. (She's not easy to hug.)

hinwa riTTehne? When will it be woven?}}

Similar: -stap; Similar: -hnis. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "be ____-ed", past tense is -hnis or -stap.

be able to ■ holle 1 *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *piina riicase ekwe-ka holle ricca*. I can't speak those words/that language. *moT-me holle?* Can you do it? *ekwe-ka holle assapu*. I can't part my hair. *kan yete hiSSe numan-ka holle hiSSe*. I will do what I can do. *kan holle citte*, *kan hinsu citte*. I can dance, I know how to dance.}} Grammar: use with another verb to mean 'can ____'. ■ **welle** *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *kanse welle?* Can I/am I able to? *welle-ka*. I can/am able.}} Meaning: less common than **holle**.

be about to ■ yeteSte (Made from: **yete**, -Ste) *perf* be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: -Ste adds onto **yete** even though **yete** is normally an adverb.

be at ■ roote *V* be at, exist {{Ex.: *pina roote*. It is (kept) there. *pinaa-mes roote hintak*. (It's) there in your eyes. *kan-makkuh rootes* my late husband *rootemsa pappel / pappel rootemsa* place for paper *hanni roote?* Where is it? *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the South. *tappur roote*. There is the/a tree.}} Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place.

be different ■ aTye *V* **revers**. be different, look different {{Ex.: *aTyenin*. (It) became different. *aTyeSte-me*. You look different. *aTyeSmin* a different one *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}} *Similar: *aSSa; Noun: *aaTey*.

be in love ■ yosso *V* flirt, be in love {{Ex.: *kan yosso mukurmase*. I'm in love with the woman. *yossonin*. (He) fell in love. *yossoy kannis!* Flirt with me! *yossomu haysa*. They are flirting with each other.}} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people.

be of what? ■ hinkayitista (Compound composed of: **hinkayi**, **hista**) *Q* be of what? {{Ex.: *hinkayitista-ka-mes?* What relationship am I

to you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.
Meaning: used to ask things like 'what group/family/parents do you belong to?'. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative]

be still/anymore (with not) ■ *hemme *V* still be, still have, be anymore {{Ex.: *hemmen tollon*. There is still much. *hemmen-ak miTTen*. He's still growing. *hemmen tursi*. It's still cold. *hemmen-ak waate*. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning).

be X ■ -ti *N* > *V* be X {{Ex.: *Taarestiy!* Be a man! *kan-mes sitnunti*. I am a child to you (your child).}} Pronunciation: frequently confused with -te ('have' verbalizer). Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to be the noun' (equational verbalizer).

bead ■ hurpuh *N* bead {{Ex.: *hurpuhmak beads*}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **mas** *N* beads, bead {{Ex.: *maste-k kan-kuTrah*. My belt has beads. *hippuhnis mas*. The beads were carried. *hiuwuy men-mas!* String your beads! *hippu-k maase*. He's carrying beads.}} Pronunciation: vowel in mas often sounds relatively long. (Other Pronunc.: **maas** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

beads ■ mas *N* beads, bead {{Ex.: *maste-k kan-kuTrah*. My belt has beads. *hippuhnis mas*. The beads were carried. *hiuwuy men-mas!* String your beads! *hippu-k maase*. He's carrying beads.}} Pronunciation: vowel in mas often sounds relatively long. (Other Pronunc.: **maas** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

bean ■ cululiS *N* bean, beans *loanword*: **hihol**. [Attested only once] ■ **hihol** (Borrowed from: frijol Spanish) *N* bean, beans {{Ex.: *ayun hihol, makke poslo!* Give me beans, let's make posole! *lalley hihoole!* Thresh the beans! *poslo-ka hihoole*. I'm making the beans into posole.}} *native*: **cululiS**. Pronunciation: was sometimes pronounced with more Spanish pronunciation, but this is the more Musun pronunciation that was used. (Other Pronunc.: **hihool** before a vowel)

gather horse-beans ■ hawsa₁ *V*revers. gather horse-beans {{Ex.: *hawsana* to go to gather horse-beans}} *Noun*: **haawas**.

horse-bean ■ haawas *N*revers. horse-bean *Verb*: **hawsa₁**.

bear ■ ores *N*revers. bear {{Ex.: *wak liikin oreese*. He killed a bear. *ores liikin Taarese*. A bear killed the man. *yu-k ores culun taprestum-ak culun*. And the bear jumped down from up there, he jumped. *ores amma Taare*. A bear is eating the moon. (There's an eclipse.))} *Verb*: **orse**. Meaning: grizzly bear, but used as a general term. (Other Pronunc.: **orees** before a vowel)

hunt bears ■ orse *V*revers. hunt bears {{Ex.: *kan orsena*. I go to hunt bears. (I go bear-hunting.))} *Noun*: **ores**.

gather bear herb ■ purSu *V*revers. gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.: *purSuna makke*. We go to gather bear herb.}} *Noun*: **puruuriS**. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

be a bear (doctor) ■ orye *V* be a bear {{Ex.: *kan yete oreypu*. I will make myself into a bear. *kan yete orye*. I will be a bear.}} *Noun*: **ooreyma**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure (be/become/turn into a bear, a human acting as a bear is a bear doctor in the dance). (Other Pronunc.: **orey** before -pu or -mu)

bear doctor ■ ooreyma *N* bear doctor {{Ex.: *ooreymakwa* bear doctors}} *Verb*: **orye**. Grammar: irregular plural ooreymakwa. (Other Pronunc.: **oorey** before plural or -min)

bear doctors

bear herb ■ puruuriS *N*revers. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry *Verb*: **purSu**. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

beard ■ heeyes *N*revers. beard, facial hair {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-heeyese*. I'm looking at your beard.}} *Verb*: **heyse**; *Synonym*: **seepek**. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks. ■ **seepek** *N*revers. beard {{Ex.: *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your beard is like a woodrat's. *cappu men-seepek*. Your bear

prickles.}} *Verb: sepke; Synonym: heeyes.* Meaning: beard on the chin, not mustache or sides of face.

have/trim beard ■ sepke *Vrevers.* trim/have a beard {{Ex.: *sepket kannis!* Trim my beard! *sepkeSmin.* a bearded person. *amsinin seppekpu.* He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Similar: seepe; Noun: seepek.* Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in *sepkeSmin*, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: **sepek** before -pu or -mu)

have a beard ■ heyse *Vrevers.* shave, have a beard {{Ex.: *kan heyepu.* I shave myself. *heysey nuk!* Shave him! *heyseSmin* bearded person *hiske kan-mes heyepu.* Let me shave you! *heyepus* shaving kit}} *Similar: womo; Noun: heeyes.* Cultural info.: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: **heyse** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) **■ womo** *V* have a beard {{Ex.: *womohte* bearded}} *Similar: heyse.* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for heyse. [Attested only once]

bearded one ■ heyseSmin (Made from: **heyse**, -**Smin**) *N* bearded one Meaning: seems to mean a bearded person, not a shaved person, despite two meanings of heyse.

beast ■ hiica'mis 2 (Made partly from: -**mis**) *N* beast, pet, domestic animal {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen.* Your pet is a quail.}} Grammar: could be used as *hiicaSmin* instead, possibly as *hiica* (with no suffix), but *hiica'mis* is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

beat ■ haTTa *V* hit, strike, beat {{Ex.: *haTTapuy tayitmin!* Hit (beat) yourself eight times! *haTTay nuk!* Strike him! *kan-was haTTan.* I struck him. *haTTastap-ka.* I was hit with a stick. *hiimi haysa haTTamu.* They're always fighting each other.}} *Similar: notto.* Meaning: usually with a stick.

beat (at a game) ■ pattYa₁ *V* win, beat (at a game) {{Ex.: *kan yete pattYa.* I will win (the game). *kan-was pattYan.* I beat him (at a game, I won

against him). *pattYanin.* (A game) was won.}}

beat (heart) ■ pulpule *V* beat (heart), pulse {{Ex.: *pulpule wak-sire* His heart is beating.}} *Similar: tultule.*

beat hard ■ tultule *V* palpitate, pound, beat hard {{Ex.: *tultule kan-sire.* My heart is pounding.}} *Similar: pulpule.* Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated *tul-tul* sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of *pulpule*, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the heart.

because ■ ussi conj why, because {{Ex.: *ussi-me paTTihne!* (Don't go around stealing) because you will be caught! *ussi-me maayi?* Why are you laughing? *aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate.* I'm throwing up, because I'm sick.}} Grammar: can work as a question word or as a conjunction.

because of that ■ piinasum (Made from: **piina**, -**sum**) *Adv* because of that, for that reason

beckon ■ oLwe *V* beckon, gesture {{Ex.: *kan-was oLwen.* I beckoned to him with my hand.}} Meaning: to call someone by signalling them with your hand to turn around or to come toward you. [Ar + Asc. guess]

become ■ hiSSen₂ (Made from: **hiSSe**, -**n₃**) *V* become, turn into (Other Pronunc.: **hiSSeni** before another suffix)

become awake ■ awyen (Made from: **awye**, -**n₃**) *V* wake up, become awake

become sick ■ numan₂ (Made from: ***numa₂**, -**n₃**) *V* become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: **numaani** before another suffix)

become what? ■ hinkan (Made from: **hinka**, -**n₃**) *V* become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: **hinkani** before another suffix)

bed ■ eT *N* sleep, bed {{Ex.: *hassa-kas eT.* I want to sleep. (I feel like sleep.) *kan uttu kan-eTse kari'a.* I'm putting my bed outside. *Tuylun wak-eTtak.* In the vulture's bed (nest).}} *Verb: eeTe; Verb: eTTe.* Meaning: primarily means 'sleep' (noun, one's sleep), can sometimes be used for 'bed,' but **tokkoh** is the usual word for bed. **■ tokkoh** (Made from: **tokko**, -**h**) *N* mat, bed Grammar: literally thing one spreads out. Meaning: traditional sleeping mats made of reeds.

get out of bed ■ **eTwe** (Made from: **eTTe**, -w-) *V* wake up, get out of bed

raised bed frame ■ **tapeeste** (Borrowed from: tapeiste Spanish) *N* raised bed frame {{Ex.: *kan-tapeeste* my raised bedframe}} Meaning: as opposed to a traditional bed mat (tokkoh).

go to bed ■ **eTTe** *V* sleep, go to bed {{Ex.: *eTTen-ka*. I'm going to sleep/to bed. *eTTeniyis!* Go (to bed) to sleep! *coore'Sa-ka eTTen*. I sleep alone. *haayi eTTeniwuy!* Come (to bed) to sleep! *eTweyis!* Go get up/out of bed!}}

Similar: eTne, eeTe, eTse; Noun: eT. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or with -su/-na/-yis/-wu (motion), or with -Ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually of change in sleep (going/coming to bed, getting up in the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas eeTe refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but eTTe is not as clearly of falling asleep as eTne. ■ **eTTen** (Made from: **eTTe**, -n₃) *V* sleep, go to bed Grammar: most common usage of eTTe. (Other Pronunc.: **eTTeni** before a suffix) ■ **eTTesu** (Made from: **eTTe**, -su) *V* go to bed Meaning: specifically to go somewhere (usually bed) in order to sleep.

bee

bumblebee ■ **tooyoh** *Nrevers.* bumblebee, wasp
Verb: toyho.

catch bumblebees ■ **toyho** *Vrevers.* catch bumblebees/wasps {{Ex.: *toyhona* to go to catch bumblebees}} *Noun: tooyoh.* [Tentative]

beetle

black beetle ■ **uncuSmin** (Made partly from: -Smin) *N* stink bug, sblack beetle {{Ex.: *uncuSminmak* stink bugs}} *Verb: uncuSmi.* Meaning: a stinky black beetle, also called Pinacate beetle. Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinipes?).

catch black beetles ■ **uncuSmi** *V* catch stink bugs {{Ex.: *uncuSmina makke*. We go to catch stink bugs.}} *Noun: uncuSmin.* Pronunciation: formed historically from uncuSmin by deleting part of -Smin, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may come historically from uncuSmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably Eleodes species (Eleodes ca. spinipes?).

before ■ **huttYuy 1** *Adv* ahead, before, in front of {{Ex.: *huttYuy rukkatka*. In front of the house. *makke huttYuy wattin*. We go in front.}}

Similar: huuyu. ■ kanne conj before, so as not to {{Ex.: *niipat kannis, kanne-ka hassen*. Teach me before I get angry! *okeypuy kanne-me semmon*. Confess yourself before you die! *hittYe makke rukkatka, kanne-me amnen*. Let's go in the house, before you get rained on! *kanne makke maTter kawran*. Before our tobacco runs out. *kanne-me ekwe amne*. So you don't get rained on/before you get rained on.}} *Similar: kane₂.* Grammar: usually used without ekwe, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that something doesn't happen/before something happens'. Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad thing happens,' so 'do this so that that bad thing won't happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or 'in front of' in space, but unlikely.

before (something happens) ■ **-hnit** *Suff. (V)*

before (something) happens, may (it) not, lest {{Ex.: *kan-mes tamTahnit*. Lest I slap you/before I slap you/May I not slap you. *hooyohnit*. Lest you take (something)/May you not take (something).}} Grammar: add to a verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen (related to a type of subjunctive and may also be historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so that that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is more common for that. Social use: almost completely out of use in Asc's time.

beg ■ **hiccu** *V* beg {{Ex.: *kan-was hiccu*. I beg him. *ekwe-me hiccupu!* Don't beg! (from anyone)}} Grammar: if used just as hiccu, then one includes both the person who begs and the person they beg from (subject and object), if used as hiccupu (not literal use of -pu), then one includes only the person who is begging (subject only), but it means 'to beg' either with or without -pu, it does not mean 'to beg oneself'. ■ **hiccupu** (Made from: **hiccu**, -pu) *V* beg Grammar: meaning same as hiccu by itself, but does not seem to need the person you beg from listed, not literal use of -pu (not begging oneself). ■ **hilsu** *V* beg, ask for {{Ex.: *hilsimit!* Beg for me! *hilsiy nuk!* Ask for it!}} ■ **ipse** *V* beg, ask, make sign of cross {{Ex.: *koctukne makam ipsen namti, namti-metkun kannis*. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear)}} Grammar:

may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **Tuuka** *V* beg, ask for {{Ex.: *hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene?* Who do you ask (for something), your grandmother? *hoTTo Tuukayis!* Go ask! *Tuukay nuk!* Ask for it! *Tuukana makke tiriikuse.* We go to ask for wheat.}} ■ **wassi** *V* beg {{Ex.: *wassi-k eeye.* He was about to beg.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

beg and accumulate ■ **moro** *V* ask for and collect, get {{Ex.: *kan-was moron.* I asked for and collected it. *morooyis!* Go ask for and collect (something)!}} Pronunciation: unclear whether it is mooro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **moroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

beg to ■ **-miste** *Suff. (V)* beg to, ask to {{Ex.: *haraamiste* to ask (someone) to give (something)}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to ask someone to do the action'. Meaning: meaning or implications not completely sure, may possibly imply that the action is hopeless, the thing one begged for is not going to happen. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

beggar ■ **TuktYaSmin** (Made from: **Tuuka**, **-tY-**, **-Smin**) *N* beggar

begin ■ **hari** *V* begin, start {{Ex.: *harihte haysa.* They've begun.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative] ■ **huuyi**₂ *V* be first, begin, start {{Ex.: *yete-k huuyi.* He will begin later. *makse huuyi tawhari.* We begin to work. *wak huuyi sukmu.* He smokes first. *huuyin pislamin.* It started drizzling. *huuyihte tiwsi pire.* The land has started to flower. *misnisway, huuyis noviempre.* Sunday, the 1st of November. *kan-huuyis hiswin.* My first birth.}} Meaning: with another verb, means either 'start ___ing' or 'do ___ first', more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is *hemec'awas*. ■ **yillu** *V* begin, start {{Ex.: *yilluSte usupway pire.* The world has begun fasting time (Lent).}} Meaning: possibly only of a season or time starting, rare. [Tentative]

begin a (new) year ■ **asri** *V* reverse. begin a (new) year {{Ex.: *asrin pire.* The earth began a new year.}} *Noun*: **aasir**.

behind ■ ***heesen**₂ *Adv* behind {{Ex.: *heesentak* behind (in back of) *maayay naani hattena pina heesentak hinneykun.* Look and see who went walking behind there!}} Grammar: only appears with -tak (same meaning). ■ **heesentak** (Made from: ***heesen**₂, **-tak**₁) *Adv* behind, in back of Pronunciation: 'behind' and 'in the nest' sound the same. Social use: mostly out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **iTyan** *Adv* behind, backward {{Ex.: *maakina wak hinne iTyan.* The car goes backwards. *iTyan rukkatka* behind the house *iTyantum* from behind *mehey iTyan!* Look back!}} *Similar*: **itSa**; *Similar*: **iTya**.

look back ■ **seele** *V* look back {{Ex.: *seeley!* Look back! *ekwe-me seele iTyan!* Don't look back!}} Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.

be behind ■ **iTya** *V* be behind {{Ex.: *iTyanin.* (It) is behind.}} *Similar*: **iTyan**. Grammar: rare, iTyan is the main form. [Attested only once] ■ **kitko** *V* be behind {{Ex.: *tina piNi haysa kitkohte.* They may be there behind.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once]

hide behind foliage ■ **huupi** *V* hide behind foliage {{Ex.: *huupipun.* Someone hid himself behind foliage. *huupihite* hidden behind foliage}} Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

hide behind ■ **wanta** *V* hide behind {{Ex.: *nahan-ak wantahte.* It is hidden there.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by *lippa*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

belch ■ **orso** *V* burp, belch {{Ex.: *orson-ka.* I burped.}}

belfry ■ **kampanaaryo** (Borrowed from: campanario Spanish) *N* belfry *Similar*: **kampana**.

believe ■ ***aama** *V* believe {{Ex.: *aaman-me men sukmusihne.* You believe, you are being made to smoke. *ekwe-ka-mes aaman.* I don't believe you.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **aaman** (Made from: ***aama**, **-n**₃) *V* believe (Other Pronunc.: **aamani** before another

suffix) ■ **maSSa** *V* believe {{Ex.: *yeela men kannis ekwe maSSa*. Wait, I don't believe you.}} [Tentative]

believe in ■ ***aama** *V* believe {{Ex.: *aaman-me men sukmusihne*. You believe, you are being made to smoke. *ekwe-ka-mes aaman*. I don't believe you.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning).

bell ■ **kampana** (Borrowed from: campana Spanish) *N* bell {{Ex.: *cileesis-ka kampanase*. I made the bell ring.}} *Similar*: **kampanaaryo**.

ring (bell) ■ **tukka₁** (Borrowed from: tocar Spanish) *V* play music, ring (bell) {{Ex.: *tukkay!* Play music! *tukkan-ak kaphane*. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). *kan tukkasis*. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). *tukkahte hileeSa*. The church bell has rung.}} Meaning: *tocar* borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

ringer on a bell ■ **ciles** (Made from: **cile**, -s₁) *N* ringer on a bell

bellfry

belly ■ **huttu** *N* belly, stomach {{Ex.: *wak-huttu wetreSmin*. His belly is big. *kan-huttu pookoSte*. My belly is swollen. *tuyrure kan-huttu*. My stomach is growling. *kaayi-ka huttu*. My stomach hurts.}} *Similar*: **waateh**.

be pot-bellied ■ **katTu** *V* be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *katTuhte* pot-bellied *katTuSmin* pot-bellied person}} *Similar*: **puslu**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: may be a different dialect, *puslu* is the more usual Mutsun word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **pitko** *V* be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *pitkoSmin*, *pitkomak* pot-bellied one, pot-bellied ones}} Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she said this and related items were ugly words. [Ar only, very unsure]

have a belly button ■ **polco₁** *V* have a belly button/navel {{Ex.: *polcoSmin* person with a (big) belly button}} *Noun*: **poloc**. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

be flat-bellied ■ **Tonko₂** *V* be flat-bellied, be flat {{Ex.: *TonkoSte* flat-bellied/flat from drying}} *Similar*: **corko₁**, **1**. Meaning: may be used

to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one's belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

big belly ■ **puuTur** *N* big belly {{Ex.: *puuTur palkaSmin*. a big, white belly}} *Verb*: **punTu**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be big-bellied ■ **punTu** *V* be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: *punTuhte* big-bellied, fat}} *Similar*: **puhuT**; *Similar*: **puslu**; *Noun*: **puuTur**. Grammar: may only appear with -hte/Ste. [Me. + Asc. guess] ■ **puslu** *V* be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.: *pusluhmin* pot-bellied one *puslumak* pot-bellied ones}} *Similar*: **punTu**; *Similar*: **katTu**. Meaning: may be considered a bad word, not clear, can be of either a man or woman.

have a flat belly ■ **hicla** *V* have a flat belly {{Ex.: *hiclahte*, *TonkoSte huttu*. flat-bellied, flat belly.}} Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative]

flat-bellied ■ **hiclahte** (Made from: **hicla**, -Ste) *perf* flat-bellied

be big/pot-bellied ■ **lukTi** *V* be big-bellied, be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *miiTis ussi lukTiSte*. a moulting chick because it's pot-bellied}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, like chicks.

belly button ■ **loppoc** *N* have a belly button {{Ex.: *loppoc-te-k*. He has a navel.}} *Verb*: **loppo**; *Similar*: **poloc**. Pronunciation: Asc. once said *poloc* was right and it was not *loppoc*, but *loppoc* is almost as common as *poloc*, so probably both were possible. ■ **poloc** *N* have a belly button {{Ex.: *wak-poloc iccoSte*. His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). *wak-poloc rammay*. His belly button is an "innie."}} *Verb*: **polco₁**; *Similar*: **loppoc**. Pronunciation: Asc. once said *poloc* was right and it was not *loppoc*, but *loppoc* is almost as common as *poloc*, so probably both were possible.

have a belly button ■ **loppo** *V* have a navel {{Ex.: *loppoSte* having a belly button}} *Noun*: **loppoc**. Meaning: may sometimes imply having a ruptured or very noticeable navel.

beloved ■ **hiiwes** *N* have a beloved {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwes* my beloved}} *Verb*: **hiwse 1**. [Attested only once]

below ■ **minmuy** *Adv* below, bottom, under {{Ex.: *mehey minmuy!* Look down! *minmuy piretka* underground *minmuytum-ka Taakan*. I come up from underground.}}

a little below ■ **minmuytis** (Made from: **minmuy**, **-tis**) *Adv* down a little, a little below

belt ■ **kuTrah** (Made from: **kuTra**, **-h**) *N* belt *Similar*: **Tiisen**; *Similar*: **parseh**. ■ **parseh** *N* belt {{Ex.: *hinwat men uttupu parseh?* When will you put on your belt?}} *Similar*: **kuTrah**. Meaning: **kuTrah** is a more common word for this. [Attested only once] ■ **Tiisen** *N* belt *Similar*: **kuTrah**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put belt on oneself ■ **kuTarpu** (Made from: **kuTra**, **-pu**) *V* put belt on oneself

put on belt ■ **kuTra** *V* put on belt {{Ex.: *moT-me holle kuTra?* Can you put on a belt? *kuTrahte-k*. She's got a belt on. *kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse*. I tighten your belt like this. *kan kuTarpu kan-esheenum*. I belt myself with my blanket. *kuTarpuy!* Put your belt on! *kuTrahmak belts*}} (Other Pronunc.: **kuTar** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

bend ■ ***kiwro** *V* bend {{Ex.: *kiwroSte neppe hiruhmin*. This is all twisted.}} *Synonym*: ***kipri**. Grammar: probably appears only with -Ste. Meaning: crooked or twisted, of a stick, person's body part, etc., means the same thing as **kipri**. ■ **anre** *V* bend {{Ex.: *oySoy anrey!* Do it again, bend again!}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **cuuki** *V* bend, be crooked {{Ex.: *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It is bending from the wind. *kan-was cuukimpi*. I make it bend. *cuukiSte-k*. It is bent.}} *Synonym*: **mitle**, **iwli**. Meaning: of trees, sticks, body parts, etc. (general).

bend body ■ **caklu** *V* bend body, bend over {{Ex.: *cakkulpuy!* Bend over! *cakluy nuk!* Bend him/her over! *wak caklu*. He bends over at the waist.}} Meaning: bend body forward at waist or hips. (Other Pronunc.: **cakkul** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

bend head ■ **nuylu** *V* bend/bow head {{Ex.: *nuylu-k waate*. He comes with his head bent down. *nuyluy!* / *nuyyulpuy!* Bow your head! *kan*

Tawra nuylu. I sit with my head bent forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: **nuyyul** before -pu and -mu)

bend over ■ **caklu** *V* bend body, bend over {{Ex.: *cakkulpuy!* Bend over! *cakluy nuk!* Bend him/her over! *wak caklu*. He bends over at the waist.}} Meaning: bend body forward at waist or hips. (Other Pronunc.: **cakkul** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **niTli** *V* stoop, bend over {{Ex.: *niTli-me*. You are stooping over. *niTliSmin* a stooped over person *niTliy!* Bend over!}}

Benito ■ **penito** (Borrowed from: Benito Spanish) *Npersonal* Benito {{Ex.: *kan-raakat penito*. My name is Benito.}} Pronunciation: only attested in data as Benito, but penito is the Mutsun pronunciation. [Attested only once]

bent ■ **kiwroSte** (Made from: ***kiwro**, **-Ste**) *perf* bent, crooked *Synonym*: **kiprihte**.

berry

blackberry bramble/bush/patch ■ **reTeeTih** *N* blackberry bramble/bush/patch {{Ex.: *reTeeTihmak* blackberry brambles}} Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

blackberry ■ **eenena** *N* blackberry {{Ex.: *rutahte-ka eenenase*. I have gathered blackberries. *hinwa makke wattin ammana eenenase?* When will we go to eat blackberries? *amma-k eenenase*, *hiwsen-ak eenenase*. It eats blackberries, it likes blackberries.}} *Verb*: **ense**.

holly berry ■ **tYottYoni** *N* holly berry {{Ex.: *koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonise*. when the girl goes to pick holly berries.}} *Verb*: **toyno**. Cultural info.: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Pronunciation: unusual relationship between noun and verb. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Sci. name: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* OR *Photinia arbutifolia* Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

gather elderberries ■ **hitna** *V* gather elderberries
 {{Ex.: *hitnana makse*. We go to gather elderberries.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

gather coffee/pigeon berry ■ **purSu** *V*revers.
 gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.:
purSuna makke. We go to gather bear herb.}}
Noun: **puruuriS**. Meaning: also called yerba del oso
 in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch.
 Jepson, p. 615.

black gooseberry ■ **tawka'li** *N* black gooseberry
 Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual (' in middle of
 word), but is definite.

get/pick blackberries ■ **ense** *V* collect blackberries
 {{Ex.: *ensena-ka*. I am going blackberrying /
 going to get blackberry bushes. *okse-ka*
enses. I went blackberrying a long time
 ago.}} *Noun*: **eenena**. Meaning: may also include
 collecting whole bushes. Sci. name: *Rubus vitifolius*.

coffee/pigeon berry ■ **puruuriS** *N*revers. bear
 herb, coffee/pigeon berry *Verb*: **purSu**. Cultural info.:
 the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter
 aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats
 too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them.
 Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci.
 name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

gather holly berries ■ **toyno** (Borrowed from:
 toyon? Spanish) *V* gather holly berries {{Ex.:
toyno makke. We're gathering holly berries.}}
Noun: **tYottYoni**. Cultural info.: processed these
 berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and
 stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam,
 and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth
 for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and
 changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they
 would get hard and not taste good, also could not be
 eaten raw. Meaning: also called Christmas berry.
 Social use: may be a borrowing from Spanish, unsure.
 Sci. name: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* OR *Photinia*
arbutifolia Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

berry basket ■ **saawi** *N* berry basket Cultural info.:
 round at the top, about 12 inches in diameter, about 18
 inches tall, with an arched willow handle over the top,
 made of cutgrass and tule reeds, with a decorative
 twined weaving of willow-bark about halfway down,
 lined with alder or other leaves so the berries don't fall
 through.

bet ■ **muumi** *V* bet {{Ex.: *hinhan-me muumin?*
 How much did you bet? *muumiSmin*

wattimpin himah'a haysa muumin. The bettors
 carried (away) everything that they bet.
muumiSmin bettor / thing bet *muumi haysa*
hineeruse. They're betting money.}}

better

get better ■ **TiiTin** (Made from: **TiiTi**, -n₃) *V* get
 well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: **TiiTini** before a
 single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

between ■ **horpey** *N* between, in the middle {{Ex.:
yete murtey horpeywas eTse. They will be
 sleeping in the middle of the night. *wackihne*
horpey sippos. The feather is split in the
 middle. *horpeytum-ka waate*. I come from the
 middle. *horpeywas muruT* the middle of the
 night (midnight)}} *Verb*: **horpe**. Grammar:
 sometimes like an adverb, but can appear with -was or
 -tum like a noun; inherent locative (can mean 'in the
 middle of' without -tak, can appear with -tum without
 -tak).

put in between ■ ***loopo** *V* put in between, put
 among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: *loopopuy!* Put
 yourself in the midst of the others! *loopohte-*
k. It's in between (among) the others.}}
 Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte.

put oneself in between ■ **loopopu** (Made from:
***loopo**, -pu) *V* put oneself in between, put oneself in
 the midst of, put oneself among

in between ■ **loopohte** (Inflected form of: ***loopo**,
 -Ste) *perf* in between, among, in the midst of

be between ■ **horpe** *V* be between, be in the middle
 {{Ex.: *horpenin*. (It) got to be in the middle.
horpeSte (Something) is in the middle. *kan-*
was horpempi. I put it in the middle (caused
 it to be in the middle). *hiiye makke horpena*
nuppi paaranise. We are taking a trip, to go
 be in the middle of that hill.}} *Noun*: **horpey**.

bewitch ■ **aami** *V* bewitch {{Ex.: *kan-was aamin*.
 I bewitched him.}}

big

be big ■ **harhare** *V* be big, swell {{Ex.: *harhare-*
mes. It's swelling you up.}} Pronunciation: not
 typical verb pattern. Meaning: may mean that
 something swells up, and it is going badly with
 someone because of this (referring to a medical
 condition), but the meaning is unclear. [Ar + Asc.

guess] ■ **wetre** *V*revers. be large/big {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-ooco*. His ears are big. *wetremak wak-tiiwis*. It's flowers are big. *wetrempiy!* Enlarge (it)! *wetreSte wak-paaya*. His speed is great (he's fast). *waatena wetrenin*. It's about to get big.}} *Noun*: **wetter**. Grammar: almost always used with -Smin/-mak/-ya or Ste or rarely -mpi or -n(i), but can very rarely be used alone with same meaning.

be big-headed ■ **lahTe** *V* be big-headed {{Ex.: *lahTeSmin, lahTemak* big-headed one, big-headed ones}} Meaning: with the skull sticking out in the midline, not the hair.

have a big head ■ **mohle** *V*revers. have a big head {{Ex.: *wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak, ekwe peNaapu*. His head is big-headed, he's a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair (making his head look big). *mohlemak* big-headed ones}} *Noun*: **moohel**. Meaning: can be used of people or of the swordfish, probably also of other animals, may literally just mean 'to have a head,' but it one comments on it, it is noticeably large.

be big-footed ■ **noyoro** *V* be big-footed {{Ex.: *noyoroSte koro* a big foot}} Pronunciation: not a normal form for Mutsun verbs, pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

have big teeth ■ **kacli** *V* have big/sticking out teeth {{Ex.: *kaclihte*. S/he has big teeth. *kaclihte wak-sit*. His/her teeth are prominent. *kacliSmin* a person with big/sticking out teeth}} *Similar*: **nacri**. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent.

be big-nosed ■ **nukci** *V* be big-nosed {{Ex.: *nukcimak* people with big noses}} *Similar*: **muTna**; *Similar*: **satla**.

have a big mouth ■ ***weyro** *V* have a big mouth {{Ex.: *weyrohte wak-hay*. His mouth is big. *weyromak* big-mouthed ones}} *Similar*: ***weclo**. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks.

be big-mouthed ■ ***weclo** *V* be big-mouthed *Similar*: ***weyro**. Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket (large opening), can also be of a person.

be big-lipped ■ **sotlo** *V* be big/thick-lipped {{Ex.: *sotloSmin / sotloya* thick lipped person/people *sotlo-k hay*. His mouth is thick-lipped.}} *Similar*: **tuTru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation variable and unsure.

be big/grown ■ **muura** *V* be big, be grown up {{Ex.: *muuraSte men-sitnun?* Is your child grown?}} *Similar*: **miTTeSte**. Grammar: *miTTeSte* is more common. Meaning: can only refer to one who has grown to adulthood.

big belly ■ **puuTur** *N* big belly {{Ex.: *puuTur palkaSmin*. a big, white belly}} *Verb*: **punTu**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

big eater ■ **amSaSmin** (Made from: **amSa**, -Smin) *N* big eater, glutton *Similar*: **orSe**. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends. ■

amtYaSmin (Made from: **amma**, -tY-, -Smin) *N* big eater, glutton

big mouthed ■ **weclohte** (Inflected form of: ***weclo**, -Ste) *perf* big mouthed Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket, but can also be of a person.

big mouthed one ■ **weyroSmin** (Made from: ***weyro**, -Smin) *N* big mouthed one Meaning: probably of people, but possibly of wide-mouthed bags/sacks.

big ones ■ **laTTaya** *N* big ones *Similar*: **-ya**; *Similar*: ***layTa**. Pronunciation: probably an irregular form of *layTaya*. [Attested only once]

big talker ■ **ricwaSmin** (Made from: **ricca**, -w-, -Smin) *N* big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

big toe ■ **puttuT** *N* thumb, big toe {{Ex.: *hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum?* What are you giving me with your thumb?}} (Other Pronunc.: **puttut** before -sum and possibly -se)

big-breasted one ■ **muusiSmin** (Made from: **muusi**, -Smin) *N* nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

big-mouthed one ■ **haytYeSmin** (Made from: **hay**, -Smin) *N* big-mouthed one Social use: Ascension changed her mind about whether this was used, or *meyloSmin* instead. [Attested only once]

bird ■ **huumus** *V* bird {{Ex.: *tollon huumus* many birds}} *Similar: *hummu; Similar: humuunya; Verb: humsu.* Meaning: of any type, general word. ■ **muuSek** *Nrevers.* bird {{Ex.: *ekwe-me liiki muuSekse!* Don't kill the bird! *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Catch that bird!}} *Verb: muSke.* Meaning: may mean any variety of small bird, but probably means the pajaro madrugador, which sang only in the morning, very prettily, and was dark gray and black, with a thick beak, and did not come around houses. ■ **ookom** *N* bird Meaning: specific meaning not known, very unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

small bird ■ **sissin** *N* small bird {{Ex.: *SuSpu sissin tukne-ka.* I am dazzled as if I were a small bird.}} *Verb: sissi.* Meaning: word very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

gray blackbird ■ **torSepa** *N* gray blackbird *Similar: kulyan, poTTol, Taayaskal, wilopaN.* Meaning: variety of bird unsure, possibly brown. [Ar only, very unsure]

catch birds ■ **humu** *Vrevers.* catch birds {{Ex.: *humsuna-ka.* I go to catch birds.}} *Noun: huumus.* Grammar: not the same as humu 'many fly,' which comes from hummu, this one is related to huumus 'bird' instead. Meaning: general, any bird. ■ **muSke** *Vrevers.* catch birds {{Ex.: *muSkena* to go to catch birds}} *Noun: muuSek.* Meaning: to catch pajaro madrugador, possibly mockingbird or yellow-breasted chat, but it was gray, thick-beaked, and not yellow-breasted, sings very beautifully, only in the morning (early bird), does not come around houses. ■ **punSi** (Borrowed from: *puniz?* Spanish?) *V* catch birds {{Ex.: *kan-was yete punSi.* I will catch the little bird. *punSiyis!* Go catch little birds!}} Meaning: of small birds.

blackberry bird ■ **aawena** *N* blackberry bird {{Ex.: *aawena, aawenakma* blackberry bird, blackberry birds}}

hunt sissin birds ■ **sissi** *Vrevers.* hunt sissin birds {{Ex.: *sissi-ka.* I hunt sissi birds.}} *Noun: sissin.* [Ar + Asc. guess]

type of bird ■ **kuris** *N* type of bird, curlew {{Ex.: *eskohte waate kuris.* The curlews come sharply (i.e. calling sharply).}} Meaning: conflicting information about whether this is a curlew (zarapito) or specifically not that but some other type

of bird. ■ **torpes** *N* type of bird Meaning: possibly a variety of blackbird, very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

Bullock's oriole ■ **soksokyan 1** *N* Bullock's oriole *Verb: soksokya.* Meaning: may include hooded oriole as well, might (less likely) be used for mockingbird. Sci. name: *Icterus bullockii*.

blackbird ■ **Taayaskal** *N* blackbird *Similar: kulyan, poTTol, torSepa, wilopaN.* Meaning: unknown species of blackbird. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **wilopaN** *N* blackbird *Similar: -paN; Similar: kulyan, poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa.* Meaning: unknown variety, not red-winged one. [Ar only, very unsure]

blackbird with yellow head ■ **nottot** *N* blackbird with yellow head [Ar + Asc. guess]

many of a bird species come ■ **heskohte** *perf* many of a bird species come {{Ex.: *tollon haysa waate heskohte.* They come, many of a species of bird (possibly sandpipers). *heskohte* many of this species of bird come}} *Similar: -Ste.* Grammar: appears to be a verb with -hte, but the meaning and grammar are unclear (Ascension said there is no word hesko, and it is not clear why this means that a large number of these birds come). Meaning: a particular species of bird, possibly a type of sandpiper. [Tentative]

catch blackbirds ■ **kulya** *V* catch blackbirds {{Ex.: *kulyana* to go to catch blackbirds}} *Noun: kulyan.*

mockingbird ■ **soksokyan 2** *N* mockingbird Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

baby bird ■ **pirSana** *N* baby bird, chick *loanword: puyiitu.*

yellow-headed blackbird ■ **poTTol** *N* yellow-headed blackbird *Similar: kulyan, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN.*

bluebird ■ **acil** *N* bluebird [Attested only once]

red-winged/brewer blackbird ■ **kulyan** *N* red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird {{Ex.: *kan meheesi kulyane.* I see the blackbird. *kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin.* The blackbird's red feathers.}} *Verb: kulya; Similar: poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN.* Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which

has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

hummingbird ■ humuunya *Nrevers.*

hummingbird {{Ex.: *humuunya moTTeH wak-wetter kata tiriiku*. The size of the hummingbird's egg is like (a grain of) wheat.}} *Verb: humyu; Similar: huumus; Similar: *hummu.*

water bird ■ ayrac *N* water bird Meaning: large, pretty water bird, black/white spotted and very blue with a long beak, a little bigger than a pigeon, eats worms and small fish by skimming the water (Ascension/Ha). [Attested only once]

catch hummingbirds ■ humyu *Vrevers.* catch hummingbirds {{Ex.: *humyuna makke*. We go to catch hummingbirds.}} *Noun: humuunya.*

bird-hunting blind ■ uumit *N* bird-hunting blind {{Ex.: *uumit attehne kulyan*. A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

birth

give birth ■ hiswi *Vrevers.* give birth {{Ex.: *hiswin-ak*. She gave birth. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. my first childbirth *hiswiSte-k*. She has given birth. *hiswin-ak Taarese / mukurmase*. She gave birth to a boy/girl. *hiswin penyek*. The cat gave birth. *hinTise wak-hiswin?* What (sex) did she give birth to? (i.e. Is it a boy or a girl?)} *Noun: hisiw; Similar: hiswa.* Meaning: can be used of both humans and animals.

birth-mark ■ heser *Nrevers.* birth-mark, freckle, mole *Verb: hesre*. [Attested only once]

bit

a little bit ■ kattYit *Adv* a little bit {{Ex.: *kattYit roote*. There is a little. *kattYit haypu*. A little bit is visible.}}

little bit ■ kuutis *quant* little bit/while {{Ex.: *kuutis tooTe* a little bit of meat *yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis!* Wait while I drink a little! *kuutis taprey* a little bit upward / up a little *kuutis-ka miSte*. I'm a little good. (Can mean: I've gotten a little better from an injury.) *kuutis-ka pesyo*. I think a little. *eTTenin-ak*

kuutis. He slept a little bit. *kuutis waate corkon sii*. It won't be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up).}} *Similar: kuutYi*. Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or something being a little (slightly) the case; related to kuutYi but not directly derived from it.

bite ■ icci *V* bite {{Ex.: *iccistap wak*. He was bitten. *ippih-was iccin*. The snake bit him. *men-cuucu icci*. Your dog bites.}} *Synonym: kasse*. Meaning: of snakes, dogs, people, etc.. ■ **kaLu** *V* bite {{Ex.: *waksis kannis yete kaLu*. The coyote will bite me.}} Pronunciation: form of this word is not typical for Mutsun, may be incorrect. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **kasse** *V* bite {{Ex.: *kasse-k-mes yete*. He will bite you. *waksis kannis kasse*. The coyote is biting me. *kassehne neppe*. This is bitten.}} *Synonym: icci.*

bitter

be bitter ■ awli *V* be sour, be bitter {{Ex.: *awlimak* sour ones *akkes awli* The salt is bitter. *awliSte* sour *hummit piina awliSmin!* Give me that sour one! *awli aman, ekwe-ka hiwsen*. It is very sour, I don't want it.}} *Similar: awse*. Social use: could be used of many things including salt and meat in Ar's time, but in Asc's time it could only be used of bitter things like green apples, lemons, or vinegar. ■ **kahha** *V* be bitter {{Ex.: *kahha neppe*. This is bitter. *hummit piina kahhaSmin*. Give me that bitter one! *kahhaSte*. bitter / (It is) bitter.}} ■ **maTka** *V* be bitter {{Ex.: *maTkaSmin* bitter one}}

black

small black ants ■ poSkoymin *N* small black ant *Verb: poSkoymi*. Pronunciation: puSkuymin might be a large red ant while poSkoymin is a small black one, but it is more likely that Asc. only knew the word for the small black variety. Grammar: final -n might be nominalizer added to poSkoymi, but somewhat unlikely.

catch small black ants ■ poSkoymi *V* catch small black ants {{Ex.: *poSkoymina makke*. We go to catch small black ants.}} *Noun: poSkoymin.*

Grammar: this word may come historically from poSkoymin by removing the last sound (backformation).

be blackish ■ murTu *Vrevers.* be dark, be blackish {Ex.: *men kata sus murTu*. You're as dark as coal. *rammay murTu*. It's dark inside. *men-was murTumpin*. You made it dark. *Tammantak murTuSmin*. It's dark on one side. *ereeSina haysa okse rummetka, aruh'a murTu pire*. They used to go bathe in the river long ago, in the morning when the world was dark (before dawn).} } *Noun*: **murTu**. Meaning: used of body parts, unlit spaces, night-time, dark-colored objects.

be black-skinned ■ haska *V* be golden/dark/black-skinned {Ex.: *mukyukniS haskaSmin* golden-skinned old woman *haskaSte* black} } Grammar: may only appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear.

be black ■ humlu *V* be black Meaning: possibly including being dirty. [Ar + Asc. guess]

black edible root ■ tammet *N* black edible root Meaning: an edible black root plant that grows in swamps and rivers.

black one ■ haskaSmin (Made from: **haska**) *N* black one Meaning: may only refer to dark-skinned people/animals/things, not black items in general.

black paint ■ lakka *N* black paint [Me only]

blackberry ■ eenena *N* blackberry {Ex.: *rutahteka eenenase*. I have gathered blackberries. *hinwa makke wattin ammana eenenase?* When will we go to eat blackberries? *amma-k eenenase, hiwsen-ak eenenase*. It eats blackberries, it likes blackberries.} } *Verb*: **ense**.

pick/get blackberries ■ ense *V* collect blackberries {Ex.: *ensena-ka*. I am going blackberrying / going to get blackberry bushes. *okse-ka enses*. I went blackberrying a long time ago.} } *Noun*: **eenena**. Meaning: may also include collecting whole bushes. Sci. name: *Rubus vitifolius*.

blackberry bird ■ aawena *N* blackberry bird {Ex.: *aawena, aawenakma* blackberry bird, blackberry birds} }

blackberry bramble/bush/patch ■ reTeeTih *N* blackberry bramble/bush/patch {Ex.: *reTeeTihmak* blackberry brambles} } Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

blackbird ■ Taayaskal *N* blackbird *Similar*: **kulyan, poTTol, torSepa, wilopaN**. Meaning: unknown species of blackbird. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **wilopaN** *N* blackbird *Similar*: **-paN**; *Similar*: **kulyan, poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa**. Meaning: unknown variety, not red-winged one. [Ar only, very unsure]

red-winged/brewer blackbird ■ kulyan *N* red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird {Ex.: *kan meheesi kulyane*. I see the blackbird. *kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin*. The blackbird's red feathers.} } *Verb*: **kulya**; *Similar*: **poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN**. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

yellow-headed blackbird ■ poTTol *N* yellow-headed blackbird *Similar*: **kulyan, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN**.

gray blackbird ■ torSepa *N* gray blackbird *Similar*: **kulyan, poTTol, Taayaskal, wilopaN**. Meaning: variety of bird unsure, possibly brown. [Ar only, very unsure]

blackbird with yellow head ■ nottot *N* blackbird with yellow head [Ar + Asc. guess]

blackbirds

catch blackbirds ■ kulya *V* catch blackbirds {Ex.: *kulyana* to go to catch blackbirds} } *Noun*: **kulyan**.

bladder ■ wihiika (Borrowed from: vejiga Spanish) *N* bladder

be bladder-like ■ suppu *V* be bladder-like {Ex.: *suppuSte nuk wak*. It's like a bladder, it is said.} } Meaning: of the part of the body. [Ar + Asc. guess]

blade

shoulder-blade ■ collo *N* shoulder-blade *Synonym*: **cappal**. [Attested only once] ■ **pakka** *N* shoulder-blade {Ex.: *pakkatka* placename (literally 'at the shoulder-blade')} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

shoulder blade ■ cappal *N* shoulder blade {Ex.: *kaayi kan-cappal*. My shoulder blade hurts.} }

Synonym: **collo**. Meaning: upper back at shoulder blades.

blanket ■ **eshen** *N* blanket, clothes {{Ex.: *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blankets. *Taakampiy men-eshen!* Bring your blanket! *ekwena-k eshen*. He doesn't have a blanket. *hiTwiy men-eshen!* Spread out your clothes/blanket!}} *Verb:* **esse**; *loanword:* **roopa**; *loanword:* **Taapu**; *loanword:* **saraape**.

sarape blanket ■ **saraape** (Borrowed from: sarape Spanish) *N* sarape blanket {{Ex.: *yihwi men-saraape!* Shake out your sarape! *kariy hiTwiy men-saraape!* Hang your blanket up outside!}} *native:* **eshen**.

cover with blankets ■ **Tatta** *V* cover with blankets {{Ex.: *kan-mes Tatta*. I cover you with several blankets. *Tattahte-me eeTe*. You sleep covered with layers of blankets *Tattahte-me eshen*. You're well-covered with blankets.}} Meaning: only used for covering with more than one blanket, layers of blankets, well-covered with several blankets.

rabbitskin blanket ■ **riiTay** *N* rabbitskin blanket {{Ex.: *riiTay eshente*. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. *hinhan riiTay iccon?* How many rabbitskin blankets came out? (How many did the skins turn out to make?) *kan hiSSe riiTaye*. I'm making a rabbitskin blanket.}} Cultural info.: made by sewing the skins together, only the captains wore them, not everyone, but also noted to be a poor type of blanket, which seems to conflict.

blaze ■ **Teeyo** *V* blaze, burn strongly {{Ex.: *Teeyo sottow*. The fire blazes. *Teeyonin*, *Teeyon*. It blazed, it blazes.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. ■ **yulet** *N* flame, blaze Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

bleach ■ **cupakpu** (Made from: **cupka**, -pu) *V* bleach, whiten Grammar: grammatical usage somewhat unclear (bleach oneself, something bleaches on its own, etc.).

bleary

be bleary ■ **rocko** *Vrevers*. be bleary, be mussed {{Ex.: *rockoSmin* someone with mussed up hair (from sleeping) *rockonin-ka*. I got

bleary-eyed.}} *Noun:* **roocok**. Meaning: probably refers to someone being half-asleep, with bleary eyes (not seeing well), mussed up, tangled hair, and sleepy.

bleary person ■ **roocok** *Nrevers*. bleary person, mussed up one *Verb:* **rocko**. Meaning: probably of someone who is bleary-eyed or has mussed up hair from being half-asleep. [Attested only once]

bleed ■ **pattYa₂** *V* bleed {{Ex.: *hesu kristo pattYamsasum* by means of the place of Jesus Christ's bleeding}} *Similar:* **pattYan**. Grammar: possible root of **pattYan**, but very unsure, 'pattYan iccon' is much more common. [Attested only once]

blind ■ **halkaSte** (Inflected form of: ***halka**, -Ste) *perf* blind

be blind ■ ***halka** *Vrevers*. have one eye, be blind {{Ex.: *halkaSte-ka*. I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) *halkanin-ak*. He became blind *halkaSmin* one-eyed person / blind person}} *Noun:* **halak**. Grammar: appears with -n(i) (become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person). ■ **mamTa** *V* close the eye, be blind {{Ex.: *mammaTpun*. (He) closed (his) eye.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **mammaT** before -pu or -mu)

bird-hunting blind ■ **uumit** *N* bird-hunting blind {{Ex.: *uumit attehne kulyan*. A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hunt for blind moles ■ **morSo** *Vrevers*. hunt for blind moles *Noun:* **mooroS**. [Attested only once]

become blind ■ **halkan** (Made from: ***halka**, -n₃) *V* become blind

blind mole ■ **mooroS** *Nrevers*. blind mole {{Ex.: *iske himmana mooroSe!* Go look for blind moles!}} *Verb:* **morSo**.

blind person ■ **halak** *Nrevers*. blind person {{Ex.: *neppe halak ekwe-k nuuyati wak-riccan*. This blind man does not stop his talking.}} *Verb:* ***halka**.

blink ■ **peltse** *V* close eyes, blink {{Ex.: *peltsey!* / *pelletsput!* Close your eyes! *peltse-ka hin*. I close my eyes. *pelletsput-ka*. I'm closing my eyes/blinking.}} Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but pelletsput can also mean 'close

the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: **pellets** before -pu or -mu)

blister

have blisters ■ **talle** *V* have blisters {{Ex.: *tallenin-ka*. I got blisters.}} Grammar: with -n(i), means 'get blisters', may only occur with -n(i).

bloated

get bloated ■ **kahlan** (Made from: ***kahla**, -n₃) *V* get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: **kahlani** before another suffix)

be bloated ■ ***kahla** *V* be bloated, over-eat {{Ex.: *kahlanin haysa*. They got bloated (from over-eating).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating.

blood ■ **pattYan** *N* blood {{Ex.: *iccon-ka tollon pattYan*. A lot of blood is coming out of me (I'm bleeding a lot). *iccon kannis pattYan*. I am bleeding. (Blood is coming out of me.) *ekwena-k pattYan*. He/she has no blood. *soro yete pattYan*. Blood will flow. *mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane*. The woman got sick from her blood (menstruated).}} *Similar*: ***payne**; *Similar*: **pattYa**. Grammar: used with *iccon*, usually subject (kan, men), but sometimes object (kannis, -mes) to mean that one bleeds. Meaning: usually refers to bleeding in general, but can refer to menstruation.

bloody

be bloody ■ ***payne** *V* be bloody, menstruate {{Ex.: *payneSte-k*. He is bloody. *payneSte pire*. The earth is bloody. *ney'a-k paynen*. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. *aNNis siman kan paynenis*. I had my period last week.}} *Similar*: **pattYan**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence. ■ **paynen** (Made from: ***payne**, -n₃) *V* be bloody, menstruate (Other Pronunc.: **payneni** before another suffix)

bloom ■ **tiwsi** *Vrevers*. flower, bloom, grow out {{Ex.: *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has started to flower/to be in bloom. *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. In summer it blooms in the hills. *tiwsi sewooya*. The onion is blooming.

*tiwsin kan-uri*h. My hair is growing out well.}} *Noun*: **tiwis**. Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).

blotchy

be blotchy ■ **romso** *Vrevers*. be blotchy, have a rash {{Ex.: *romsoSmin* blotchy one, person with a rash}} *Noun*: **roomos**. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger. [Tentative]

blow ■ **puuTe** *V* blow on/at/into/out {{Ex.:

puuTesi-ka sottowe. I'm blowing at the fire. *puuTehte-ka*. I have blown (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so the fire will burn! *puuTenin*. It got blown up. (for ex. a beef bladder, like a balloon) *puuTey weela!* Blow out the candle!}} *Similar*: **puTke**. Cultural info.: children and men (and maybe women) blew up beef bladders as a game, like balloons. Meaning: blowing on a fire to start it, at a candle to put it out, blowing into a bag or balloon to inflate it, etc.: general word for blow on/in/at something.

wind blows hard ■ **haTri** *V* gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {{Ex.: *haTrinin men-rukkatka*. It gusted in your house. *haTri-k yete*. It will gust later.}} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form *haTirpu* is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: **haTir** before -pu or -mu if possible)

blow (water) ■ **puTri** *V* blow, squirt {{Ex.: *puTriy!* Squirt water from your mouth!}} Meaning: probably only of blowing/squirting water out of the mouth, not clear in what situations this was used. (Other Pronunc.: **puTir** before -pu or -mu)

blow (wind) ■ **hiTwe** *Vrevers*. blow (wind) {{Ex.: *hiTwe ney'a*. The wind is blowing now. *hiTwe tollon*. The wind is blowing a lot. *hiTwe makkes*. The wind is blowing on us. *ekwe hiTwe*. It's not blowing (there's no wind).}} *Noun*: **hiTTew 1**. Grammar: may be used with *petto* for 'the wind stops' but unclear. Meaning: of the wind blowing.

blow a whistle ■ **huske** *V* blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: *huske-k*. He's playing the flute. *huskey!* Blow the whistle!}} *Noun*: **hussek**.

Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and husken and huske seem to mean the same thing.
 Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

blow as part of doctoring ■ **pusre** *V* blow as part of doctoring { {Ex.: *pusren ma wakSiS*. The coyote truly blows as part of doctoring. *pusre puuyis*. The spirits blow as part of doctoring. } }

Grammar: probably used both with and without -n(i) with similar meaning.

blow in the wind ■ ***lalwe** *V* blow/sway in the wind { {Ex.: *lalwen roopa*. The clothes are blowing in the wind. *lalwenin*. It swayed in the wind. } }

Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i).
 ■ **lalwen** (Made from: ***lalwe**, -n₃) *V* blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: **lalweni** before another suffix)

blow nose ■ **nuski** *V* blow nose { {Ex.: *nuskiy!* Blow your nose! *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly. } }

blow on oneself ■ **puTirpu** (Made from: **puTri**, -pu) *V* blow on oneself

blow on/into/at/out ■ **puuTe** *V* blow on/at/into/out { {Ex.: *puuTesi-ka sottowe*. I'm blowing at the fire. *puuTehte-ka*. I have blown (at it). *miSSimpy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so the fire will burn! *puuTenin*. It got blown up. (for ex. a beef bladder, like a balloon) *puuTey weela!* Blow out the candle! } } *Similar*: **puTke**. Cultural info.: children and men (and maybe women) blew up beef bladders as a game, like balloons. Meaning: blowing on a fire to start it, at a candle to put it out, blowing into a bag or balloon to inflate it, etc.: general word for blow on/in/at something.

blow one's nose ■ **hunhu 1** *V*revers. blow one's nose { {Ex.: *hunnuhpuy men-hus!* / *hunnuhpuy!* Blow your nose! *kan-was yete hunhu*. I will blow his nose. *men-hunnuhpumsa* your handkerchief } } *Noun*: **hunnuh**. (Other Pronunc.: **hunnuh** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

blow up ■ **cupyu** *V* puff up, blow up { {Ex.: *men-eshen cupyuh*. Your clothes are puffed up (with the wind). *kan-was cupyu*. I blow it up. } } ■ **luhyi** *V* blow up, inflate { {Ex.: *kan*

luhyimpi. I blow something up (make it inflate). *luhyinin*. (It) inflated. } } Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) meaning 'it inflates' or -mpi meaning 'someone inflates it'.

blowing ■ **hiTTew 2** *N*revers. breath, blowing { {Ex.: *pookon kan-hiTTewum*. It swells up with my breath. (a paper bag when one blows into it) } } Meaning: this meaning is rare.

bluebird ■ **acil** *N* bluebird [Attested only once]

blunt

be blunt-nosed ■ **TuTware** *V* be blunt-nosed

Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

boat ■ **konona** *N* footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe

loanword: **wuuki**; *loanword*: **wapor**. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

■ **wapor** (Borrowed from: vapor (from *buque de vapor*, steamboat) Spanish) *N* boat, ship { {Ex.: *hiwaanin wetreSmin wapor*. A big boat arrived. } } *native*: **konona**. Social use: probably borrowed from Spanish, but not sure. [Attested only once] ■ **wuuki** (Borrowed from: *buque* Spanish) *N* ship, boat { {Ex.: *meelonin wuuki*. The ship sank. } } *native*: **konona**. Meaning: native word for boat unsure.

bobcat ■ **tooroma** *N* wild-cat, bobcat

body ■ **ama 1** *N* body { {Ex.: *ekwe siksan men-*

ama! Don't get your body dirty! *hasku-ka ama*. My body itches. *tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka*. He has a lot of sweat on his body. *men hinne men-amaasum* You walk around with your body. *corkompi haysa amaase*. They're drying their bodies. *hinne-k amaaya* He is walking around naked. *amaayakma* naked ones } } *Verb*: **amas**. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

have body hair ■ **marha** *V*revers. have body hair

{ {Ex.: *marhaSmin* one with a lot of body hair } } *Noun*: **marah**. Grammar: may only appear

with -Smin. Meaning: only of body hair, not of hair on the head, might apply to animals rather than people but unsure. [Attested only once]

have body-hair ■ **Tapse** *V* have body-hair {{Ex.: *TapseSmin* person with a lot of body hair *TapYeSmin* person with extremely much body hair}} *Noun*: **Tap**. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin (person with a lot of body-hair).

wet the body with saliva ■ **male** *V* wet the body with saliva {{Ex.: *yeela-ka maleepu*. Let me wet my body with saliva! *maley nuk*! Wet his body with saliva! *malee-ka*. I rub (someone) with saliva.}} Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: **malee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

gather/catch bodylice ■ **raahe** *V* catch bodylice {{Ex.: *raahena makke*. We go to gather/catch bodylice.}} *Noun*: **rah**; *Similar*: **rahse**. Meaning: of catching them intentionally, like hunting them or gathering them together, not of catching lice from someone (like contagion), different also from rahse (to pick the lice off someone).

body hair ■ **Tap** *N* body hair {{Ex.: *kata ores wak-Tap*. His body hair is like a bear. *kan meheesi Tapse*. I'm looking at the body hair. *ores wak-Tap* a bear's body hair (possibly unusual usage)}} *Verb*: **Tapse**. Meaning: normally only of human body hair, but probably can also be used for a bear's hair.

bodylouse ■ **rah** *N* bodylouse, white louse *Verb*: **rahse**; *Verb*: **raahe**.

boil ■ **huupur** *Nrevers*. boil, carbuncle {{Ex.: *huupurte-k*. He has boils. *huupurmin* someone characterized by boils (someone who has boils)}} *Verb*: **hupru**; *Similar*: **rona**. Meaning: a type of sore that grows, buried under the skin, in the legs, that one can press on and remove a large quantity of pus from. ■ **raaTam** *Nrevers*. boil, pimple {{Ex.: *hemec'a raaTam* one boil}} *Verb*: **raTma**. Meaning: on the skin. [Attested only once] ■ **woppe** *V* boil {{Ex.: *maahiy looya amSi woppe sii*! Cover the pot so the water will boil! *kan-was woppenu*. I'm putting it on to boil (literally in a position to boil). *woppe-k*. It's boiling. *woppenu-k*. She puts it on to boil.}} Grammar: by itself means something just boils, to say one boils

something, must use woppenu.

have boils ■ **huupurte** (Made from: **huupur**, -te) *V* have boils *Synonym*: **hupru**. ■ **raTma** *Vrevers*. have boils/pimples {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. His body has boils all over.}} *Noun*: **raaTam**. Meaning: specific type of sore unknown.

put on to boil ■ **woppenu** (Made from: **woppe**, -nu) *V* put on to boil Grammar: literally 'put in a position to boil'.

small boils ■ **rona** *N* small boils *Similar*: **huupur**. [Attested only once]

bone ■ **TattYi** *N* bone {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak*. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones (he choked on them). *huuyi wak-TattYi* fish bone *Salkihne wak-TattYi*. It's bone is split.}}

skin-and-bones ■ **rinTaSte** (Made from: **rinTa**, -Ste) *perf* thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones.

break a bone ■ **hattYu** *V* break (a bone) {{Ex.: *hattYuSmin wak-koro*. His leg is broken.}} Meaning: for example a leg. [Tentative]

leg bone ■ **rummes 2** *N* leg bone Meaning: any bone of the leg, this meaning is rare. [Attested only once]

shin-bone ■ **takuTpis** (Made partly from: -spis) *N* shin-bone *Similar*: -s₁. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be skin and bones ■ **rinTa** *V* be thin, be skin and bones {{Ex.: *rinTaSte* (extremely) thin *rinTanin-ak*. She/he got thin.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones.

backbone ■ **rummes 1** *N* spine, backbone {{Ex.: *kaayi-ka kan-rummes*. My spine hurts.}} Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal.

bone awl ■ **hipor₁** *N* bone awl Cultural info.: used in basket making. [Me only]

bone awl ■ **siprek** *N* bone awl {{Ex.: *sipreksum-ka liikistap*. I was killed with a bone awl.}} *Verb*: **sipre**; *Similar*: **halesna**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

bones of a dead person ■ morkinis *N* bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton *Similar:* **-kniS**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

bonfire ■ huteepa *N* bonfire, large fire {{Ex.: *kuunile huteepa*. The large fire is smoking.}} [Tentative]

boobs ■ mus *N* breasts, boobs {{Ex.: *kan mehen men-muuse*. I saw your breasts. *mustak-mes hiwaanin, tunnen sii*. The water came to, reached to your breasts.}} *Verb:* **muse**; *Verb:* **muusi**; *Similar:* **mutuk-a-musu**. Meaning: possibly also used for (breast-)milk, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **muus** before a vowel)

book ■ liiwru (Borrowed from: libro Spanish) *N* book {{Ex.: *tonnempin-ka kan-liiwru*. I lost my book.}} Pronunciation: *liiwru* (long vowel followed by two consonants) is not adapted to Mutsun pronunciation. [Attested only once] ■ **pappel** (Borrowed from: papel Spanish) *N* paper, book {{Ex.: *pappel ennemsa* writing paper *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*. Marta, she's sticking the papers together (like with glue). *hooyoy pappel amSi-me enne!* Take paper so you (can) write!}} Meaning: main meaning is paper, but could also mean book. Social use: meaning 'book' more common in Arroyo's time.

border ■ tunne₂ *N* edge, border {{Ex.: *tunnetka kalle*. At the edge of the ocean. *tunne piretka*. the edge of the world}} *Verb:* **tunne₁**. Grammar: usually used with *-tka*, for at/to/on the edge.

boring

be boring ■ hitsu *V* be boring, be dull {{Ex.: *hitsuSminse-me?* Are you a boring/dull person?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Tentative]

born ■ mokkohte (Inflected form of: **mokko**, **-Ste**) *perf* born, sprouted, came up

newborn ■ hiswaSmin (Made from: **hiswa**, **-Smin**) *N* baby, newborn [Attested only once]

be born ■ mokko *V* be born, sprout, come up {{Ex.: *kan mokkonin miSontak*. I was born at the Mission. *yete-k mokko*. He will be born/ It will sprout. *mokkohte wak-sit*. Her teeth came

in. *ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin*. He was born, was born through sin. (was conceived in sin)}} Grammar: can be used with or without *-n(i)* with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used of animals being born.

both ■ uThin num two, both, twice {{Ex.: *uThin paytaSmin* two hunters *uThin wak hiwaanin*. He arrived twice. *kan waate uThin paaranitkatum*. I come from the two hills. *makke uThin*. We are two/There are two of us. *kan hiwsen uThine*. I like them both. *makke uThinya nossopun*. We are both sighing. *uyka kan wayampis uThina*. Yesterday I made it miss twice. *uThisi* two by two/by twos}} *Similar:* **uTuy**. Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually *uThinya*) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually *uThina*). (Other Pronunc.: **uThi** before *-na* and *-si*) ■ **uThinya** *N* both

bother ■ cimu *V* bother, disturb {{Ex.: *makse-mes cimun, caymun*. We bother you, envy you.}} [Attested only once] ■ **yattYa** *V* bother, irritate {{Ex.: *ekwe makam kannis yattYa!* Don't you all bother me! *yattYa-ka-was*. I'm irritating him.}} Meaning: includes bothering someone enough to make them angry (anger someone), but probably mild anger, like irritation.

be bothered ■ wihya *V* be irritated/bothered/annoyed {{Ex.: *hinTise-me kannis wihyampi?* Why are you bothering me? *wihyanin-ak*. He was/got irritated.}} Grammar: with *-n(i)* means be/get irritated, with *-mpi* means irritate someone else.

bottle

basket water bottle ■ tillay *N* basket jug, water-bottle basket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe tillaye*. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.}} Cultural info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

water bottle ■ uSin *N* water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for *tillay*. [Attested only once]

bottom ■ minmuy *Adv* below, bottom, under {{Ex.: *mehey minmuy!* Look down! *minmuy piretka*

underground *minmuytum-ka Taakan*. I come up from underground.}}

break bottom off ■ **pulkimpi** (Made from: ***pulki**, -**mpi**) *V* break bottom off Grammar: to break the bottom off of something.

fall out (bottom) ■ **yupki** *V* break at the base, fall out (bottom) {{Ex.: *yupkinin*. Its bottom fell out.}} Grammar: might only be used with -**n(i)**. Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such. ■ **yupkin** (Made from: **yupki**, -**n₃**) *V* break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: **yupkini** before a suffix)

bottom breaks off ■ ***pulki** *V* bottom breaks off {{Ex.: *ullis pulkinin*. The bottom broke off the water basket. *pulkinin*. (Its) bottom broke off. *kan-was pulkimpi*. I'm breaking off the bottom (of it).}} Grammar: only appears with -**n(i)** or -**mpi**. ■ **pulkin** (Made from: ***pulki**, -**n₃**) *V* bottom breaks off Grammar: the bottom breaks off on its own, someone doesn't break it off. (Other Pronunc.: **pulkini** before another suffix)

bottom-wiper ■ **hitkos** (Made from: **hitko**, -**s₁**) *N* toilet paper, bottom-wiper {{Ex.: *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper}} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

bow ■ **lawan** *N* bow {{Ex.: *parki piina lawan*. That bow is heavy. *miicihte lawan*. The bow is tightened. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum*, *tiyoosum*. He shot me with his bow, with (his) arrow.}} (Other Pronunc.: **lawaan** before a vowel)

stringless bow ■ **cakini** *N* stringless bow [Attested only once]

put an arrow in the bow ■ **Temho** *Vrevers*. put an arrow in the bow {{Ex.: *Temhoy nuk!* Put an arrow in your bow!}} *Noun*: **Temoh**. [Attested only once]

string a bow ■ **tutisi** *V* string a bow {{Ex.: *tutisi wak*. He's stringing a bow.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may contain -**si** 'cause to do'. Meaning: meaning unsure, less sure word for miici. [Ar + Asc. guess]

bow head ■ **nuylu** *V* bend/bow head {{Ex.: *nuylu-k waate*. He comes with his head bent down. *nuyluy!* / *nuyyulpuy!* Bow your head! *kan Tawra nuylu*. I sit with my head bent forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: **nuyyul** before -**pu** and -**mu**)

bow one's head ■ **motolpu** (Made from: **motlo**, -**pu**) *V* bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -**pu**, possibly translation of Catholic term.

bowl

gather small mush bowls ■ **walhi** *V* gather small mush bowls {{Ex.: *walhiina-ka*. I go to get small mush bowls.}} *Noun*: **walihin**. (Other Pronunc.: **walhii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

bowlegged ■ **caayare** *Adv* bowlegged {{Ex.: *caayare wak hinne*. He walks bowlegged.}} *Similar*: **cayra**.

be bowlegged ■ **cayra** *Vrevers*. be bowlegged {{Ex.: *cayraSmin* bowlegged person *cayraSmin wak-koro* His legs are bowlegged. *cayranin* (Someone) got bowlegged.}} *Similar*: **caayare**; *Noun*: **cayar**.

bowlegs ■ **cayar** *Nrevers*. bowlegs {{Ex.: *cayraSte cayarmis*. bowlegged, little bowlegged one}} *Verb*: **cayra**. Social use: this word was not known by Ascension's time, very unsure. [Attested only once]

bowstring ■ **riires** *N* cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: *kan meheesi riirese*. I'm looking at the bowstring.}} Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **ruk** *N* cord, (bow)string {{Ex.: *ayun-me hurekwas ruk!* Bring me the sinew cord! *kan ruuka neppe rukse*. I'm twisting this cord.}} *loanword*: **kapresto**. Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

box ■ **kahun** (Borrowed from: cajon Spanish) *N* crate, box {{Ex.: *kan yete hiSSe aNNis kahuune*. I will make another box. *hiSSemsa kahuune* a box factory (place where one makes boxes)}} (Other Pronunc.: **kahuun** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

put in a bag/box ■ **huTTa** *V* put in a bag/box {{Ex.: *huTTahte paapas huTTastak*. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are

in the bag. *huTTa-ka*. I put (it) in a bag/box.}}

boy ■ **kocino 1** (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?)

N boy Meaning: older boys, possibly over 10 years old, probably teens. (Other Pronunc.: **kocinoyi** in the plural, before -kma) ■ **kocinokniS** (Borrowed from: cochino? Spanish?) (Made from: **kocino**, -**kniS**) *N* boy Grammar: irregular plural kocinoyikma.

brag ■ ***erSe** *V* brag, boast {{Ex.: *hiimi-me ereSpu*

miSte. You are always bragging that you're good (better than others).}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (meaning same). (Other Pronunc.: **ereS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **ereSpu** (Made from: ***erSe**, -**pu**) *V* brag Meaning: about oneself. ■ **itispu** (Made from: ***itsi**, -**pu**) *V* brag Meaning: literally 'to brag about oneself,' rarely it's an idiom 'to be crazy'.

braid ■ **rucce** *V* braid {{Ex.: *ruccey wak-urih!*

Braid her hair! *ruccehte-k*. It's braided. / His/her hair is braided. *ruccepy!* Braid your hair! *kan-was rucce*. I braid it/her hair. *kan meheesi men-ruccehse*. I'm looking at your braid. *ruccehmak* braids}} Meaning: probably of hair (not rope or other things). ■ **rucceh** (Made from: **rucce**, -**h**) *N* braid Grammar: literally a thing you make by braiding, a braid.

brain ■ **lom** *N* brain {{Ex.: *tippe kan-lom*. My brain is wandering around. (My mind is wandering?)}} Similar: **lupa**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. ■ **lupa** *N* brain Similar: **lom**. [Me only]

bramble

blackberry bramble ■ **reTeeTih** *N* blackberry

bramble/bush/patch {{Ex.: *reTeeTihmak* blackberry brambles}} Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

branch ■ **raama** (Borrowed from: rama Spanish) *N*

branch {{Ex.: *cappuSmin raama* a thorny branch}} Meaning: of a tree. [Attested only once]

brandy ■ **kaahas** *N* cognac, brandy [Attested only once]

bread ■ **pan** (Borrowed from: pan Spanish) *N* bread {{Ex.: *illonin pan*. The bread burned. *helSo pan*. The bread is soft. *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte*

pan. The bread is really good heated up. *kan wara / warsa paane*. I cut one/several piece(s) of bread.}} *native: puluuma; native: puhuT*. (Other

Pronunc.: **paan** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **puhuT** *N*revers. bread {{Ex.: *iccompiy puhuT!* Take the bread out! *petwe puhuT*. The bread is soft. *ammahnes puhuT?* Is the bread eaten?}} *Synonym: puluuma; Similar: punTu; loanword: pan; Verb: puhTu*. Pronunciation: Asc. pronounced as punuT instead, but relationship to puhTu suggests puhuT. Social use: puluuma more common by Asc's time, puhuT could be a different language or dialect. ■

puluuma *N*revers. bread {{Ex.: *hiSSey puluumase amSi makke yete amma!* Make bread so we (can) eat later!}} *Synonym: puhuT; Verb: pulmu; loanword: pan*. Cultural info.: baked in an earthen oven, made with a lot of fat, tasted very good, Asc. says the word would apply to modern bread too. Social use: made of wheat flour, this was the main word for bread by Ascension's time.

make bread ■ **puhTu** *V*revers. make bread {{Ex.: *puhTu wak*. He/she is making bread.}} *Noun:*

puhuT. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluumase or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure] ■

pulmu *V*revers. make bread {{Ex.: *pulmu-ka*. I make bread.}} *Noun: puluuma*. Meaning: same meaning as hiSSe puluumase. [Attested only once]

make acorn bread ■ ***setne** *V* make acorn bread

{{Ex.: *kan yete setnesi*. / *kan yete hiSSe setnene*. I will (just) make acorn bread. *setnesimit!* (Just) make me some acorn bread!}} Cultural info.: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). ■ **setnesi** (Made from: ***setne**, -**si**) *V* make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

acorn bread n ■ **setnen** (Made from: ***setne**, -**n**) *N* acorn bread

give acorn bread ■ **atte₂** *V* give acorn bread {{Ex.: *ruhhemtitit attetit!* Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat

unsure.

bread and milk ■ **mutuk-a-musu** (Saying composed of: **mus**) *N* bread and milk *Similar: leeci*; *Similar: mus*. Grammar: probably composed of other words, such as mutu-ka muuse, but it is unknown which words are included. Meaning: meaning very unsure and probably incorrect. [Attested only once]

break ■ **alle** *V* break {{Ex.: *allenin-ka tuuriS*. I broke my fingernail. *allen-me?* Did you break (something)? *alleSmin* broken one}} *Similar: atte*. ■ **atki** *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: *atki-ka yuu-ka haraana*. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} *Similar: wacki*. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people. ■ **atte**₃ *V* break {{Ex.: *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit* I broke one (of) my teeth. *attehne* it is broken *atten-ka paane*. I broke the bread. *attehte hismen* The sun is broken (half in the morning, half in the afternoon) = it is noon.}} *Similar: alle*; *Similar: wittu*; *Similar: atse*. Meaning: break bread, a tooth, a dish, the day (general break). ■ **atse** (Made from: **atte**₃, -s-) *V* break *Similar: atte*₃. Meaning: possibly with something like an axe, maybe with repeated chopping. ■ **malse** *V* break {{Ex.: *malsey!* Break (something)!}} Meaning: possibly of breaking small things like chips of wood, but unclear, not the main word for 'break'. ■ **sotto** *V* break {{Ex.: *hampi sottonin?* Which one broke? *hinTis-ak sottonin?* Which one is it that broke? *sottonin wak-piTtemsa*. His rope broke. *sottoy!* Break it!/Pick (a melon/pumpkin from the garden)!}} Meaning: might apply to long, thin things like rope, or might be general, meaning may extend to picking a melon or pumpkin because you break the stem to pick it. ■ **wittu** *V* break {{Ex.: *wittunin-ak*. It broke.}} *Similar: atte*₃. Grammar: with -n(i), means to break on its own. Meaning: rare word for *atte*.

bottom breaks off ■ ***pulki** *V* bottom breaks off {{Ex.: *ullis pulkinin*. The bottom broke off the water basket. *pulkinin*. (Its) bottom broke off. *kan-was pulkimpi*. I'm breaking off the bottom (of it).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ **pulkin** (Made from: ***pulki**, -n₃) *V* bottom breaks off Grammar: the bottom breaks

off on its own, someone doesn't break it off.
(Other Pronunc.: **pulkini** before another suffix)

break (open) ■ **pihhe** *V* split, break (open) {{Ex.: *pihhemit kannis!* Split it for me! *kan-was pihhen*. I broke it. *pihhey nuk!* Split it!}} Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words *pihha* 'break' and *pihhe* 'split open,' but they are more likely the same.

break a bone ■ **hattYu** *V* break (a bone) {{Ex.: *hattYuSmin wak-koro*. His leg is broken.}} Meaning: for example a leg. [Tentative]

break and leave place

break apart ■ **Tilli** *V* burst, break apart, pop {{Ex.: *Tillinin*. It broke apart (for ex. a rock). *TilliSte wak-hin*. His/her eye has burst. *Tilli-ka neppe poore*. I'm bursting (popping) this flea. *kahhaye Tilsu* to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) *Tilliy!* Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i). ■ **Tillin** (Made from: **Tilli**, -n₃) *V* burst, break apart, pop Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own. (Other Pronunc.: **Tillini** before a suffix)

break at the base ■ **yupki** *V* break at the base, fall out (bottom) {{Ex.: *yupkinin*. Its bottom fell out.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such.

break bottom off ■ **pulkimpi** (Made from: ***pulki**, -mpi) *V* break bottom off Grammar: to break the bottom off of something.

break into pieces ■ **ratski** *V* break into pieces, break out {{Ex.: *ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin*. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. *ratskipun kulyan hettenin*. The blackbird broke itself out, it was trapped (and then flew away).}} Grammar: usage with -n(i) and -pu unclear. Meaning: meaning very unsure, may be incorrect. [Tentative]

break knees ■ **tolso** *V* break knees {{Ex.: *yete-ka makamse tolsompi*. I will break you all's knees.}} *Noun: toolos*. Grammar: break someone else's knees with -mpi, might mean to break one's own knees with -n(i) instead of -mpi. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

break off at base ■ **yupkin** (Made from: **yupki**, -n₃)

V break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: **yupkini** before a suffix)

break off plants ■ **iwke** *V* break off plants {{Ex.: *iwke-ka*. I break (it) off (at the ground).}}
Similar: **rutki**. Meaning: probably to break the plant off above the ground, not pulling out the roots but leaving them in the ground (but unsure), **rutki** is to pull up with the roots.

break open

break open (sores) ■ **saru** *V* be ruptured, break open {{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck have ruptured. *saruunin*. (They) became ruptured.}} Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **saruu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

break out ■ **ratski** *V* break into pieces, break out {{Ex.: *ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin*. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. *ratskipun kulyan hettenin*. The blackbird broke itself out, it was trapped (and then flew away).}}
 Grammar: usage with -n(i) and -pu unclear. Meaning: meaning very unsure, may be incorrect. [Tentative]

breakfast ■ **muccuw** *N* breakfast, lunch {{Ex.: *accuste muccuw*. Breakfast/lunch is ready. *kan meheesi muccuwe*. I'm just looking at the breakfast/lunch. *hooyoy men-muccuw!* Get your breakfast/lunch!}} *Verb*: **mucu**.

eat breakfast ■ **mucu** *V* eat breakfast/lunch {{Ex.: *mucuupu makke*. We are eating breakfast. *hinTis makam hiwsen mucuupu?* What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?}}
Noun: **muccuw**. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: **mucuu** before -pu) ■ **mucuupu** (Made from: **mucu**, -pu) *V* eat breakfast/lunch Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

breast

be full-breasted ■ **pulci** *V* be full-breasted {{Ex.: *moT-me sitnunte, amuu-me pulcihte?* Do you have a child, so that your breasts are so full? (for ex. from nursing)}} Meaning: possibly only for swelling of breasts with nursing or pregnancy. [Ar

+ Asc. guess]

breastfeed ■ **muusi** *V* nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {{Ex.: *kan muusinu kan-sinnise*. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing at its mother('s breast). *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? *alaaSu muusi-k*. The baby, he is nursing. *muusit kannis!* Nurse from me!}} *Noun*: **mus**. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as *muusinu* or *muusimi* or possibly *muusisi*. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy. ■ **muusinu** (Made from: **muusi**, -nu) *V* nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

breastfeeding one ■ **muusiSmin** (Made from:

muusi, -Smin) *N* nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

breasts ■ **mus** *N* breasts, boobs {{Ex.: *kan mehen men-muuse*. I saw your breasts. *mustak-mes hiwaanin, tunnen sii*. The water came to, reached to your breasts.}} *Verb*: **muse**; *Verb*: **muusi**; *Similar*: **mutuk-a-musu**. Meaning: possibly also used for (breast-)milk, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **muus** before a vowel)

have breasts ■ **muse** *V* have breasts {{Ex.: *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me museSte?* Are you pregnant, that you have (enlarged) breasts? *yete-k musen*. She will get breasts. *museen-ak*. She gets breasts. / She had breasts.}}
Noun: **mus**. Meaning: may indicate having noticeable or large breasts, as during pregnancy or when breastfeeding a baby, or when breasts first develop. (Other Pronunc.: **musee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

big-breasted one ■ **muusiSmin** (Made from:

muusi, -Smin) *N* nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

one with breasts ■ **museSmin** (Made from: **muse**, -Smin) *N* one with breasts Meaning: a woman with

especially noticeable breasts, as when enlarged during pregnancy or breastfeeding, or noticeable because a young woman is just developing breasts.

have swollen breasts ■ muusi *V* nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {{Ex.: *kan muusinu kan-sinnise*. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing at its mother('s breast). *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? *alaaSu muusi-k*. The baby, he is nursing. *muusit kannis!* Nurse from me!}}
Noun: mus. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as muusinu or muusimi or possibly muusisi. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

breath ■ hiTTew 2 *Nrevers*. breath, blowing {{Ex.: *pookon kan-hiTTewum*. It swells up with my breath. (a paper bag when one blows into it)}}
Meaning: this meaning is rare. ■ **nossow** *N* breath, spirit, life {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? *men-nossow* your breath/life/spirit *kan meheesi kan-nossowe*. I see my breath. *kawran-ka nossow*. My breath runs out. *kan pesyo kan-nossowtak*. I remember in my spirit.}} *Verb: *nosso*; *loanword: espiritu*. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative sense (seat of emotions or spirit).

gasp for breath ■ *nussa *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant {{Ex.: *nussanin makke*. We gasped for breath. *nussan-ka yete*. I will suffocate.}}
Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. ■ **nussan** (Made from: ***nussa**, -n₃) *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

breathe ■ hiswe₄ *V* breathe {{Ex.: *hiswey!* Breathe!}} *Similar: noswe*. [Tentative] ■ **noswe** (Made from: ***nosso**, -w-) *V* breathe {{Ex.: *nossowpuy!* Breathe!}} *Similar: hiswe₄*. Meaning: breathe, possibly normally or possibly heavily, literally 'to sigh outward'. (Other Pronunc.: **nossow** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

breeze ■ meeceknis (Made from: ***meecek**, -knis) *N* fog, mist, breeze

brewer blackbird ■ kulyan *N* red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird {{Ex.: *kan meheesi kulyane*. I see the blackbird. *kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin*. The blackbird's red feathers.}}
Verb: kulya; *Similar: poTTol, Taayaskal, torSepa, wilopaN*. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

bride ■ ureh *Nrevers*. bride, groom {{Ex.: *urehmak* bride and groom}} *Verb: urhe*. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, would have to express as something like kasaarimak. [Attested only once]

bridge ■ konona *N* footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe *loanword: wuuki*; *loanword: wapor*. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

■ **tuynes** (Made from: **tuyne**, -s₁) *N* bridge
Grammar: literally what you use to cross over with.

Jim Salyer Bridge ■ cim salyer *Nplace* Jim Salyer Bridge [Attested only once]

bright

burn brightly ■ patSule *V* burn brightly {{Ex.: *patSule sottow*. The fire burns brightly.}}
Grammar: may end in a suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

brighten ■ Taska *V* brighten {{Ex.: *waate akken Tassakpu*. It's starting to brighten (with the dawn). *Tassakpu pire*. The sky is brightening (with the dawn).}} Grammar: probably only used with -pu. Meaning: only of the sky brightening as the sun rises, cannot be used of the sky/weather clearing as clouds move away or of anything other than the sky. (Other Pronunc.: **Tassak** before -pu)

bring ■ ammi 1 *V* carry, bring {{Ex.: *kan-mes ammitin*. I was carrying you.}} Meaning: holding in the arms. ■ **ayun 2** *V* bring, give {{Ex.: *hattena ayuna sottowe, ayun sottow!* Who goes to bring fire? Bring me fire!}} ■ **hawne** *V* get, bring Meaning: could mean pulling water up from somewhere or bringing water, but meaning very

unclear. [Attested only once] ■ **hellempi** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, **-mpi**) *V* carry, bring *native*: **wattimpi**. ■ **hiwampi** (Made from: **hiwa**, **-mpi**) *V* bring ■ **hooyona** (Made from: **hooyo**, **-na₁**) *V* take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab,' but this, hooyoyku, and hooyoyni are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere. ■ **sakka** *V* bring {{Ex.: *sakkayis!* Go bring (it)!}} Social use: rare word for wattimpi. ■ **Taakampi** (Made from: ***Taaka**, **-mpi**) *V* bring, carry to Grammar: literally 'cause to arrive' (by carrying and bringing it). ■ **wattimpi** (Made from: **watti**, **-mpi**) *V* carry, bring *loanword*: **hellempi**; *Similar*: **hoNwe**; *loanword*: **copsonti**; *Synonym*: **coppo**; *Similar*: **hinnenu**. Grammar: literally 'make something go,' means 'bring/carry it'. Meaning: most common word for bringing/carrying.

go bring fire ■ **hiis** (Made from: **hiiyi**, **-yis**)

Command go bring fire! *Similar*: **hiiyi**.

Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of hiyyiyis, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of hiyyi plus -yis.

bring coals ■ **soTTe** *V* bring coals {{Ex.: *appa:*

oySosi: maksene soTTeyis. Father: bring us coals again!}} *Similar*: **sottow**. Pronunciation: pronunciation and entire word unsure. Social use: not in use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **Sacpu** *V* spread (fire), bring (coals) {{Ex.: *Sacpunin sottow*. The fire leaped (upward or onto another house). *Sacpu-me*. You bring coals (to start a fire).}} Grammar: with -n(i), refers to flames spreading or leaping upward on their own or by wind or such, without -n(i), someone transports coals/embers to light a fire, or spreads fire intentionally. Meaning: of fire, coals, or embers, meaning somewhat unsure.

bring fire ■ **hiiyi** *V* light/bring fire {{Ex.: *hiiyiSte*

sottow. The fire is lit. *hiysiSte* They are lit. *hiyyi!* Light a fire! *hiyyiyis!* (sometimes pronounced *hiis* or *hiyis*) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! *hiyyis* a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) *hiyyinin-ak*. It got lit.}} *Similar*: **hiyyis**; *Similar*: **hiis**. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like hiyyiyis. Grammar: often used with -yis to tell someone to go

light it, or with -s- possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time).

bring in ■ **akkumpi** (Made from: **akku**, **-mpi**) *V* make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

bring me it! ■ **ayun 1** *Command* bring me it!, give me it! {{Ex.: *ayun sii!* Bring water! *ayunyuT sii!* You all bring water! *ayun niSSa urkan!* Give me this mortar!}} Meaning: this meaning more common.

bring together ■ **himme** *V* mix, join {{Ex.: *himmey nuk!* Mix it! *haysa himmenin*. They mixed/joined together. *koc-ka himmemu kan-koroose*. When I join my feet together. *himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu mukurmakma himmeSte*. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together! *himmentak* together (literally 'at the joining')}} *loanword*: **huntari**. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own.

bring water ■ **ukke** *V* bring/carry/fetch water {{Ex.: *ukkeyis hoTTo!* Go bring water! *aruh'a-ka ukkeykun*. I went to bring water early in the morning. *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum*. I went to get water with one water dish. *kan-was yete ukke*. I will bring him water. *kan ukkenun*. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).}} *Similar*: **ukki**. Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

bristle ■ **serda** (Borrowed from: *cerda* Spanish) *N* bristle {{Ex.: *ruukahne serda*. The bristle is twisted.}}

brittle ■ **cuSraSte** (Inflected form of: **cuSra**, **-Ste**) *perf* brittle [Attested only once]

be brittle ■ **cuSra** *V* be brittle {{Ex.: *cuSraSte brittle*}} Meaning: possibly of hair. [Attested only once]

broken ■ **alleSte** (Inflected form of: **alle**, **-Ste**) *perf* broken

broken ■ **alleSte** (Inflected form of: **alle**, **-Ste**) *perf*
broken

brood ■ **miptYi** *V* brood, sit on eggs {{Ex.: *miptYi kayiina*. The hen is brooding. *kan-was miptYinu*. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.)}} Meaning: of a bird on a nest.

broom ■ **heskopa** (Borrowed from: *escoba* Spanish) *N* broom {{Ex.: *hanni men-heskopa?* Where is your broom?}} *native: sakkin; native: tuywa.* ■ **sakkin** *N* broom {{Ex.: *hanni men-sakkin?* Where is your broom?}} *loanword: heskopa; Similar: tuywa.* Pronunciation: word very unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] ■ **tuywa** *N* broom {{Ex.: *kan meheesi tuywase*. I'm looking at the broom.}} *Similar: sakkin; loanword: heskopa.* Cultural info.: probably a traditional kind of broom or brush made before Spanish contact.

broth ■ **kaltu** (Borrowed from: *caldo* Spanish) *N* broth {{Ex.: *ukkisihne kaltu*. The broth is being drunk.}}

brother

younger brother ■ **tawses** *N* younger brother/sister/sibling {{Ex.: *waate-k wak-tawsesTuk*. He's coming with his younger brother. *kannis-me tawses*. You are my younger brother/sister. *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small.}} Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

one's brother ■ **tarekse** *N* one's brother, one's sister {{Ex.: *inhanin-ak ya tarekse*. My brother also got sick. *tarekse naawas rootes*. My sister's skirt was there. *tarekse-me yaaTi*. Your brother is following you.}} *Similar: tare;* *Similar: -s-1.* Grammar: may be derived from *tare* plus *-s-* 'my,' but not clear. Meaning: used affectionately, usually 'my brother/sister' but can refer to 'your brother/sister'.

my older brother ■ **taksa** (Made from: **taga**, **-s-1**) *N* my older brother Pronunciation: pronounced with *k* (in combination with *-s-*), rather than with Spanish *g* as in *taga*.

older brother ■ **taga** *N* older brother {{Ex.: *haayi, taga!* Come, older brother! *men-tagahTuk* with your older brother *ekwe taga waate*. My older brother isn't coming.}} *Similar: taknan.*

Pronunciation: pronounced in Mutsun with either an English "g" (velar stop) or a Spanish *g* (voiced velar fricative/approximant), which Mutsun only has in this word. Social use: other dialects pronounce as *taka* or *takka*. ■ **taknan** *N* older brother {{Ex.: *kuykey, kan-taknan!* Whistle, my older brother! *hushinin-mes taknan*. The older brother missed you. *kannis-me taknan*. You are my older brother. (Possibly: I am your...) *kan-taknantis* my late (dead) older brother}} *Similar: taga.* Meaning: meaning same as *taga*.

brother-in-law ■ **meeres** *N* nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law {{Ex.: *ammay, meeres* Eat, nephew! *kan meheesi kan-meereese*. I see my son-in-law. *akkuy meeres rukkatka!* Come in the house, grandson!}} Pronunciation: the pronunciation *meres* is used almost as often as *meeres*, *meeres* may mean brother/son-in-law while *meres* means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

brow

eyebrow ■ **Simpur** *N* eyebrow, eyelash {{Ex.: *layTaSte wak-Simpur*. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

brown

be brown ■ **cirti** *V* be yellow, be brown {{Ex.: *cirtinin*. (It) turned yellow.}} Meaning: of horses and of human skin color or complexion, darkish (probably not light yellow).

brush ■ **hutya** *N* brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

soaproot brush ■ **ahhes** *N* *revers*. comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hemec'a ahhes!* Bring me a soap root brush! *hanni-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhes!* Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan*. The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.}} *Verb: ahse;* *Similar: sipuksan.* Cultural info.: Ascension's father made and sold these..

brush hair ■ **ahse** *V* *revers*. brush hair {{Ex.: *ahhespuy!* Brush your hair!}} *Noun: ahhes;* *Synonym: aha, sipku.* Cultural info.: with a soaproot

brush. (Other Pronunc.: **ahhes** before -pu or -mu)

buck ■ **copyoli** *V* buck {{Ex.: *kawaayu copyoli*.

The horse bucks. *copyolin-ak eepen*. It passed by, bucking.}} Meaning: of a horse or other animal.

bucket ■ **walti** (Borrowed from: *balde* Spanish) *N* pot, bucket {{Ex.: *TulluSte-k walti*. The bucket has holes in it.}} [Attested only once]

buckeye

gather buckeye trees ■ **cattYa₁** *V* gather buckeye trees {{Ex.: *cattYana makke*. We go to gather buckeye trees.}} *Noun*: **cattYa₂ 1**. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*.

buckeye tree ■ **cattYa₂ 1** *N* buckeye tree *Verb*: **cattYa₁**. Cultural info.: used for making mush out of the (nut?) meal, has pear-like fruits. Meaning: California buckeye. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*.

buckskin

ring of buckskin ■ **tikrimis** (Made partly from: **-mis**) *N* ring of buckskin *Similar*: **tikla**. Cultural info.: 2-3 inch diameter ring of buckskin used in the pole throwing game (wannees). Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be *tiklamis*, with *tikla* 'be round,' but unsure. [Attested only once]

buckteeth

have buckteeth ■ **nacri** *V* have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth {{Ex.: *nacriSmin* person with buckteeth}} *Similar*: **kacli**.

bug

catch potato bugs ■ **picna** *V* catch Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: *picnana makke*. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} *Noun*: **piciina**.

stink bug ■ **uncuSmin** (Made partly from: **-Smin**) *N* stink bug, sblack beetle {{Ex.: *uncuSminmak* stink bugs}} *Verb*: **uncuSmi**. Meaning: a stinky black beetle, also called Pinacate beetle. Sci. name: probably *Eleodes* species (*Eleodes* ca. *spinipes*?).

potato bug ■ **piciina** *N* Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: *taprey kata piciina* like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} *Verb*: **picna**.

catch stink bugs ■ **uncuSmi** *V* catch stink bugs {{Ex.: *uncuSmina makke*. We go to catch stink bugs.}} *Noun*: **uncuSmin**. Pronunciation: formed historically from *uncuSmin* by deleting part of *-Smin*, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may come historically from *uncuSmin* by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably *Eleodes* species (*Eleodes* ca. *spinipes*?).

build a house ■ **rukka₂ 2** *V* build a house {{Ex.: *kan rukkapu*. I'm building myself a house.}} Meaning: same as *hiSse rukka* (which is more common).

bulge

protrude (eyes) ■ **pulTu** *V* protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: *pulTuSmin* person with protruding/bulging eyes *pulTumak* people with protruding/bulging eyes}} *Similar*: **pohlo**.

bulge (eyes) ■ **pohlo** *V* bulge, protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: *pohloSmin* someone with bulging eyes *pohlo wak-hin*. His eyes bulge out.}} *Similar*: **pulTu**. Meaning: of eyes that bulge out.

bulge cheeks out ■ **kippu** *V* bulge cheeks out {{Ex.: *ke, kippuspu*! Listen, bulge your cheeks out! *kippuSte-k sikkot wak-Tammus*. The gopher has his cheeks bulged out.}} Grammar: can include *Tammus* (cheeks) in the sentence or not, either way means to bulge the cheeks out. Meaning: of the cheeks. [Attested only once]

bull ■ **tooro** (Borrowed from: *toro* Spanish) *N* bull {{Ex.: *hasseSmin men-tooro*. Your bull is an angry one. *tooro kannis cirin*. The bull hooked me on his horns.}}

bullfrog ■ **wakracmin** (Made from: **wakkaaT**, **-min**) *N* bullfrog *Verb*: **wakracmi**. Cultural info.: they collected them in boxes and sold them for a good price in San Francisco, eaten by humans. Grammar: probably comes historically from *wakkaaT* -min, but unsure, primarily used as *wakracmin*. Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, lived in the swamps, were common around Gilroy.

catch bullfrogs ■ **wakracmi** *V* catch bullfrogs {{Ex.: *wakracmina makke*. We go to catch bullfrogs.}} *Noun*: **wakraemin**. Grammar: this word may come historically from *wakracmin*

by removing the last sound (backformation).

Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, eaten by humans.

Bullock's oriole

bulrush ■ **rookos** *Nrevers*. bulrush {{Ex.: *tokkoh rookos*-was a bed made of bulrushes *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrushes on their backs.}} *Similar: Sipru; Similar: rokoostah; Similar: Sipruna; Verb: rokso*. Cultural info.: used for repairing roofs and was very long-lasting, also used for making sleeping mats/beds. Meaning: a large, round bulrush (tule), grew in Watsonville around the edge of a lake, probably the most common type, Sipruna is the root of this plant.

thin bulrush ■ **kaamun** *N* thin bulrush *Similar:*

luppe₁, **haale₁**, **rapsana**; *Verb: kaamu*. Cultural info.: very thin and tough, grew to two feet high, Italians and vegetable sellers used it to tie bunches of vegetables, and people used it to tie other tule onto the roofs of houses (thatch roof), because this type doesn't rot as other types do. Meaning: referred to as tuno, tule, or tulito.

gather flat bulrush ■ **luppe₂** *V* gather flat bulrush {{Ex.: *luppuna makke*. We go to gather flat bulrushes.}} *Noun: luppe₁*.

plant like bulrush ■ **pakkir** *N* plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

gather bulrush ■ **rokso** *Vrevers*. gather bulrush {{Ex.: *roksona makke*. We go to gather bulrush.}} *Noun: rookos*. Meaning: can involve pulling the bulrush out by the roots.

gather bulrush root ■ **Sipru** *V* gather bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna makke*. We go to gather bulrush roots. *Sipru makke*. We're gathering bulrush roots.}} *Similar: rookos; Noun: Sipruna*. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.

gather thin bulrush ■ **kaamu** *V* gather thin bulrush {{Ex.: *kaamuna makke*. We go to gather thin bulrush.}} *Noun: kaamun*.

flat bulrush ■ **luppe₁** *N* flat bulrush *Similar: haale₁, kaamun, rapsana; Verb: luppe₂*. Meaning: a flat type of bulrush, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from haale.

bulrush root ■ **Sipruna** *N* bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna summuSmin* spoiled bulrush root *Siprunakma* bulrush roots}} *Verb: Sipru*;

Similar: rookos. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning: root of the rookos bulrush.

bumblebee ■ **tooyoh** *Nrevers*. bumblebee, wasp *Verb: toyho*.

catch bumblebees ■ **toyho** *Vrevers*. catch bumblebees/wasps {{Ex.: *toyhona* to go to catch bumblebees}} *Noun: tooyoh*. [Tentative]

bump ■ ***mastu** *V* bump {{Ex.: *mastunin-ka kan-timmahtak*. I got bumped on my forehead. *kan-was mastunin*. I bumped into him (for ex. bumped heads against each others').}} *Similar: martu*. Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: only for bumping part of one's body into something or someone, can be any body part. ■ **mastun** (Made from: ***mastu**, -n₃) *V* bump Grammar: used with -n(i) even if there is an object. (Other Pronunc.: **mastuni** before another suffix)

bump head ■ **martu** *V* bump head {{Ex.: *martunin-ak*. / *martunin-ak wak-moohel*. He bumped his head on the roof.}} *Similar: *mastu; Similar: *cintu*. Grammar: may appear only with -n(i). Meaning: for example on the roof (bumping one's head against something).

bump into ■ **sukta** *V* run/bump into {{Ex.: *kan suktanin*. I bumped into (something, for ex. the table).}} *Similar: *suksa*. Meaning: a person runs into a thing (sukasmu is for people running into each other). [Attested only once]

bump one's head ■ ***cintu** *V* bump one's head, fall and bump head *Similar: martu*. Pronunciation: may have changed from cintu to cintu. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.

bun

hair bun ■ **liston** *N* hair bun {{Ex.: *Sotyopu wak-urih, uttupu-k listone*. He braids his hair and puts it up on the back of the head in a bun.}} Meaning: of putting the braids/hair up so they do not hang down the back. [Attested only once]

bunch ■ **ahhamen** *N* bundle, bunch {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ahhamen* I don't have a bundle (of firewood).}} *Similar: ahha*. Meaning: of firewood or flowers. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be bunched together ■ **Totko** *V* be bunched together {{Ex.: *Totko haysa eeTe*. They're sleeping bunched together. *Totkompiy*

haysane! Bunch them together! *makse Totko.* We're bunched together.}} Meaning: usually used of sleeping, similar to "spooning," but sometimes used more generally.

bunch together ■ **moyce** *V* bunch/gather together {{Ex.: *moyce waate.* They are coming all bunched together. *haysa moycenin.* They bunched up.}} *Similar: rekTe; Similar: moyle.* Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc.. ■ **rotko** *V* tie, tangle bunch together {{Ex.: *rotkonin-ak.* It got tied up. *rotkoy nuk!* Tie it together! *rutwiyl!* Untie it! (unsure)}} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' *rutwi* with -w-, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot.

bunched up ■ **moycehte** (Made from: **moyce**, -Ste) *perf* bunched up, gathered, together

bunchgrass ■ **huyhuy** *N* cutgrass, bunchgrass *Verb:* **hihu**; *Verb: huyhu.* Cultural info.: plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basketweaving. Sci. name: *Carex barbarae* Dewey.

bundle ■ **ahhamen** *N* bundle, bunch {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ahhamen* I don't have a bundle (of firewood).}} *Similar: ahha.* Meaning: of firewood or flowers. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **piTTe** (Made from: **piTTe**, -n₂) *N* bundle Meaning: for example of clothes, literally tied up thing.

burden basket ■ **lupyu** *N* burden basket, packbasket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lupyuse.* I'm looking at the burden basket.}} *Verb: lupyu.* Cultural info.: cornucopia-shaped, with a pointed end.

burial ground ■ **piramsa** (Made from: **pira**, -msa) *N* cemetery, burial ground

burn ■ ***illo** *V* burn {{Ex.: *koc hemec'a rukka illon, aNNismak ya illon.* When one house burns, the others burn too. *illonin pan.* The bread burned. *illon kecwiSi kariisu.* The reeds burn quickly. *kan yete illompi nuppi rukkase.* I will burn that house.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) meaning something burns, -mpi meaning to

burn something, or -Smin meaning a burnt or burning thing. ■ **haala** *V* burn {{Ex.: *hurcaSmintak makke haalahne ama.* In hell, our bodies are burned. *halawe irek koc halsimpihne eccer.* The stone strikes sparks outward when the iron is made to get red-hot.}} *Synonym: yulke;* *Synonym: hutte.* [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **illompi** (Made from: ***illo**, -mpi) *V* burn Grammar: to burn something. ■ **illon** (Made from: ***illo**, -n₃) *V* burn, get burned Grammar: something burns, something gets burnt. (Other Pronunc.: **illoni** before another suffix) ■ **siwi** *V* burn {{Ex.: *siwi-kas.* I'm burning it. *siwinin.* (It) burnt.}} Meaning: might be used only of food burning/getting burned, and not of people getting burnt or wood burning, but not clear. ■ **takka** *V* be hot/warm, burn {{Ex.: *takkan kan-koro.* My feet are burning. *takkanin-ka.* I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). *ekwe-me takkan!* Don't get burnt! *takkampiy-me issu!* Warm up your hands! *kan takkampin irekse.* I warmed/heated the rock. *yeela-ka takkan mesme.* Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. *takkanin.* It got hot (the weather). *takka pire.* The land is hot (from the hot sun). *takka Tuuhis.* The day is hot. *takkaSte sakker.* The fat is hot. *takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k.* He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs!}} Meaning: with *pire*, *Tuuhis*, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hot springs. ■ **takkampi** (Made from: **takka**, -mpi) *V* warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person. ■ **yulke** *V* burn {{Ex.: *miSSimpi puuTey, amSi yulke sottow.* Blow well, so the fire burns. *yulken kan-tokkoh, yuu makse maanan.* My mat burned, and we put it out. *yulke sottow, yulke tappur.* The fire burns, the wood burns. *kan-was yulkempi.* I'm burning it.}} *Synonym: haala.* Grammar: with -mpi means 'to burn something.'

without, means 'something burns (on its own)', usually the subject is sottow 'fire' or just is not specified (it burns), but the subject can also be the thing that burns (for ex. wood or a bed). ■ **yulkempi** (Made from: **yulke**, **-mpi**) *V* burn Grammar: to burn something.

get burned ■ **illon** (Made from: ***illo**, **-n₃**) *V* burn, get burned Grammar: something burns, something gets burnt. (Other Pronunc.: **illoni** before another suffix)

burn brightly ■ **patSule** *V* burn brightly {{Ex.: *patSule sottow*. The fire burns brightly.}} Grammar: may end in a suffix **-le**. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

burn much ■ **Temlele** *V* burn much {{Ex.: *yulke sottow*, *Temlele waate*. The fire burns, it comes burning everything.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: usually of a fire spreading out of control.

burn strongly ■ **Teeyo** *V* blaze, burn strongly {{Ex.: *Teeyo sottow*. The fire blazes. *Teeyonin*, *Teeyon*. It blazed, it blazes.}} Grammar: used with or without **-n(i)** with similar meaning.

burn with pain ■ **cosso** *V* hurt, burn with pain {{Ex.: *cosso kannis*. It hurts me (burning pain). *cosso-ka hay*. My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis*. My wound still hurts me.}} Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth.

burnt

get burnt ■ **takkan** (Made from: **takka**, **-n₃**) *V* get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on it's own, not of warming someone/something. Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one's hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **takkani** before another suffix)

burp ■ **orso** *V* burp, belch {{Ex.: *orson-ka*. I burped.}}

burr ■ **Sooyok** *N* burr, sticker Meaning: burr of a plant that sticks to horses and people, and is irritating.

burro ■ **wuuru** (Borrowed from: burro Spanish) *N* burro, donkey {{Ex.: *haTTay nuk*, *wuuru!* Hit it, the burro (with a stick)!}}

burrow ■ **isni** *V*revers. make squirrel hole, burrow *Noun*: **issin**. Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **issin** *N*revers. burrow, hole {{Ex.: *kutYeelu wak-rukka issintak*. The tarantula's home is in a burrow. *issinte-k*. He has a burrow.}} *Verb*: **isni**. Meaning: burrow/hole of an animal, not a general hole in an object.

burrowing owl ■ **weecici** *N* burrowing owl *Similar*: **tuku**. Cultural info.: if a person nods/salutes with the head, they are said to be like this type of owl. Meaning: small or even tiny ground owls that live in holes made by ground squirrels, nod with head (like a salute), make a call that sounds like 'tuku,' many lived toward San Joaquin Valley.

burst ■ **cippi** *V* burst {{Ex.: *sarka cippiSte hin*. The burst eye is white.}} ■ **tokle** *V* pop, burst, crack open {{Ex.: *tokley!* Pop/burst (it)! *toklehte-k*. It's popped/burst. *toklenin*. (It) popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. ■ **toklen** (Made from: **tokle**, **-n₃**) *V* pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **tokleni** before a suffix) ■ **Tilli** *V* burst, break apart, pop {{Ex.: *Tillinin*. It broke apart (for ex. a rock). *TilliSte wak-hin*. His/her eye has burst. *Tilli-ka neppe poore*. I'm bursting (popping) this flea. *kahhaye Tilsu* to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) *Tilliy!* Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with **-n(i)**. ■ **Tillin** (Made from: **Tilli**, **-n₃**) *V* burst, break apart, pop Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own. (Other Pronunc.: **Tillini** before a suffix)

pus bursts ■ **pihho** *V* burst (pus) {{Ex.: *pihchonin-mes huupama*. Pus burst onto you.}} Grammar: may only appear with **-n(i)**, meaning pus bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such, possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]

bury ■ **pira** *V* bury {{Ex.: *piraSte-k*. He's buried. *piray!* Bury him/her/it! *kan-was yete pira*. We will bury him later. *piraana-ka kan-innise*. I go to bury my son. *piraanan-ak*. He got

buried.}} (Other Pronunc.: **piraa** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

bury and roast ■ **hussu** *V* bury and roast {{Ex.: *hussu toroowe*. (Someone) buried and roasted soaproot. *hussuna-ka*. I go to bury and roast (something). *kan-was yete huswi toroowe*. I will unbury (dig up) the soaproot (from the roasting pit).}} Cultural info.: people would dig a roasting pit in the ground, fill with dry wood and particular types of grass, bury soaproot or meat in it, cover it over, and roast it in an underground closed pit, and the soaproot was very good this way.

bush

blackberry bush ■ **reTeeTih** *N* blackberry
bramble/bush/patch {{Ex.: *reTeeTihmak*
blackberry brambles}} Meaning: includes the
blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

business ■ **hiSSen₁** (Made from: **hiSSe**, -n₂) *N* work,
business *loanword*: **tawah**.

not mind your own business ■ **olTo** *V* meddle, not
mind own business {{Ex.: *olToSminse-me?* Are
you a busybody?}}

busy

be busy ■ **hiSSente** (Made from: **hiSSe**, -n₂, -te) *V*
be busy, have work

busybody ■ **olToSmin** (Made from: **olTo**, -Smin) *N*
meddler, busybody ■ **sukispaN** (Made from: **suksi**,
-paN) *N* busybody, watcher Meaning: someone who
always watches others to collect gossip about them.

but ■ **ene** *conj* and, but {{Ex.: *ene men miSte?*
And are you well?}} Meaning: range of possible
meanings unsure. Social use: not used by Ascension's
time but somewhat common in Ar's time. ■ **enohek**
Adv but, rather, instead {{Ex.: *ekwe waksaSte*
diyos, enohek harwati. God is not stingy,
rather he is generous.}} [Attested only once]

butt ■ **inalgas** (Borrowed from: **nalgas** Spanish) *N*
buttocks, butt *native*: **wakkas**. Meaning: could possibly
also be used to refer to the bottom of an inanimate
object, like a pot. [Attested only once] ■ **tiiraS**
Nrevers. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.:
miTTeSte wak-tiiraS. His rear has grown. *kan*
meheesi tiiraSe. I'm looking at (his) butt.}}
Similar: **wakkas**; *Verb*: **tirSa**. Meaning: refers to the
entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs

up through the small of the back, including the butt,
wakkas is only the butt. ■ **wakkas** *N* butt, buttocks,
ass {{Ex.: *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka*,
ekwena wak-Taawar; *kaayi-k yete wak-*
wakkas. He went in his car, there's no seat, his
butt will hurt. *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean
your rear! *men aman wakkas!* You're all
(completely) butt! (traditional insult)}}
Similar: **tiiraS**; *loanword*: **inalgas**. Meaning:
specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than
tiras; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or
such.

person with large butt ■ **tirSaSmin** (Made from:

tirSa, -Smin) *N* person with large
buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use
tiiraSmin (**tiiraS** -min) with the same
meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from
back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

have large butt ■ **tirSa** *Vrevers*. have large
buttocks/rear/backside *Noun*: **tiiraS**. Grammar: only
known to appear with -Smin, but probably
possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire
back side of the body from the back of the thighs up
through the small of the back, including the butt,
wakkas is only the butt.

have a butt ■ **patsa** *Vrevers*. have a butt {{Ex.:
patsaSmin one having a (big) butt}} *Noun*:
pattas₂; *Similar*: **pusni**. Meaning: of a woman.
[Attested only once]

butt end (of a stick) ■ **mostor** *N* tree trunk, butt end
{{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go
put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far
away!}} *Similar*: **mooyor**. Meaning: butt end of a
stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes
this and **mooyor** mean approximately the same thing.

butterfly ■ **mumuLaLuk** *N* butterfly *Similar*:
Siwluluk. Pronunciation: Ha thinks it might be
pronounced **mumlaluk**, but Ascension really didn't
know the word. [Attested only once]

colorful butterfly ■ **Siwluluk** *N* colorful butterfly
Verb: **Siwlu**; *Similar*: **mumuLaLuk**. Meaning: large
and colorful.

catch butterflies ■ **Siwlu** *V* catch butterflies {{Ex.:
Siwluna makke. We go to catch butterflies.}}
Noun: **Siwluluk**.

buttocks ■ **inalgas** (Borrowed from: *nalgas* Spanish)

N buttocks, butt *native*: **wakkas**. Meaning: could possibly also be used to refer to the bottom of an inanimate object, like a pot. [Attested only once] ■ **tiiraS** *Nrevers*. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar*: **wakkas**; *Verb*: **tirSa**. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, *wakkas* is only the butt. ■ **wakkas** *N* butt, buttocks, ass {{Ex.: *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas*. He went in his car, there's no seat, his butt will hurt. *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean your rear! *men aman wakkas!* You're all (completely) butt! (traditional insult)}} *Similar*: **tiiraS**; *loanword*: **inalgas**. Meaning: specifically the butt, smaller part of the body than *tiiraS*; could also rarely refer to the bottom of a pot or such.

have pain in butt ■ ***yanu** *V* have pain in stomach/butt {{Ex.: *yanuunin-ka*. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. *kan yanun*. My butt hurts.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: **yanuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yanun** (Made from: ***yanu**, -n₃) *V* have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: **yanuuni** before a suffix)

have large buttocks ■ **tirSa** *Vrevers*. have large buttocks/rear/backside *Noun*: **tiiraS**. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, *wakkas* is only the butt.

a woman's buttocks ■ **puucehte** *N* woman's buttocks [Attested only once]

be fat-buttocked ■ **muTya** *V* be fat-buttocked {{Ex.: *muTyaSte tiiraS*. fat-buttocked rear end.}} *Similar*: **mutSa**. [Attested only once]

button ■ **woton** (Borrowed from: *boton* Spanish) *N* knot, button {{Ex.: *tappur woton* knot in wood (wood's knot) *uttu-ka wak-wotoone*

kamiisatka. I'm putting his button on the shirt.}} Meaning: 'knot' meaning is only of knots in wood/boards/trees, 'button' meaning is for clothing. (Other Pronunc.: **wotoon** before a vowel in the same word)

belly button ■ **poloc** *Nrevers*. navel, belly button {{Ex.: *wak-poloc iccoSte*. His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). *wak-poloc rammay*. His belly button is an "innie."}} *Verb*: **polco₁**; *Similar*: **loppoc**. Pronunciation: Asc. once said *poloc* was right and it was not *loppoc*, but *loppoc* is almost as common as *poloc*, so probably both were possible.

buy ■ **huupu** *V* buy {{Ex.: *hatte-mes huupuynin men-ampine?* Who came to buy your roast (meat) from you? *koc-me huupuna men-ammene*. When you go to buy your food. *huupuy!* Buy (it)! *huupuspuy!* Sell (it)! *huupumsatka* at the market}} *loanword*: **wenteri**. Grammar: by itself means buy, with -spu means sell.

buying place ■ **huupumsa** (Made from: **huupu**, -msa) *N* market, buying place, store Grammar: can use *huupuspumsa* (selling place) instead, but *huupumsa* is more common.

buzz ■ **mumyule** *V* buzz {{Ex.: *mumyule makkes rammay oocotka*. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb, may end in unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]

by ■ **kawetYka** *Adv* at the edge, next to, by {{Ex.: *sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe*. I sleep at the edge of the fire. *heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle*. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.}} *Similar*: -tak₁; *Similar*: **kaw**. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly *kaw* 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with *tYka* instead of *tka*, meaning at an edge in general.

pass by ■ **eepe** *V* pass by {{Ex.: *epse mukurmakma*. The women are passing by. *Taaresmak eepe saaweti*. The men passed by singing. *eepe-ka rummese*. I'm passing by the river.}}

by (number)s ■ **-si**, *Suff.* (*num* > *Adv*) by (number)s {{Ex.: *hemcesi* by ones/one by one *uThisi* by twos *kaphasi* by threes *uuTitsi* by fours *parwesi* by fives *tansasi* by tens}}

Grammar: add to a number or possibly a verb form of a number word (usually ending in a vowel) to make a word meaning '___ by ___' or 'by ___s,' like 'two by two' or 'by fours'. (Other Pronunc.: --i after a number ending in s (parwes))

by all ■ **hiruhsun** (Made from: ***hiruh**, -**sum**) *quant* by all Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure, could end with -sum. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably less common than hiruhsun even in Ar's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

by God ■ **waras excl** for God's sake, by God {{Ex.: *hummit sii, waras!* For God's sake, give me water! *riccayut, waras, atSayikma!* Talk, for God's sake, girls!}} Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

by means of ■ -**sum Suff.** (N) with, by means of {{Ex.: *alley nuk men-issusum!* Break it with your hand! *kan-was hiwsen kan-sireesum.* I like him with my heart. *niSSasum-ak warka.* He's crying because of this. *woSnonin-ak*

kurkahsum. He choked on roasted corn. *hiTTewum cuukin-ak.* It's bending with (because of) the wind. *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak.* He made a road with flowers. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum.* He shot me with a bow, with an arrow.}} Grammar: add to the noun one uses to do the activity (instrumental case). Meaning: cannot be used for the meaning 'do something together with' (-Tuk), only for 'do by using'. (Other Pronunc.: -**um** after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S)

by oneself ■ -**Sa Suff.** (*Pro > Pro*) alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: *menSa ricca.* You alone speak. *menSa namti.* Only you hear. / You alone hear. *kanSa* I alone *wakSa* he/she alone}} ■ **coore'Sa** (Made from: **coore**, -**Sa**) *Adv* alone, by oneself {{Ex.: *men coore'Sa ricca.* You alone speak. *ameSpu-ka coore'Sa.* I am playing alone. *wak Tawra coore'Sa.* He lives alone.}}

C c

cactus

gather pitaya cactus ■ **saawana₂** *V* gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave *Noun*: **saawana₁**. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

pitaya cactus ■ **saawana₁** *N* pitaya cactus, small agave *Verb*: **saawana₂**. Cultural info.: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

cadaver ■ **morkinis** *N* bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton *Similar*: -**kniS**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

calabash ■ **hikaritas** (Borrowed from: jicaritas Spanish) *N* calabash Cultural info.: the same as what were called guajes or gourds, with a long, thin neck, had one side cut off and they were made into drinking cups/ladles. [Attested only once]

calf ■ **weseeru** (Borrowed from: becerro Spanish) *N* calf {{Ex.: *hinhan weseeru?* How many calves?}} *native*: **Luohu**; *Similar*: **weyeeru**.

orphan colt/calf ■ **lepe** *N* orphan colt/calf Meaning: can be used of humans, but only as a teasing comparison to a colt/calf. [Attested only once]

yearling calf ■ **Luohu** *N* yearling calf {{Ex.: *hinhan Luohu?* How many yearling calves are there?}} *loanword*: **weseeru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, unusual for Mutsun. Social use: by Ascension's time the borrowing weseeru was used instead. [Attested only once]

calf of leg ■ **kaatYul** *N*evers. leg, calf of leg *Synonym*: **cipay**; *Similar*: **koro**; *Verb*: **katYlu**. Meaning: can refer to Achilles tendon area, slightly above heel.

California

catch California jays ■ **aSti** *V*evers. catch California jays {{Ex.: *aStina-ka.* I'm going to catch California jays.}} *Noun*: **aSit**.

California goosefoot ■ **hamatay** *N* California goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only once]

California jay ■ **aSit** *Nrevers*. California jay *Verb*: **aSti**.

California white alder ■ **alamiyo** (Borrowed from: *alamillo* Spanish) *N* California white alder [Attested only once]

call ■ ***yaamu** (Borrowed from: *llamar*?? Spanish??) *V* name, call {{Ex.: *hiimi-me at yaamupu miSte*. You are always calling yourself good (bragging).}} Grammar: Asc. reports it is only used with -pu. Meaning: to name oneself something, not to call to someone, can include bragging/boasting if one calls oneself something positive. ■ **haawa** *V* call {{Ex.: *hiwsen-kas haawa*. I like to call him. *kan-was haawa kan-appase*. I am calling my father. *haawahne-me*. You are being called. *hawsana-ka haysane*. I go to call them (a lot of people). *haawapismak* callers}} ■ **rakke** *V* name, call {{Ex.: *kan rakkehnis hwan*. I was named Juan. *makke-was rakke kapitan*. We call him captain. *kan-was rakke kan-cuucuse oreese*. I'm naming my dog "bear." *kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum*. I call him by his name. *uTnin-ak haysane rakke*. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} *Noun*: **raakat**. Meaning: to call someone something (a name), call by name, not to call out to someone or call someone to you.

call (more than one, many) ■ **hawsa**₂ (Made from: **haawa**, -s-) *V* call (more than one, many) *one object*:

call off ■ **inula** (Borrowed from: *anular*? Spanish (possibly)) *V* call off, cancel [Attested only once]

call oneself ■ **yaamupu** (Made partly from: ***yaamu**, -pu) *V* call oneself Meaning: to call oneself something, describe oneself (including bragging).

call someone names ■ **satte** *V* call someone names {{Ex.: *satte-k kannis*. He is calling me names.}} Meaning: a way of teasing someone.

call to come here ■ **haayi 2** *V* (call to) come here {{Ex.: *haayiSte*. (She) has come here.}} Pronunciation: less common usage.

caller ■ **haawapis** (Made from: **haawa**, -spis) *N* caller, shouter

dance caller ■ **rawik** *Nrevers*. dance caller, orator *Verb*: **rawki**. Cultural info.: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

dance-caller ■ **ciweya** *N* shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{Ex.: *kan ussi-ka ciweya*. I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} *Similar*: **ciwey**; *Similar*: -ya₁.

calling out ■ **turi** *excl* calling out Grammar: part of speech unsure. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, may indicate calling to someone. [Attested only once]

callused

be callused ■ **huusa** *V* be callused, have calluses {{Ex.: *huusanin makke*. We got calluses.}} Meaning: hardened places on hands from work, for example. [Ar + Asc. guess]

calluses

have calluses ■ **huusa** *V* be callused, have calluses {{Ex.: *huusanin makke*. We got calluses.}} Meaning: hardened places on hands from work, for example. [Ar + Asc. guess]

calm ■ **hirke** *V* stop, calm {{Ex.: *hirkeSte ammani*. The rain has stopped.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, but not clear. Meaning: of the wind or rain.

calm down ■ **cikki** *V* calm down {{Ex.: *ekwes makam cikkiniti*? Don't you all calm down?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, includes not being angry.

can ■ **aykic** *Adv* possible, can, be able {{Ex.: *aykic-ka holle hooyo* It's possible, I can get it.}} Pronunciation: sometimes aykici when it's a word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be either adverb or verb. ■ **holle 1** *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *piina riicase ekwe-ka holle ricca*. I can't speak those words/that language. *moT-me holle*? Can you do it? *ekwe-ka holle assapu*. I can't part my hair. *kan yete hiSse numan-ka holle hiSse*. I will do what I can do. *kan holle citte*, *kan hinsu citte*. I can dance, I know how to dance.}} Grammar: use with another verb to mean 'can ____'. ■ **welle** *V* can, be able to {{Ex.: *kanse welle*? Can I/am I able to? *welle-ka*. I can/am able.}} Meaning: less common than holle.

do what one can ■ **caaca** *V* try, do what one can {{Ex.: *caaca-k*. He does what he can.}}

[Tentative]

trash/garbage can ■ **witimsa** (Made from: **witi**, **-msa**) *N* trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

cancel ■ **inula** (Borrowed from: anular? Spanish (possibly)) *V* call off, cancel [Attested only once] ■ **yuTTu** *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with **-n(i)** means to go to one side (out of the way), with **-mpi** means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

candle ■ **weela** (Borrowed from: vela Spanish) *N* candle {{Ex.: *huyay weela!* Light the candle! *puuTey weela!* Put out the candle!}}

candy ■ **panooca** (Borrowed from: panocha Spanish) *N* candy {{Ex.: *kattYastap okse panooca*. (Someone) was given candy a long time ago.}}

cane ■ **ciiyas** *N* cane, walking stick {{Ex.: *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum*. You enter again with your cane. *wak itmanu wak-ciiyase*. He lifts up his cane.}} *Verb*: ***ciya**.

walk with a cane ■ ***ciya** *V* walk with a cane {{Ex.: *ciyaapu-k*. He walks with a cane.}} *Noun*: **ciiyas**. Grammar: might only appear with **-pu** (same meaning). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **ciyaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **ciyaapu** (Made from: ***ciya**, **-pu**) *V* walk with a cane [Attested only once]

canoe ■ **konona** *N* footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe *loanword*: **wuuki**; *loanword*: **wapor**. Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

canyon ■ **halu** *N* canyon [Attested only once]

Oso canyon ■ **orestak** (Made from: **ores**, **-tak**) *Nplace* Oso Canyon Meaning: Canada de los Osos, near Gilroy.

cap ■ **maakis** (Made from: **maaki**, **-s₁**) *N* cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

to be a cap of a shell ■ **hollo** *V* be a cap of a shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell cap. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cape

put on cape ■ **sarpa** *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: *sarpaSte men-eshen*. You've put your blanket on over your head. *sarpapuy!* Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

captain ■ **kapitan** (Borrowed from: capitan Spanish) *N* captain {{Ex.: *makke-was rakke kapitan*. We call him captain.}} [Attested only once]

car ■ **aramovil** (Borrowed from: automovil or automobile Spanish or English) *N* car, automobile ■ **hinnepuSmin** (New word made from: **hinne**, **-pu**, **-Smin**) *N* car, automobile ■ **maakina** (Borrowed from: maquina Spanish) *N* car, automobile {{Ex.: *maakina wak hinne iTyan*. The car is going backward. *licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out! *kan uttu kan-maakinatka*. I'm putting it in my car.}}

carbon ■ **sus** *N* coal, coals, carbon, charcoal {{Ex.: *men kata sus murTu*. You are black like coal. *hoTTto ayun sus!* Go bring me coals!}}

carbuncle ■ **huupur** *Nrevers*. boil, carbuncle {{Ex.: *huupurte-k*. He has boils. *huupurmin* someone characterized by boils (someone who has boils)}} *Verb*: **hupru**; *Similar*: **rona**. Meaning: a type of sore that grows, buried under the skin, in the legs, that one can press on and remove a large quantity of pus from.

card

playing card ■ **waraaha** (Borrowed from: baraja Spanish) *N* playing card {{Ex.: *hemec'a waraaha* one playing card}} Meaning: probably either a single card or a pack of cards. [Attested only once]

care

take care of ■ ***uTTa** *V* take care of, wait for {{Ex.: *makkese neppe uTTasi*. This one cares for us.

uTTasi-me kannis kuutis. You take care of me for a little. *uTTasi-ka hawnane.* I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. *uTTasit!* Take care of me! *uTTaspuy!* Take care of yourself! *niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose.* By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}} *Noun: wuuTa₁; Similar: Taaye.* Grammar: only used with -si, but no change to meaning, or with -spu for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for. ■ **uTTasi** (Made from: *uTTa, -si₁) *V* take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what -si is, does not add meaning.

take care of oneself ■ **uTTaspu** (Made from: *uTTa, -spu) *V* take care of oneself

Why do you care? ■ **hinTise-me waate meese?** (Idiom composed of: **hinTis**, -se, =me, **waate**, **meese**) *excl* What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

take care ■ **atpe** *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi.* to watch out well (to do it as it should be) *atpey!* Watch out!}} Grammar: usually used with -si, but can be used alone with similar meaning. ■ **atpesi** (Made from: **atpe**, -si₁) *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi.* to watch out well (to do it as it should be)}} ■ **Taaye** *V* be careful, take care {{Ex.: *Taayepuy!* Be careful (of yourself)! *Taayepu men.* You're careful.}} *Similar: *uTTa.* Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and caaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (uTTa). ■ **Taayepu** (Made from: **Taaye**, -pu) *V* be careful of oneself, take care Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

careful

listen to carefully ■ **Tillu** *V* listen attentively/carefully, squint at {{Ex.: *Tillusi men kannis.* You're listening to me carefully. *kan Tillusi.* I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

go carefully ■ **issinte** (Made partly from: **issi**) *V* go carefully Grammar: not clear what is added to issi to form this word.

be careful ■ **issi** *V* be careful {{Ex.: *issin-ka.* I am careful.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i), often appears with -niti to mean to go around being careful regularly. ■ **puuce** *V* be careful {{Ex.: *puucehte-k aamane.* He's very careful.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative] ■ **Taaye** *V* be careful, take care {{Ex.: *Taayepuy!* Be careful (of yourself)! *Taayepu men.* You're careful.}} *Similar: *uTTa.* Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and caaye. Grammar: may only appear with -pu (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (uTTa).

be careful of oneself ■ **Taayepu** (Made from: **Taaye**, -pu) *V* be careful of oneself, take care Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

caress ■ ***onse** *V* fondle, caress, hold {{Ex.: *onespu-ka neppe sinnise.* I hold and caress this child.}} Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: ***ones** before -pu or -mu) ■ **onespu** (Made from: ***onse**, -pu) *V* fondle, caress, hold

caring ■ **selmoSte** (Made from: **selmo**, -Ste) *perf* affectionate, caring [Attested only once]

be caring ■ **selmo** *V* be affectionate, be caring {{Ex.: *kan-was meheesi, selmoSte.* I am looking at her affectionately.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning clear even though it only appears once. [Attested only once]

Carmel ■ **karmentak** (Made from: ***karmen**, -tak₂) *Nplace* Carmel

ranch in Carmel Valley ■ **tapper** *Nplace* Sargent's ranch Meaning: a place in Carmel Valley. [Attested only once]

Carmel Mission Rancheria ■ **karmentayruk** (Made from: ***karmen**, -tak₁, **rukka₁**) *Nplace* Carmel Mission rancheria Meaning: literally the Carmel house(s). [Attested only once]

Carmel River ■ **wacosta** *Nplace* Carmel River [Attested only once]

carnation

gather wild carnations ■ **owne** *V*revers. gather wild carnations {{Ex.: *ownena makke*. We go to gather wild carnations.}} *Noun*: **oowena**. Meaning: may be known as Scarlet Cup and as Coast Indian Paintbrush. Sci. name: *Castilleia affinis* H. and A. Jepson p. 938.

wild carnation ■ **oowena** *N*revers. wild carnation *Verb*: **owne**. Meaning: pink and red flowers, very pretty, grew wild in the fields, also called Scarlet Cup. Sci. name: *Castilleia affinis* H. and A. Jepson p. 938.

carrier

meat carrier ■ **hihon** *N* meat carrier {{Ex.: *hihon-ak waate*. The meat carrier comes.}} [Attested only once]

carrot

gather wild carrots ■ **rawsu** *V* gather wild carrots {{Ex.: *rawsuna makke*. We go to gather wild carrots.}} *Noun*: **rawsuna**.

wild carrot ■ **rawsuna** *N* wild carrot *Verb*: **rawsu**. Cultural info.: grew in the mountains, was a valued food and considered better than carrots. Meaning: different root vegetable than carrot, larger, with a white root, top of the plant has a tall stalk and leaf and looks like anise.

carry ■ **ammi 1** *V* carry, bring {{Ex.: *kan-mes ammitin*. I was carrying you.}} Meaning: holding in the arms. ■ **coppo** *V* carry {{Ex.: *coppoy nuk*. Carry it! *copsonti-ka*. I have something to carry. (I carry something.) *tollon men-coppomak*. You have a lot of things.}} *Synonym*: **wattimpi**. Grammar: almost always used in *copsonti*, *coppomak*, or *coppopis*, rarely by itself. Social use: Asc. suggests *coppo* and *wattimpi* were from different dialects of Mutsun, *copsonti* is less common than *wattimpi*. ■ **copso** (Made from: **coppo**, -s-₂) *V* carry Meaning: usually of carrying a small thing (for example in one's hand), might indicate carrying multiple things or carrying repeatedly, but unsure. ■ **copsonti** (Made from: **coppo**, -s-₂, -n₂, -ti₁) *V* carry *native*: **wattimpi**. Grammar: literally 'be a thing one carries,' but used as a basic word for 'carry,' but much less common than *wattimpi*. Social use: possibly from a different dialect. ■ **hellempi** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, -mpi) *V* carry, bring *native*: **wattimpi**. ■ **hinnenu** (Made from: **hinne**, -nu) *V* carry *Similar*:

wattimpi. Meaning: literally 'to put in a position to go'. ■ **hippu** *V* carry {{Ex.: *hippuy tappur*! Carry the wood on your back! *hippun* / *hippus* a load *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrush. *hinTise piNi wak hippu*? What might he be carrying? *hippuhnis mas*. Beads were carried.}} *Similar*: **huccu**. Grammar: meaning similar whether with or without -n(i). Meaning: only for carrying on the back, not in the arms, possibly more likely to be used for a man carrying something than a woman. ■ **hoNwe** *V* carry {{Ex.: *hoNwetit kannis*! Keep carrying me! *hoNwey nuk*! Carry it!}} *Similar*: **wattimpi**. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **hooyona** (Made from: **hooyo**, -na₁) *V* take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab,' but this, *hooyoyku*, and *hooyoyini* are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere. ■ **wattimpi** (Made from: **watti**, -mpi) *V* carry, bring *loanword*: **hellempi**; *Similar*: **hoNwe**; *loanword*: **copsonti**; *Synonym*: **coppo**; *Similar*: **hinnenu**. Grammar: literally 'make something go,' means 'bring/carry it'. Meaning: most common word for bringing/carrying.

thing you carry ■ **copson** (Made from: **coppo**, -s-₂, -n₂) *N* little load, thing you carry

carry arrows under the arm ■ **kappi** *V* carry arrows under the arm {{Ex.: *kappi haysa*. They carry a bunch of arrows under the arm.}} Meaning: to carry a bundle of arrows, possibly also tied up with a bow, under the arm. [Ar + Asc. guess]

carry meat ■ **koocho**, *V* carry meat {{Ex.: *koochoy tooTe*! Carry meat! *koochoynin*. (Someone) came to carry meat.}}

carry on a stretcher ■ **tawki** *V* carry on a stretcher {{Ex.: *kan-was tawki*. I carry him on a stretcher. *tawkihne* to be carried on a stretcher *tawkismak* stretcher-bearers}}

carry on one's back ■ **huccu** *V* carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: *huccuy*! Carry (him) on your back! *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child on her back. *huccuSte-k*. She has carried (someone) on her back. *huccut kannis*! Carry me on your back!}} *Similar*: **hippu**. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men. ■ **lupyu** *V* carry on back {{Ex.:

lupyun-ka. I carry (a load) on my back.}}
Noun: **lupyu**.

carry on the back ■ **hippu** *V* carry {{Ex.: *hippuy tappur!* Carry the wood on your back!
hippun / hippus a load *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrush. *hinTise piNi wak hippu?* What might he be carrying? *hippuhnis mas*. Beads were carried.}} *Similar: huccu*. Grammar: meaning similar whether with or without -n(i). Meaning: only for carrying on the back, not in the arms, possibly more likely to be used for a man carrying something than a woman.

carry piggyback ■ **huccu** *V* carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: *huccuy!* Carry (him) on your back!
huccun-ak wak-sinnise. She carried her child on her back. *huccuSte-k*. She has carried (someone) on her back. *huccut kannis!* Carry me on your back!}} *Similar: hippu*. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men.

carry to ■ **Taakampi** (Made from: **Taaka*, -*mpi*) *V* bring, carry to Grammar: literally 'cause to arrive' (by carrying and bringing it).

carry water ■ **ukke** *V* bring/carry/fetch water {{Ex.: *ukkeyis hoTTo!* Go bring water! *aruh'a-ka ukkeykun*. I went to bring water early in the morning. *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum*. I went to get water with one water dish. *kan-was yete ukke*. I will bring him water. *kan ukkenun*. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).}} *Similar: ukki*. Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

carrying net ■ **rickin** *N* carrying net, string bag {{Ex.: *rickintak kan wattimpi*. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. *wak hippun wak-rickinum*. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}} *Similar: ricwi*. Cultural info.: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word *ricki* 'to tie' and -n, but not sure.

Castroville ■ **wacrun** (Made from: **wacrun**, -**tak**) *Nplace* Castroville

Castroville Indian ■ **wacrun** *Npersonal*

Castroville Indian {{Ex.: *wacrunmak*, *wacruntak* Castroville Indians, Castroville}}

Castroville Indians ■ **paaranitkawas** (Made from: **paarani**, -**tak**, -**was**) *Npersonal* Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

cat ■ **penyek** *N* cat {{Ex.: *ruunu-k penyek*. The cat purrs. *penyek ricca*. The cat meows. (The cat speaks.) *penyek matta leecise*. The cat licks milk *kan ekwe hiwsen neppe penyekmase rammay rukkatka, iccompiy nuk haysane*. I don't want these cats inside the house, put them out! *hiswin-ak penyek*. The cat gave birth.}} *Verb: penke*. Cultural info.: domestic cats were introduced by the Spanish, but this is a native word for them (as H noted). Grammar: takes irregular plural *penyekma* (not *penyekmak*). Meaning: domestic/house cat.

wildcat/bobcat ■ **tooroma** *N* wild-cat, bobcat

catch ■ **hittu**, *V* catch, get caught {{Ex.: *hittunin-ka kan-koro*. I got my foot caught.}} *Similar: hiTTi*. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'get caught,' but unsure. Meaning: get one's hand, foot, or possibly other body part caught in something, for example in a door. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **holle 2** *V* grab, catch {{Ex.: *holsey!* Grab them! *ekwe-ka holle sallik*. I don't grab the splitstick. *ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin*. Turtles aren't caught now. *holletin-ka-was*. I kept grabbing it.}} Meaning: includes catching animals when hunting. ■ **paTTi** *V* hold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka*. I was seized. *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Grab that bird! *ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse*. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne!* Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! *paTwiynuk!* Let it go! *paTTi-ka kan-onespun*. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead. ■ **Tonno** *V* grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: *kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYukse*. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.

get caught on ■ **yeeren** (Made from: **yeere**, -n₃) *V*
get snagged, get caught on (Other Pronunc.: **yeereni**
before a suffix)

catch barn owls ■ **cahi** *V* catch barn owls *Noun*:

caahi. (Other Pronunc.: **cahii** before a single
consonant and then a vowel in the word)

catch birds ■ **muSke** *Vrevers*. catch birds {{Ex.:
muSkena to go to catch birds}} *Noun*: **muuSek**.
Meaning: to catch pajaro madrugador, possibly
mockingbird or yellow-breasted chat, but it was gray,
thick-beaked, and not yellow-breasted, sings very
beautifully, only in the morning (early bird), does not
come around houses.

catch California jays ■ **aSti** *Vrevers*. catch
California jays {{Ex.: *aStina-ka*. I'm going to
catch California jays.}} *Noun*: **aSit**.

catch cats ■ **penke** *Vrevers*. catch cats {{Ex.:
penkena to go to catch cats}} *Noun*: **penyek**.
Grammar: probably rarely or never used as a verb.
[Asc. guess]

catch fire ■ **huttepu** (Made from: **hutte**, -pu) *V* catch
fire Meaning: for a fire or wood to light itself on fire, a
fire starts itself. ■ **kuTTun** (Made from: **kuTTu**,
-n₃) *V* light, catch fire Grammar: something lights,
catches fire (not to set something on fire). (Other
Pronunc.: **kuTTuni** before another suffix)

catch flies ■ **mumri** *V* catch flies {{Ex.: *kan*
mumriina. I go to catch flies.}} *Noun*: **muumuri**;
Similar: ***mumru**. (Other Pronunc.: **mumrii** before
one consonant and then a vowel)

catch gopher snakes ■ **kooTehwa**₂ (Made from:
***kooTeh**, -wa) *V* catch gopher snakes *Noun*:
kooTehwa₁. Grammar: -wa is not normally used in
verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or mouse-hunting
snakes or deaf snakes.

catch hawks ■ **ciliska** *V* catch hawks {{Ex.:
ciliskana makke. We go to catch hawks.}}
Noun: **ciliskan**.

catch in the act ■ **otmo 1** *V* spy on, catch in the act
{{Ex.: *yeela makse otmomu*. We will spy on
each other. *otmoykun-ka-was*. I went to catch
him in the act.}} *loanword*: **piyaari**. Meaning:
catch someone doing something they shouldn't, peek at
or spy on someone.

catch magpies ■ **aTTa**₂ *V* catch magpies {{Ex.: *kan*
yete aTTa. I will catch magpies.}} *Noun*:

aTTaT.

catch small lizards ■ **hesle** *Vrevers*. catch small
lizards {{Ex.: *heslena makke*. We go to catch
small lizards.}} *Noun*: **heslelu**.

catch sucker fish ■ **kolko** *V* catch sucker fish {{Ex.:
kolkona makke. We go to catch sucker fish.}}
Noun: **kolkol**.

catch turtles ■ **awnicmi** *V* catch turtles {{Ex.:
awnicmina makke. We go to catch turtles.}}
Noun: **awnicmin**. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun
verb form, may include a suffix historically.

catfish

fish like a small catfish ■ **mookoT** *N* fish like a
small catfish *loanword*: **huuyi mohleSmin**. Cultural
info.: they are good to eat, and can be skinned whole.
Meaning: approximately 6 inches long, with a large
head, possibly also similar to a swordfish.

fish like a catfish

cats

catch cats ■ **penke** *Vrevers*. catch cats {{Ex.:
penkena to go to catch cats}} *Noun*: **penyek**.
Grammar: probably rarely or never used as a
verb. [Asc. guess]

cattail ■ **haale**₁ *N* cattail {{Ex.: *welkohne haale*,
welkohne haale. The cattails are swollen up,
the cattails are swollen up.}} *Similar*: **luppe**₁,
kaamun, **rapsana**; *Verb*: **haale**₂. Meaning: wide
bulrush that grows between lakes. ■ **rapsana** *N*
cattail, tule *Similar*: **luppe**₁, **haale**₁, **kaamun**. Meaning:
type of tule grass, specific type unsure, possibly cattail.

gather cattails ■ **haale**₂ *V* gather cattails {{Ex.:
haalena makke. We go to gather cattails.}}
Noun: **haale**₁.

cattleprod ■ **roc** *N* cattleprod, prod {{Ex.: *kan-was*
ripsa yete rocsum. I will prick it with a
cattleprod.}} Meaning: stick used to prick, prod, or
goad oxen or cattle.

caught

get caught on ■ **yeere** *V* snag, get caught on {{Ex.:
yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka, *yuu-ka*
TiTkunin kan-kamiisa. My shirt got caught on
a nail, and my shirt tore.}} *Similar*: **yerse**.
Grammar: might only occur with -n(i) or

-Smin, or possibly -Ste.

cause ■ **-mpi** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) make, cause, let {{Ex.: *men-was murTumpin*. You made it black (painted it black). *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired out my horse (made it get tired). *Taakampi-me kannis rukse*. You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). *kan-was killempi*. I make it shine. *hassempi!* Anger him!/Make him be angry! *tonnempin-ka kan-liiwruse*. I lost my book (made it get lost). *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). *wattimpiy tooTe!* Carry the meat! *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise*. I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him (made him hurt). *mehempis-ka haysane*. I made them look. *kan-was komympi*. I'm making/letting him rest.}}
Similar: -si₂. Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitivizing suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common.
 ■ **-si₂** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) order, make, cause {{Ex.: *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the padre have/command you (to) do? *kan cileesis*. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. *kan-was ereeSisi*. I make him bathe/bathe him. *neppe kannis maayisi*. This makes me laugh. *kan-was lollesi sinnise*. I make the baby babble. *men kannis sukmusi*. You make me smoke.}} *Similar: -mpi*. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse).

cause to be good ■ **miSSimpi 1** (Made from: **miSSi**, **-mpi**) *V* make good, cause to be good Meaning: to actively make something be good.

cave ■ **saparan** *N* cave Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

cemetery ■ **piramsa** (Made from: **pira**, **-msa**) *N* cemetery, burial ground

certainly ■ **aamane** *Adv* truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely {{Ex.: *hasli-ka amane*. I am really afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time..

chair ■ **Taawar** *Nrevers*. chair, seat {{Ex.: *Tawray men-Taawartak!* Sit in your chair! *innan Taawar*. The chair falls over. *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas*. He went in his car, it doesn't have a seat, his butt will hurt later.}} *Verb: Tawra*. Cultural info.: rich people (more often Spanish than Indian, but both) used whale bones as chairs. Grammar: can also use Tawras (literally think one uses to sit).

chalice ■ **kaalis** (Borrowed from: caliz Spanish) *N* chalice {{Ex.: *imma kaalise*. to show a chalice.}}

Chalon ■ **calon** (Borrowed from: chalon Spanish) *Nplace* Chalon Cultural info.: area near stream and Soledad mountain range. [Attested only once]

chamiso ■ **paayawa** *N* chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info.: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]

change ■ **hukka** *V* change, move {{Ex.: *hukkan-ka saawe*. I changed the song. *hukkapuy!* Move yourself! (for ex. out of the way) *hukkay!* Move (it)! *hukkanin*. (It) changed.}} Grammar: by itself, means to change or move something, including changing where something is by moving it, with -n(i), means something changes or moves on its own. ■ **hukkan** (Made from: **hukka**, **-n₃**) *V* change, move Grammar: something changes or moves on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **hukkani** before another suffix) ■ **huule** *V* change {{Ex.: *huulempin kan-raakatse*. (Someone) caused my name to change. *kan yete huule*. I will change it.}} Grammar: to change something, not to change on its own, meaning seems to be similar with or without -mpi. ■ **riiwi** *V* transform, turn into, change {{Ex.: *kan riiwipu*. I'm transforming myself. *riiwinin*. (It) changed. *kan riiwi*. I change (into something else).}} Meaning: somewhat unclear in what situations one uses this.

chaoticbe chaotic

chaparral ■ **hutya** *N* brush, wood, forest, chaparral
[Me only]

charcoal ■ **sus** *N* coal, coals, carbon, charcoal {{Ex.: *men kata sus murTu*. You are black like coal. *hoTTo ayun sus!* Go bring me coals!}}

chase ■ **yoore** *V* chase {{Ex.: *yooretin kannis waksis*. The coyote kept chasing me. *kan yooreti kayiinase*. I keep chasing the chicken. *kan yoorena kayiinase*. I go to chase the chickens.}} Grammar: usually used with -ti, but not always. Meaning: often used of chasing chickens (probably in order to eat them), but not always.

keep chasing ■ **yooreti** (Made from: **yoore**, -ti) *V*
keep chasing Meaning: exact meaning unsure, could just be used for chase, but often things like chickens that one has to chase around in circles.

chat ■ **riccaspu** (Made from: **ricca**, -spu) *V* chat, converse, have a conversation

cheek ■ **Tammus** *N* cheek {{Ex.: *pukkeSte wak-Tammus*. His cheeks are swelled up.}}

be fat-cheeked ■ **muplu** *V* be fat-cheeked {{Ex.: *mupluSte* fat-cheeked}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: as of a baby. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have big/fat cheeks ■ **katlu** *V* have big/fat cheeks
{{Ex.: *katluSmin wak-hin*. He has a big-cheeked face. *katluSmin-me*. You are a fat-cheeked one. *katluhte* fat-cheeked}}

cheeks

bulge cheeks out ■ **kippu** *V* bulge cheeks out
{{Ex.: *ke, kippuspu!* Listen, bulge your cheeks out! *kippuSte-k sikkot wak-Tammus*. The gopher has his cheeks bulged out.}} Grammar: can include Tammus (cheeks) in the sentence or not, either way means to bulge the cheeks out. Meaning: of the cheeks. [Attested only once]

cherry

wild cherry ■ **pokker** *N*revers. wild cherry, islay
Verb: **pokre**. Cultural info.: people may have eaten them for the nut inside, rather than the fruit, when

cooked it tastes like cooked beans, and people may have overeaten of this and gotten sick. Meaning: fruit about 5/8 inch diameter, wild cherry or hollyleaf cherry. Sci. name: *Prunus ilicifolia* Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

gather wild cherries ■ **pokre** *V*revers. gather wild cherries {{Ex.: *kan pokrena*. I go to gather wild cherries.}} *Noun*: **pokker**. Meaning: also called Spanish Islay. Sci. name: *Prunus ilicifolia* Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

chest ■ **etteS** *N* chest *Synonym*: **tuukay**. Meaning: of the body. [Attested only once] ■ **tuukay** *N* chest
{{Ex.: *hanni-ka-mes tunne nii tuukaytak?* Where do I come up to? Here, on your chest.}} *Synonym*: **etteS**.

chew ■ **hunce** *V* gnaw, chew {{Ex.: *kata kareS huncempi puhuT*. Like the worm makes the bread get chewed.}} Meaning: probably only for insect or animal pests chewing, not for humans eating their food. [Attested only once] ■ **Tikka** *V* chew
{{Ex.: *Tikkay miSSimpi!* Chew it well! *waaka Tikka*. The cow is chewing. *ekwe-me Tikka!* Don't chew (it)!}} *Similar*: **muyku**, **horko**.

swallow without chewing ■ **muyku** *V* swallow without chewing, suck on {{Ex.: *muykuy!* Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!)} *Similar*: **Tikka**, **horko**. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

chia ■ **pattih** *N* chia *Verb*: **patti**. Meaning: seeds, or probably also plants. Sci. name: *Salvia columbariae* Benth. Jepson, p. 868.

gather chia ■ **patti** *V* gather chia {{Ex.: *pattina makke*. We go to gather chia.}} *Noun*: **pattih**.
Sci. name: *Salvia columbariae* Benth. Jepson, p. 868.

chick ■ **pirSana** *N* baby bird, chick *loanword*:
puyiitu. ■ **puyiitu** (Borrowed from: *pollito* Spanish) *N* chick {{Ex.: *icconin puyiitu*. The chick came out.}} *native*: **pirSana**. [Attested only once] ■ **Tanol** *N* chick Meaning: meaning completely unsure. [Attested only once]

moulting chick ■ **miiTis** *N* moulting chick {{Ex.: *ekwe-me paTTis miiTise*. You didn't grab the moulting chick.}} Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just

starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

chicken ■ **kayiina**₁ (Borrowed from: gallina Spanish)
N chicken, hen {{Ex.: *kan yooreti kayiinase*. I keep chasing the chicken. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSis*. The coyote is carrying a chicken. *sawrempiy kayiina!* Fatten the chicken!}}
Verb: **kayiina**₂.

catch chickens ■ **kayiina**₂ *V* catch chickens {{Ex.: *kayiinana makke*. We go to catch chickens.}}
Noun: **kayiina**₁. Meaning: this word may not exist (Ha wasn't sure). [Attested only once]

catch chicken hawks ■ **kaknu** *V* catch chicken hawks {{Ex.: *kaknuna makke*. We go to catch chicken hawks.}} *Noun*: **kaknuh**.

chicken hawk ■ **kaknuh** *N* chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: *kaknu wak-heesentak* The chicken hawk's nest}} *Similar*: **siwkker**; *Verb*: **kaknu**. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

chief ■ **pitan** (Borrowed from: capitan? Spanish?) *N* chief [Me only]

chigger ■ **winsiri**₁ *N* chigger *Verb*: **winsiri**₂. Meaning: tiny red insects that bury themselves in the flesh and make sores (fistulas), causing strong pain, deer and rabbits get them as well as humans.

chiggers

grab chiggers ■ **winsiri**₂ *V* grab chiggers {{Ex.: *winsirina-ka*. I go to grab chiggers.}} *Noun*: **winsiri**₁. Meaning: tiny red insects that burrow into the flesh and cause fistulas, cause strong pain, this could mean catching chiggers to remove them from someone (like delousing), purpose of catching them unclear.

child ■ **sinni**₁ *N* child {{Ex.: *moT-ak miTTeSte men-sinni?* Has your child grown up (is he adult)? *rukkatka uyka sinnikma hussus*. Yesterday, at the house, the children buried and roasted it. *hiruhmin haysa citte sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. *hiswiSmin neppe sinni*. This child has been born.}}
Similar: **sitnun**. Meaning: can be used of any age from a baby (probably even newborn) to someone's adult (grown) child, often translated in Spanish as 'boy' but is a general word for child regardless of gender. ■ **sitnun** *N* child {{Ex.: *ammasi wak-sitnune*. (She) feeds her child. *muuraSte men-sitnun?*

Your child is grown? *kan yete sitnunte*. I will have children. *kan-mes sitnunti*. I am your child. *maaliy men-sitnun!* Cover your child!}}
Similar: **sinni**₁. Meaning: refers to either sons or daughters, but for women, there is no other word for daughter, to women use this word to say 'my daughter' (while the daughter of a man is *ka*); *sitnun* often emphasizes the child being the child of someone in particular, while *sinni* seems to emphasize the age range (child, not adult). ■ **tawre** *N* daughter, son, child *Similar*: **innis**; *Similar*: **mos**. Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward her child (used by female speaker).

conceive child ■ **rutsu** *V* conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: *rutuspun wak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar*: **tunnu**, **usete**, **paaye**. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: **rutus** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

have many children ■ **sushe** *V* have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: *susheyuT sinnikma!* You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

older children of a family (grown) ■ **miTTeSmin** (Made from: ***miTTe**, **-mak**) *N* grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of **miTTeSmin**.

grandchild ■ **paplay** *N* grandchild {{Ex.: *Saanaypuy paplaymak!* Come here, grandchildren!}} Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

have a child ■ **sitnu** *V* have a child {{Ex.: *kan situnpu*. I used to have a child.}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **situn** before -pu or -mu) ■ **sitnunte** (Made from: **sitnun**, **-te**) *V* have children

preschool children ■ **sittiya** (Made from: ***sitti**, **-ya**) *N* small ones, preschool children *Similar*: **kuutYiSmin**. Grammar: plural only, must use **kuutYiSmin** for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

older child of a family ■ **miTTeSmin** (Made from: ***miTTe**, **-Smin**) *N* grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of

miTTemak.

childhood ■ **sinniway** (Made from: **sinni**₁, -way) *N* childhood Meaning: literally time of being a child.

childlike

be childlike ■ ***sinni**₂ *V* be childlike Pronunciation: might be same as sinyi, but unsure. Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: probably includes being young at heart. ■ **sinyi** *V* be childlike, be young {{Ex.: *moT-me sire sinyin?* Is your heart becoming childlike? *sinyi-k wak sire.* His heart is childlike. (He is young at heart).}} Pronunciation: could be same as *sinni. Grammar: with -n(i) means to become childlike. Meaning: may indicate 'be young at heart'.

get/become childlike ■ **sinnipu** (Made from: *sinni₂, -pu) *V* become childlike {{Ex.: *yetee-ka sinnipu.* I will become childlike. *sinnipu-k.* He's becoming childlike.}} Pronunciation: could be pronounced sinyipu. Grammar: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'make oneself childlike'.

children's game ■ **peleeTa** *N* children's game ■ **rakaT** *N* children's game Meaning: meaning unsure, could be a confusion with raakaT 'name'. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

chile ■ **cil** (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) *N* chile {{Ex.: *kaayiSmin cil.* The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). *terpeSte neppe cil.* This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **ciil** before a vowel in the same word)

chile pepper ■ **cil** (Borrowed from: chile Spanish) *N* chile {{Ex.: *kaayiSmin cil.* The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). *terpeSte neppe cil.* This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **ciil** before a vowel in the same word)

chills

get chills ■ **sesson** (Made from: **sesso**, -n₃) *V* get chills Meaning: especially with illness, but also begin to shiver with cold or fear. (Other Pronunc.: **sessoni** before a suffix)

have chills ■ **sesso** *V* shiver, have chills {{Ex.: *sessionin-ka kawtak.* I was shivering at the seashore. *sessionin-ka.* I got chills.}} Meaning: from cold, fear, or illness (for ex. fever).

chin ■ **akkus** *N* chin

Chinese

gather Chinese willow ■ **ripsi** *V* gather Chinese/curly willow {{Ex.: *ripsina* to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} *Noun*: **riipin**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

Chinese person ■ **ciinu**₁ (Borrowed from: cino Spanish) *N* Chinese person

Chinese willow ■ **riipin** *N* curly/Chinese willow *Verb*: **ripsi**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

Chochenyo (Chochenyo people) ■ **coceno** (Borrowed from: chocheño < San Joseño Spanish) *Npersonal* Chochenyo (Chochenyo people)

choke ■ ***sakri** *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. ■ ***takku** *V* choke, get pricked {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak.* He got pricked/He choked. *takkunin-ak eeye.* He was about to choke. *takkunin-ak tooTesum.* He choked on meat. *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak.* He got pricked in the throat by fish bones (choked on them). *huuyi kannis takkumpin.* The (piece of) fish made me choke.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'choke on something, get pricked in the throat' or with -mpi meaning 'choke someone, cause someone to choke'. Meaning: probably only of choking on food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food (for ex. small bones). ■ **ciinu**₂ *V* choke {{Ex.: *kan ciinun ammanum.* I choked on (my) food.}} [Attested only once] ■ **culki**₂ *V* strangle {{Ex.: *yetee-ka-mes culki.* I will strangle you.}} [Tentative] ■ **sakrin** (Made from: *sakri, -n₃) *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: **sakrini** before another suffix) ■ **takkun** (Made from: *takku, -n₃) *V* choke, get pricked Meaning: only of choking on one's food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food such as fish bones. (Other Pronunc.: **takkuni** before a suffix) ■ **woSno** *V* choke {{Ex.: *woSnonin kurkahsum.* (He) choked on roasted corn.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i), meaning to choke on something (not to choke someone), but uncertain.

choose ■ **hisse** *V* choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: *hissey laalak!* Choose a goose! *hissena-ka sitluhminse*. I'm going to separate the small ones. *sawremak hissestap*. The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} *loanword*: **skohe**. ■ **skohe** (Borrowed from: escoger Spanish) *V* choose {{Ex.: *skohe uThin* to choose two}} *native*: **hisse**.

Chowchilla Tribe/people ■ **cawcila** *Npersonal* Chowchilla Tribe/people

Christ ■ **kristus** (Borrowed from: Cristo Spanish) *N* Christ {{Ex.: ...*hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristuse*. ...the holiest Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} Pronunciation: Mutsun words would not normally begin with kr-.

Christian cross ■ **takrus** (Borrowed from: cruz Spanish) *N* cross (Christian) {{Ex.: *maSSa-ka hesu kristus semmonis takrustak*. I believe Jesus Christ died on the cross.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

Christian person ■ **essehtis** (Made partly from: -Ste) *N* Christian *loanword*: **kristYanu**. Grammar: literal meaning and parts of this word very unclear, but esse could refer to Christians wearing more clothing than in the traditional culture, and covering the body more. Meaning: may also mean Christianity. ■ **kristYanu** (Borrowed from: Christiano Spanish) *N* Christian person *native*: **essehtis**. [Ar only, very unsure]

church ■ **hileeSa** (Borrowed from: iglesia Spanish) *N* church {{Ex.: *tukkahte hileeSa*. The church (bell) has rung. *heenti akkun hileeSatka*. The people entered the church.}}

cicada ■ **pama** *N* cicada Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, there could be missing letters between pa and ma. [Attested only once]

cider

manzanita cider ■ **hupicuktuS** (Compound composed of: **cuttus**) *N* manzanita cider Grammar: unclear what hupi means. [Attested only once]

cigar ■ **sikar** (Borrowed from: cigarro Spanish) *N* cigarette, cigar {{Ex.: *sukmuy piina sikar!* Smoke that cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare*. I am smoking one cigarette. *yookoSte sikar*. The cigarette has turned to ash.}} *native*: **sukum**; *native*: **sukmuspis**. (Other Pronunc.: **sikaar** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **sukum**

Nrevers. cigarette, cigar, pipe {{Ex.: *hummit sukum!* Give (me) a cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigarette. *cisnawwas sukum* cigarette of alder}} *Verb*: **sukmu**; *loanword*: **sikar**; *Similar*: **sukmuspis**. Cultural info.: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: **sukuum** before a vowel in the same word)

cigarette ■ **sikar** (Borrowed from: cigarro Spanish) *N* cigarette, cigar {{Ex.: *sukmuy piina sikar!* Smoke that cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare*. I am smoking one cigarette. *yookoSte sikar*. The cigarette has turned to ash.}} *native*: **sukum**; *native*: **sukmuspis**. (Other Pronunc.: **sikaar** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **sukmuspis** (Made from: **sukmu**, -**spis**) *N* cigarette *loanword*: **sikar**; *Similar*: **sukum**. Grammar: less common than simple noun *sukum*, but could be used, literally 'thing people smoke with'. ■ **sukum** *Nrevers*. cigarette, cigar, pipe {{Ex.: *hummit sukum!* Give (me) a cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigarette. *cisnawwas sukum* cigarette of alder}} *Verb*: **sukmu**; *loanword*: **sikar**; *Similar*: **sukmuspis**. Cultural info.: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: **sukuum** before a vowel in the same word)

circular ■ **tiklahte** (Made from: **tikla**, -**Ste**) *perf* round, circular Meaning: flat and round like a hoop, not spherical like a ball.

be circular ■ **tikla** *V* be round/circular *Similar*: **tikrimis**. Grammar: might only be used with -hte, but unsure. Meaning: round and flat like a hoop, not spherical like a ball.

circular winnower basket ■ **tiprin** *N* circular winnower basket *Verb*: **tipri**. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

clam

black clam ■ **hakkaw** *Nrevers*. mussel, clam {{Ex.: *hakkawe wak horkon*. He swallowed the black clam.}} *Verb*: **hakwa**. Meaning: black saltwater mussel is most reliable meaning, may also be black clam, and sometimes extends to mollusks and abalones.

get black clams/mussels ■ **hakwa** *V*revers. get mussels/clams {{Ex.: *inyus-ak hakwaykus*. He went along the road to get mussels. *hakwana-ka*. I'm going to get clams.}} *Noun*: **hakkaw**. Meaning: see hakkaw for types of shellfish.

clay

white clay ■ **huppak** *N*revers. white clay {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka huppaksum*. I smear him with white clay.}} *Verb*: **hupka**. Cultural info.: very fine, starch-like clay that develops in balls under the ground, was used for washing hair and possibly clothing, made suds, was kept moist for use in washing, washed very well. Meaning: may sometimes include a black type of clay as well, but that may be a confusion.

clean ■ ***hapu** *V* clean, wash {{Ex.: *hapuksiy nuk!* Clean it!}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi (possibly meaning clean strongly), Ascension said it couldn't be used by itself. [Tentative] ■ **hapuksi** (Made from: ***hapu**, -ksi) *V* (really) clean Meaning: may mean to really clean something hard or to keep on cleaning, but not clear. ■ **hiswe**, *V* clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: *hiswey!* Clean (the grain)! *hiswehte-k*. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain. ■ **hitko** *V* clean, wipe {{Ex.: *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean your behind! *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper *ara hinTisum-me hittokpu?* Then what did you clean yourself with?}} Pronunciation: Ascension may have been confusing this with hiTTa, so the sounds are somewhat unclear. Grammar: usually used with -pu since one does this to oneself. Meaning: probably only for wiping one's buttocks after defecating, not for cleaning in general. (Other Pronunc.: **hittok** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **hitwi** (Made from: **hitte**, -w-) *V* clean, erase, correct {{Ex.: *moT-mes hitwihte?* Have you cleaned it? *hitwis* washcloth, cleaning rag *hitwinin*. (It) got clean. *hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise?* What do you clean your teeth with? *hitwiSte-k*. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}} *Similar*: **suuma**. Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.

be clean ■ **hathatsi** *V* be clean {{Ex.: *moT nuhu hathatsi pire?* Is the land clean there?}}

Pronunciation: does not fit typical verb patterns,

probably a reduplication. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **miswa** *V* be clean {{Ex.: *miswahte innu*. The road is clean.}} [Attested only once]

clean (by sweeping) ■ **hatta**, *V* rake, sweep, clean {{Ex.: *kan-was hatta*. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. *hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis*. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing (on it). *hattaSte* swept, clean, raked *hattaSmin* raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)}} *Similar*: **wareeri**. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors.

clean the stomach/intestines ■ ***piiti**, *V* clean the stomach/intestines {{Ex.: *kan-was piitipu*. I'm cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.}} *Noun*: **piiti**. Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu. Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). ■ **piitipu** (Made from: ***piiti**, -pu) *V* clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

clear

be clear ■ **carka 2** *V*revers. be clear Meaning: of the sky or weather. (Other Pronunc.: **carak** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **Saccara** *V* be clear Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: possibly of a clear sky, but extremely unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] ■ **tirsi** *V* be clear {{Ex.: *kan ukkisi tirsismin siise*. I'm drinking clear water.}} Meaning: possibly only of things like water, not of weather. ■ **Tahyale** *V* be clear {{Ex.: *Tahyale sii*. The water is clear.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably of water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

clear one ■ **carkasmin** (Made from: **carka**, -Smin)

N white one, clear one Meaning: white of people or body parts, clear of the sky or weather.

clever

be clever ■ **pahca 1** *V* be knowledgeable/smart
 {{Ex.: *pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *pahcamak* knowledgeable people *pahacpu makam sire*. You all know your own hearts.}}
 Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: **pahac** before -pu or -mu)

climb ■ **hope** *V* climb, mount {{Ex.: *hopey tina tappurtak!* Climb up in that tree! *hopey kawaayus!* Mount the horse! *hope hismen taprey*. The sun is climbing up. *hopee-ka*. I'm climbing. *hoptYesmin* a climber *hopsena* to go to climb over and over (or many people climb)}} (Other Pronunc.: **hopee** before one consonant and then another vowel)

climb a hill ■ **para₂** *V* climb a hill {{Ex.: *para makke*. We climb a hill.}} *Noun*: **paarani**. [Attested only once]

cling ■ **soymu** *V* cling Meaning: meaning unclear, Asc. explains as like in a lawsuit. [Attested only once]

clock ■ **hismesis** (Made from: **hisme**, -si, -s) *N* clock
 Meaning: literally 'thing one uses to be/make a day'. ■ **relo** (Borrowed from: *reloj* Spanish) *N* clock {{Ex.: *kan-relo, kan-relokma* my clock, my clocks}}
 Pronunciation: no h on the end, despite Spanish *reloj*, but H notes that it was *relo*, without j, in CA Spanish.

clod ■ **cok** *N* clod {{Ex.: *pina cok*. There is a clod.}} *Similar*: **attar**. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **teron** (Borrowed from: *terron* Spanish) *N* clod *native*: **attar**. [Attested only once]

clod of dirt ■ **attar** *N* clod of dirt, mud {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro*. When I break up dirt clods, my feet hurt. *luuhuninse-me attartak?* Did you get stuck in the mud?}}
Similar: **cok**; *loanword*: **teron**. Cultural info.: has to do with making adobe. Meaning: could also be clump of sugar, but mostly of dirt.

close ■ **kicca** *V* close, lock {{Ex.: *kiccay innu!* Close/lock the door! *kicway!* Unlock (it)! *laakihte kiccas pappeltak*. The key is sitting on top of the book.}} *Similar*: **uuci**. Meaning: may only refer to closing with a key, locking. ■ **maahi** *V* close, cover {{Ex.: *hinTis-me maahiykun?* What

did you go to close? *maahiy looya, amSi woppe sii*. Close the pot so the water will boil. *kan yete maahi uucise*. I will close the door. *mahwi nuk!* Uncover it! *kan-was yete mahwi*. I will open/uncover it later.}} *Similar*: **maali**; *Synonym*: **uuci**; *Similar*: **maaki, maasa**. Meaning: to close any type of vessel or container. ■ **uuci** *V* close, shut {{Ex.: *uuciy tina!* Close that! *uucimpi wak-hiine*. He closes his eyes. *uucihte wak-hin*. His eyes are closed. *ucwi men-innu!* Open your door! *kan yete maahi uucise*. / *kan-was yete uuci innuse*. I will close the door. *hikihte uucistak*. It's hung on the door.}}
Similar: **kicca**; *Synonym*: **maahi**. Grammar: with -mpi or alone, means to close something, with -Ste means something is closed (by someone or on its own), with -n(i) would be expected to mean something closes on its own, but this may not be used. Meaning: of closing eyes, door, etc..

close eyes ■ **peltse** *V* close eyes, blink {{Ex.: *peltsey!* / *pelletsput!* Close your eyes! *peltse-ka hin*. I close my eyes. *pelletsput-ka*. I'm closing my eyes/blinking.}} Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but pelletsput can also mean 'close the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: **pellets** before -pu or -mu)

close one's mouth ■ **mupTu** *V* be closed-mouthed, close one's mouth {{Ex.: *mupTuy-me hay!* / *muppuTuy men-hay!* Close your mouth!}} (Other Pronunc.: **muppuT** before -pu or -mu)

close the eye ■ **mamTa** *V* close the eye, be blind {{Ex.: *mammaTpun*. (He) closed (his) eye.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **mammaT** before -pu or -mu)

close the fist ■ **parci** *V* double up fist, close fist {{Ex.: *parcipuy!* Double up your fist!}} [Attested only once]

close the mouth ■ **muupi** *V* close the mouth {{Ex.: *kan-was yete muupi wak-haaye neppe Taarese*. I will close this man's mouth. (I will fight this man.) *muupipuy / muupiy men-hay!* Close your mouth!}}

cloth ■ **hellemon** *N* cloth, rag {{Ex.: *tina hellemon laakihte*. The rag is hanging right there.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **kiTo** *N* rag, cloth Meaning: rag-like cloth. [Attested only once] ■ **Taapu** (Borrowed

from: trapo Spanish) *N* cloth, clothes {{Ex.: *pina hikihte Taapu*. A cloth is hung there. *tiiru-k TiTkuSte wak-Taapu*. His clothes are all torn up.}} *native: eshen*.

small cloth ■ Suupis (Made from: **suupi**, -s₁) *N* small cloth, handkerchief {{Ex.: *Suupis cunnuy!* Fold the small cloth!}} *Similar: hunnuhpumsa*. Grammar: realted to suupi (tie/sew on), but S instead of s may indicate the thing to be tied on is small. Meaning: literally 'little thing one uses to tie/sew onto something,' primarily a small piece of cloth, but can also be used for handkerchief.

washcloth ■ hitwis (Made from: **hitte**, -w-, -s₁) *N* washcloth, towel {{Ex.: *ekwena men hitwis*. You don't have your towel.}} *Similar: hiTTakpun*.

clothe ■ kitro 1 *V* dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu)

clothes ■ eshen *N* blanket, clothes {{Ex.: *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blankets. *Taakampiy men-eshe*! Bring your blanket! *ekwena-k eshen*. He doesn't have a blanket. *hiTwiy men-eshe*! Spread out your clothes/blanket!}} *Verb: esse₂*; *loanword: roopa*; *loanword: Taapu*; *loanword: saraape*. ■ **hisa** *N* clothes {{Ex.: *kussay men-hisa*! Wash your clothes!}} *loanword: roopa*. [Tentative] ■ **kitroh** (Made from: **kitro**, -h) *N* clothes *loanword: roopa*. Meaning: includes at least dresses, skirts, and pants, possibly other clothing. ■ **roopa** (Borrowed from: ropa Spanish) *N* clothes, clothing {{Ex.: *lalwen roopa*. The clothes are blowing in the wind. *ekwe-ka-mes TiTku men-roopase*. I won't tear your clothes.}} *native: kitroh*; *native: hisa*; *native: eshen*. ■ **Taapu** (Borrowed from: trapo Spanish) *N* cloth, clothes {{Ex.: *pina hikihte Taapu*. A cloth is hung there. *tiiru-k TiTkuSte wak-Taapu*. His clothes are all torn up.}} *native: eshen*.

dress-clothes ■ wistitu (Borrowed from: vestido Spanish) *N* suit, dress-clothes {{Ex.: *miSte wak-wistitu*. His suit is good. *tiiru-k wistitu*. It is really good clothes. *sitluhte-mes men-wistitu*.

Your suit is small on you.}} Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

put clothes on ■ monno *V* dress, put clothes on {{Ex.: *kan-was monnon*. I dressed him. *monnotityuT!* You all keep dressing me!}} *Opp.: Sonwe*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly moonono). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put on clothes ■ esse₂ *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: *essepuy* Dress yourself! *essehte eshenum*. It is covered with a blanket. *eswey nuk!* Undress/uncover him!}} *Noun: eshen*. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing. ■ **kitro 1** *V* dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu)

wash clothes ■ kussa *V* wash clothes, do laundry, wash {{Ex.: *kussapuy men-moohel!* Wash your head! *makke aruuta kussa toroowum*. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. *aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa*. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). *iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne*. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) *aamane kussapaN* truly a laundress}} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

clothing ■ hisa *N* clothes {{Ex.: *kussay men-hisa*! Wash your clothes!}} *loanword: roopa*. [Tentative] ■ **roopa** (Borrowed from: ropa Spanish) *N* clothes, clothing {{Ex.: *lalwen roopa*. The clothes are blowing in the wind. *ekwe-ka-mes TiTku men-roopase*. I won't tear your clothes.}} *native: kitroh*; *native: hisa*; *native: eshen*.

loincloth ■ watkuh *N* loincloth {{Ex.: *watkuh tarahwas* loincloth made of willow}} Cultural info.: worn by men, traditionally made of willow twigs or possibly also of sinews, made of cloth in more recent times. Meaning: unclear exactly what piece of clothing this is.

cloud ■ *meecek *N*revers. cloud *Verb: mecke*. Grammar: appears only with -niS as meeceknIS 'fog'.

■ **ammani 2** *N* cloud {{Ex.: *Taskuhte ammani* The clouds are red.}} Meaning: meaning 'rain' is more common.

cloud up ■ **amenpu** (Made from: **amne**, **-pu**) *V* cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be pronounced amempu (n->m before p). ■ **amne 2** *V* cloud up, get ready to rain {{Ex.: *amenpu Tarah*. The sky is clouding up.}} Grammar: may only have this meaning with **-pu**. (Other Pronunc.: **amen** before **-pu** (or **-mu** if possible))

cloudy

be cloudy ■ **ciwhe** *V* be cloudy, be yellow {{Ex.: *ciwheSte wak-hin*. His eyes are cloudy.}} Meaning: of eyes, as in having cataracts so that the pupil isn't black. ■ **mecke** *Vrevers*. be cloudy {{Ex.: *mecke pire*. The world is cloudy.}} *Noun*: *meecek.

clover ■ **muuren** *N* clover *Similar*: **kiricmin**; *Similar*: **rooreh**; *Verb*: **muure**. Meaning: small clover (smaller than **kiricmin** or **rooreh**) with both red and white flowers, with black along edges of leaves, grows in the spring, good to eat raw, and all the people ate it, tuche in Spanish. ■ **rooreh** *Nrevers*. clover *Verb*: **rorhe**; *Similar*: **kiricmin**; *Similar*: **muuren**. Cultural info.: very good for eating, ate the leaves with vingar and salt. Meaning: large clover species, with pretty flowers and hollow stalks, refers to both the kind with red/purple flowers and the kind with white flowers, both with dark rims of the leaves, larger than **muuren** (smallest) or **kiricmin** (middle size), **rooreh** grows about 2 feet high.

small clover ■ **kiricmin** *N* small clover *Similar*: **muuren**; *Similar*: **rooreh**; *Verb*: **kirici**; *Similar*: **-min**. Meaning: Tomcat flower, probably includes both white and red clover with a black edge to the leaves, but possibly purple clover; larger or taller than **muuren** and smaller or shorter than **rooreh** clover.. Sci. name: *Trifolium tridentatum* Lindl.

gather small clover ■ **kirici** *V* gather small clover {{Ex.: *kiricina makke*. We go to gather small clover.}} *Noun*: **kiricmin**.

gather clover ■ **muure** *V* gather clover {{Ex.: *muurena makke*. We go to gather clover.}} *Noun*: **muuren**. ■ **rorhe** *Vrevers*. gather clover {{Ex.: *rorhena makke*. We go to gather clover.}} *Noun*: **rooreh**. Meaning: see **rooreh** for type of clover.

clown around ■ **isnu** *V* be funny, have fun {{Ex.: *kan isnuSmin*. I'm a funny person. *isnupaN-me amane*. You are truly a jokester. *kan makamse isnumpi*. I make all of you have fun. *isnunin*. It was funny. / He had fun.}} Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

clump up ■ **moyce** *V* bunch/gather together {{Ex.: *moyce waate*. They are coming all bunched together. *haysa moycenin*. They bunched up.}} *Similar*: **rekTe**; *Similar*: **moyle**. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc..

clumped up ■ **moycehte** (Made from: **moyce**, **-Ste**) *perf* bunched up, gathered, together

coal ■ **sus** *N* coal, coals, carbon, charcoal {{Ex.: *men kata sus murTu*. You are black like coal. *hoTTo ayun sus!* Go bring me coals!}}

turn to coals ■ ***suure** *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with **-n(i)** or **-Ste**. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash.

turn to coal ■ **suuren** (Made from: ***suure**, **-n₃**) *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: **suurenⁱ** before another suffix)

coals

bring coals ■ **soTTe** *V* bring coals {{Ex.: *appa: oySosi: maksene soTTeyis*. Father: bring us coals again!}} *Similar*: **sottow**. Pronunciation: pronunciation and entire word unsure. Social use: not in use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

coarse meal ■ **riT** *N* coarse meal {{Ex.: *yikka riTse* to grind coarse meal *arina wak-riT* coarse meal of the flour}} Meaning: usually from wheat.

cocoon rattle ■ **hotokros** *N* cocoon rattle Cultural info.: a rattle for making music, with three or four pods on a stick.

coffee berry ■ **puruuriS** *Nrevers*. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry *Verb*: **purSu**. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus*

californica Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

cognac ■ **kaahas** *N* cognac, brandy [Attested only once]

coil up ■ **tippi** *V* coil up, curl up {{Ex.: *tippihte ippih*. The rattlesnake is coiled up.}} Meaning: coiled like a snake or worm.

colander ■ **koladora** (Borrowed from: coladora Spanish) *N* colander [Attested only once]

cold ■ **tuuris** *Nrevers*. cold {{Ex.: *hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin*. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. *wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum*. We tremble from the cold (shiver), from the heat. *makkesse akkuhte tuuris*. The cold has come upon us. *tuuristak* in the cold}} *Similar: Tahas; Verb: tursi*. Meaning: of weather, air.

the cold ■ **Tahas** *Nrevers*. the cold, coolness {{Ex.: *Tawray Tahastak!* Sit in the cold/coolness!}} *Similar: tuuris; Verb: Tahsa*. Meaning: possibly includes both refreshingly cool and cold like tuuris.

be cold ■ **tursi** *Vrevers*. be cold {{Ex.: *kariy tursin pire*. It's cold outside. *tursin*. It's cold (weather). *yetee-ka tursin*. I'll be cold later. *tursin-ka*. I'm cold. *makkes tursi*. / *maksen tursin*. It's cold to us.}} *Similar: tarsi; Similar: Tahsa; Noun: tuuris*. Grammar: usually, but not always, used with -n(i). Meaning: either of weather (it's cold) or of a person feeling cold (I'm cold), not of something being cold to the touch. ■ **tursin** (Made from: **tursi**, -n₃) *V* be cold Grammar: usually used instead of tursi. (Other Pronunc.: **tursini** before a suffix) ■ **Tahsa** *Vrevers*. be cool, be cold {{Ex.: *kecwiSi hummit sii, hummit sii TahsaSmin!* Quick, give me water, give me cool water! *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise!* I don't want piss (lukewarm drink), I want cool water! *Tahsampiy!* Cool it off (for ex. so we can eat it)!}} *Noun: Tahas; Similar: tursi*. Meaning: of water or things (food, drink, etc.), not weather, possibly not as cold as tursi, refreshingly cool.

die of cold ■ **sosro** *V* die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: *sosronin*. It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste.

Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

be freezing cold ■ **tarsi** *V* be freezing cold *Similar: tursi*. Meaning: colder than tursi, extremely cold. [Attested only once]

be icy/freezing cold ■ **paaci** *V* be icy/freezing cold {{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North wind is icy cold. *paacinin-ka*. I was freezing cold.}} Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

collect ■ **hummen** (Made from: **humme**, -n₃) *V* pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: **hummeni** before another suffix) ■ **rekTe** *V* gather, collect, pile up {{Ex.: *rekTehte gathered*}} *Similar: moyce*. Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ask for and collect ■ **moro** *V* ask for and collect, get {{Ex.: *kan-was moron*. I asked for and collected it. *morooyis!* Go ask for and collect (something)!}} Pronunciation: unclear whether it is mooro or moroo when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **moroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

collect seeds ■ **ama** *V* gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds *Noun: ama, 1*. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

colonialist ■ **moonis** *Nrevers*. white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: *moonis riicasum* in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) *moonisSmak haysa riica, moonis riica*. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} *Verb: monSi*. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

color

paint two colors ■ **cihre** *V* paint two colors {{Ex.: *cihreSte-k*. (Someone) painted it two colors.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

colored

be colored ■ **tuhsu** *V* be dull red colored Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

colorful butterfly ■ **Siwluluk** *N* colorful butterfly
Verb: Siwlu; Similar: mumuLaLuk. Meaning: large and colorful.

comb ■ **ahhes** *Nrevers.* comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hemec'a ahhes!* Bring me a soap root brush! *hanni-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhese!* Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan.* The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.}} *Verb: ahse; Similar: sipuksan.* Cultural info.: Ascension's father made and sold these.. ■ **sipku** *Vrevers.* comb, untangle {{Ex.: *kan sipukpu kan-urihse.* I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} *Noun: sipuksan; Synonym: aha₁, ahse.* Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **sipuk** before -pu or -mu)

large comb ■ **sipuksan** *Nrevers.* large comb {{Ex.: *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan.* The large comb is sharp like a soaproot brush. *sipuksanmak* large combs}} *Verb: sipku; Similar: ahhes.* Meaning: for untangling hair, made of twigs.

little comb ■ **ahhes** *Nrevers.* comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hemec'a ahhes!* Bring me a soap root brush! *hanni-me men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhese!* Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan.* The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.}} *Verb: ahse; Similar: sipuksan.* Cultural info.: Ascension's father made and sold these..

lice comb ■ **palawes** *N* de-louser, lice comb {{Ex.: *hanni men-palawes?* Where is your delousing comb?}} Grammar: may contain -w- 'open, remove' and -s 'instrument nominalizer,' meaning 'thing you (take lice) out with,' but very unsure. [Attested only once]

comb hair ■ ***peNa** (Borrowed from: peina Spanish)
V comb hair {{Ex.: *peNaapuy!* Comb your hair! *wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak ekwe peNaapu.* His head is big, a big-headed one,

he doesn't comb his hair. *amSi-me peNaapu* so that you comb your hair}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **peNa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **aha₁** *V* comb hair {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle ahaapu, peNaapu.* I can't comb my hair. *ahat kannis!* Comb me (my hair)!}} *Synonym: ahse, sipku.* (Other Pronunc.: **ahaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

comb one's hair ■ **peNaapu** (Borrowed from: peinar Spanish) (Made from: ***peNa, -pu**) *V* comb one's hair ■ **sipukpu** (Made from: **sipku, -pu**) *V* comb/untangle one's hair

come ■ ***Taaka** *V* come, arrive {{Ex.: *nahantum-ka Taakan.* I come from there. *kan wattinin watsonwil, yuu-ka Taakanin.* I went to Watsonville, and I came back. *hiTTew Taakan uuyakse.* The wind arrives in the evening. *Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis.* He's arriving this day. *Taakampiy nuk!* Bring/carry it! *wak Taakampin Tentak.* He brought/carried it on the train. *Taakampin-ka siise.* I brought water. *TaksaSte haysa.* They have arrived.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) (meaning come/arrive), -mpi (meaning bring/carry), or rarely with -Ste. ■ **Taakan** (Made from: ***Taaka, -n₃**) *V* come, arrive (Other Pronunc.: **Taakani** before a suffix) ■ **waate** *V* come {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe.* Here comes the Padre. *Tumyu-ka waate.* I come smiling. *hinTise-me waate meese?* What is important to you? What matters to you? *nuhu wak-waates.* There are his footprints. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin.* It wasn't long until it dried out. *waatena kawranin.* It is about to end. *waate hilwinin ammani.* The rain is about to end.}} *Similar: watti.* Grammar: used in several special constructions.

many of a bird species come ■ **heskohte perf**
many of a bird species come {{Ex.: *tollon haysa waate heskohte.* They come, many of a species of bird (possibly sandpipers). *heskohte* many of this species of bird come}} *Similar: -Ste.* Grammar: appears to be a verb with -hte, but the meaning and grammar are unclear (Ascension said there is no word hesko, and it is not clear why this means that

a large number of these birds come). Meaning: a particular species of bird, possibly a type of sandpiper. [Tentative]

North wind comes ■ **wakna** *V* freeze, North wind comes {{Ex.: *makkese waknanin*. It froze on us.}} *Noun*: **wakni**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the weather getting cold/freezing. [Tentative]

come here ■ **haayi 2** *V* (call to) come here {{Ex.: *haayiSte*. (She) has come here.}} Pronunciation: less common usage.

come here(!) ■ **haayi 1** *Command* come here! {{Ex.: *haayi makam, kan-paplay!* Come here, my grandchildren! *haayiyuT!* / *haayi makam!* Come here! (more than one person) *haayi kannis-me, he'e, he'e!* You come here to me, yes, yes!}} Pronunciation: when used with -yuT to more than one person, could be pronounced either *haayiyuT* (regular form) or *haayiT* (irregular form). Grammar: common usage. Meaning: to someone nearby.

come in (tide) ■ **melle** *V* come in (tide) {{Ex.: *mellen*. The tide comes in.}} Pronunciation: Ascension was unsure of this word. Meaning: of the sea rising with the tide. [Attested only once]

come on! ■ **hittYe 1** *Command* come on!, let's go! {{Ex.: *hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go to see the hot springs! *hittYe makke paytana!* Let's go hunting! *hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne!* Let's go home so you don't get rained on!}} Grammar: most common usage. ■ **yuuma₂** *Command* come on! {{Ex.: *yuuma makke haTTamu!* Come on, let's fight each other!}} [Tentative]

come out ■ **icco** *V* come out {{Ex.: *iccon kannis pattYan*. I am bleeding. (Blood is coming out of me.) *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *wak-poloc iccoSte*. His navel is stuck out (he has an outie bellybutton). *icompiy!* Take it out! *icompina-ka aNNise*. I go to bring something else out. *iconin haysa*. They came out. *hoTTo, iccoy niitum!* Go, come out of there! *iccon aawe*. The morning star came out.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means something comes out on its own (often something inanimate like blood,

but can be a person), with -mpi means one brings/takes something out, with neither means come out on its own, but possibly indicates a person chooses to go out.

■ **iccon** (Made from: **icco**, -n₃) *V* come out Grammar: to come out on its own, often of blood, water, saliva, stars, or other inanimate object. (Other Pronunc.: **iconi** before a suffix)

come take away ■ **kitaawu** (Borrowed from: *quitar* Spanish) (Made from: ***kita**, -wu) *V* come take away

come to ■ ***ahsi₂** *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin*. He/She recovered from a serious illness. *kan yete ahsin*. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ **ahsin** (Made from: ***ahsi₂**, -n₃) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix) ■ **tunne₁** *V* come to, end, reach to {{Ex.: *nuhu tunne cupkaSmin*. The white part (paint) goes to there. *nii-mes tunne*. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. *ni-k tunnen*. It comes to here.}} *Noun*: **tunne₂**; *Similar*: **tuune**. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

come to (do) ■ **-wu** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) come to (do) {{Ex.: *haayi ammauwu!* Come to eat! *riccawus-ka*. I came here to talk (to him/her).}} *Opp.*: -na₁; *Similar*: -yni. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to come to do (the action)' (venitive), less common suffix for -yni. ■ **-yni** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) come to (do) {{Ex.: *kan-mes hayweynin*. I have come to see you. *ammayni-ka*. I come to eat. *wareepuyni-ka-mes*. I come to visit you.}} *Opp.*: -na₁; *Similar*: -wu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to come to do (the action)' (venitive), more common suffix for -wu.

come to ... ■ **waate ...nin** (Phrasal verb composed of: **waate**, -n₃, -n₁) *V* will have ...ed, come to ... {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Grammar: *waatena ...nin* can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

come together ■ **huntari** (Borrowed from: *juntar* Spanish) *V* join, unite, come together {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese huntari* / *huntari-ka neppe Taarese*. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this

man.}} *native*: **himme**. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone.

come up ■ **akke 2** *V* dawn, come up {{Ex.: *akkeste*

It has dawned.}} *Similar*: **Tuhhi**. Meaning: of the sun. ■ **mokko** *V* be born, sprout, come up {{Ex.: *kan mokkonin miSontak*. I was born at the Mission. *yete-k mokko*. He will be born/ It will sprout. *mokkohte wak-sit*. Her teeth came in. *ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin*. He was born, was born through sin. (was conceived in sin)}} Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used of animals being born.

command ■ **-y Suff.** (*V*) command {{Ex.: *maanay sottow!* Put out the fire! *wattiniy!* Go! *piTTey nuk!* Tie it up! *uttupuy men-somreru men-mooheltak!* Put your hat on your head! *miSSimpiy men-hiSSen!* Do your work well!}} Grammar: add to a verb, makes a command to one person (tell one person to do the verb), do not use -se/-e on object when using this, if object is 'it' use nuk (singular imperative). ■ **howso₁** *V*revers. order, command {{Ex.: *makkese howsoksi*. He commands us. *howsohne-me*. You are ordered. *wak hiSSe himah'ase wak howsohne*. He does everything he's ordered to. *hinTise-ka-mes howson?* What did I order you to do? *howsomsa commandments amSi makke hiSSe hoowospu*. So that we do the shouting (convey (God's) message).}} *Noun*: **hoowos**. Meaning: with -pu, may have a metaphorical meaning of spreading God's word, evangelizing. (Other Pronunc.: **hoowos** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

command (go do!) ■ **-k Suff.** (*V*) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: *eTTesuk!* Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to the suffix -su to mean 'go do the verb!', can only go on the suffix -su.

command (go do) ■ **-yis Suff.** (*V*) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: *citteyis!* Go dance! *uttuyisyuT!* You all go to put (it somewhere)! *haraayis nuk!* Go to give it! *huupuyis tooTe!* Go buy meat!}} *Similar*: **-na₁**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a command meaning 'go to (do the verb)!', followed by -yuT for more than one person, as with regular command -y, do not use -se/-e on object (motion/andative imperative).

command (plural) ■ **-yuT Suff.** (*V*) command (plural) {{Ex.: *ammayuT tooTe!* You all eat meat! *wattiniyuT!* You all go away! *haraayisyuT!* You all go give (it)! *haratyuT!* You all give (it) to me! *yaayuT!* Here, you all (take it)! *haayiyuT!* You all come here!}} Grammar: add to verb to make a command to more than one person (tell more than one to do the verb) (plural imperative), as with -y do not use -se/-e on object, can rarely be added to words other than verbs (for ex. yaa), can be added to inherent command verbs to make a plural command (for ex. haayi). (Other Pronunc.: **-T** after the verb huuyu)

commandments ■ **howsomsa** (Made from: **howso₁**, **-msa**) *N* commandments [Attested only once]

commit suicide ■ **harikpu** (Made from: **harki**, **-pu**) *V* knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative] ■ **liikipu** (Made from: **liiki**, **-pu**) *V* kill oneself, commit suicide

companion ■ **onyen** (Made from: **onye**, **-n₂**) *N* companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural is onyemak. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

look for a companion ■ **onye** *V*revers. accompany, look for a companion {{Ex.: *amSi haysa onyeti diyoose* so that they might accompany God *wak oneypustap*. He was accompanied. *kan-was oneypu*. I accompany him. *kan-onyen / kan-onyenmak / kan-onyemak* my friends/companions/neighbors *haysa onyente*. They have a companion. *onye-ka-mes*. I (will) accompany you. *kan onye. / onye-ka*. I'm looking for a companion. *onyet kannis!* Accompany me!}} *Noun*: **ooney**; *Similar*: **huywe**, **yaaTi**; *Noun*: **oneeya**. Pronunciation: this word was pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly because it is common and would be used a lot even by people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to mean 'a companion/friend/etc.', but can occasionally mean 'to look for a companion'. (Other Pronunc.: **oney** before -pu or -mu)

seeking of a companion ■ **ooney** *N*revers. seeking of a companion *Verb*: **onye**. Grammar: relationship to oneeya unsure. Meaning:

meaning unsure. [Tentative]

compass direction ■ tammari *N* a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with -was as tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the directions from which the wind can come (name of type of wind and the compass direction), but unknown which direction. [Asc. guess]

compatriot ■ umaaya *N* compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin*. The PahSins, who are our compatriots. *kan-umaayakma* my compatriots}} *Similar: oneeya*. Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to Europeans.

complain ■ ruunu *V* purr, complain {{Ex.: *ruunu-k penyek*. The cat is purring. (It's purring, the cat.) *iinate-k, wak ruunu*. He's sick, he's complaining. *ruunu-k*. He's complaining}} *Similar: tiye*; *Similar: roono*. Meaning: meaning of 'complain' is usually of a sick person complaining but can probably be used for complaining in general too, meaning of cat purring is not negative. ■ **tiye** *V* complain, moan, grumble {{Ex.: *ekwe-me tiye*. You don't complain. *ekwes men tiye sennehne?* Don't you complain (if) stung?}} *Similar: ruunu*. Meaning: similar to one menaing of ruunu.

complete ■ tuppumpi (Made from: ***tuppu**, -**mpi**) *V* finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own).

completely ■ aman *quant* much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}}

be completely ■ aymu *V* be pure, be completely, be only {{Ex.: *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is pure. *aymuhte tiiwismak*. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}} Grammar: only appears with -hte.

computer ■ pesoypuSmin (New word made from: **pesyo**, -**pu**, -**Smin**) *N* computer

conceal ■ arse 2 *V* conceal, hide {{Ex.: *arsey nuk!* Conceal it!}} Meaning: this meaning is somewhat unsure in the Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: **ares** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

conceive ■ tunnu *V* conceive, get pregnant {{Ex.: *tunnuhte, wak paayes*. She conceived, she was pregnant.}} *Similar: rutsu, usete, paaye*. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself. ■ **usetu** *V* conceive, get pregnant *Similar: tunnu, rutsu, paaye*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

conceive child ■ rutsu *V* conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: *rutuspun wak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar: tunnu, usete, paaye*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: **rutus** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

conch ■ haakaT *N* ornament of conch shell, conch {{Ex.: *miSmin haakaT, haSSan ya* a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

condor ■ wassaka *N* condor {{Ex.: *wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun*. The condor came out (was born/hatched) to fly.}} Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: *Gymnogyps californianus*, Dawson p. 1717.

hunt condors ■ waska₂ *V* hunt condors {{Ex.: *waskana makke*. We go to hunt condors.}} Meaning: California condor, similar to a turkey buzzard but larger, called chupilote or aura in Spanish. Sci. name: *Gymnogyps californianus*, Dawson p. 1717.

cone

pinecone ■ sak *N* pinecone, pinenut, pine *Similar:*

hireeni; *Verb: saake*. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

confess ■ komhe (Borrowed from: *confesar* Spanish) *V* confess {{Ex.: *paaTese-ka komhe*. I confess

to the Father. *komhe-kas haysa yete*. They will confess to me. *men hiSSe kuutYi men-komhese*. You make your confession short.}}

native: Samalpu. Meaning: in a religious sense. ■

okye₁ *V* confess {{Ex.: *okeypuy kanne-me semmon!* Confess yourself before you die! *okyeway* confession time}} Meaning: in a religious sense. (Other Pronunc.: **okey** before -pu or -mu) ■ **Samalpu** (Made partly from: **-pu**) *V* confess {{Ex.: *Samalpimsasum hitwipuyuT!* Cleanse yourselves through your confessions!}} *loanword: komhe*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: in the religious sense. [Ar + Asc. guess]

confession ■ **komhes** (Made from: **komhe**, **-s₁**) *N* confession Meaning: in the religious sense. ■ **Samalpimsa** (Made from: **Samalpu**, **-msa**) *N* confession

congeal ■ **aTTa₁** *V* freeze, congeal, set {{Ex.: *aTTaste = aTTasmin*. congealed, congealed one}}

conical seed basket ■ **siwewy** *Nrevers*. conical seed basket {{Ex.: *hiSSe-k siwewe*. He's making a conical seed basket.}} *Similar: simirin*; *Verb: siwye*. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

conscious

regain consciousness ■ ***ahsi₂** *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin*. He/She recovered from a serious illness. *kan yete ahsin*. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ **ahsin** (Made from: ***ahsi₂**, **-n₃**) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix)

conserve ■ **ammi 3** *V* keep, conserve {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ammisi kan-riicase* I don't conserve (keep) my language.}}

constipated ■ **payciSte** (Made from: ***payci**, **-Ste**) *perf* constipated

be constipated ■ ***payci** *V* be constipated {{Ex.: *paycinin-ka*. I got constipated. *ekwe-ka paycin*. I don't get constipated. *kan ekwe-ka payciSte*. I'm not constipated.}} Grammar:

appears only with -n(i) or -Ste.

get constipated ■ **paycin** (Made from: ***payci**, **-n₃**) *V* get constipated

consume ■ **suuyumpi** (Made from: **suuyu**, **-mpi**) *V* use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something, melt something (cause it to melt).

content

be content ■ **hewceyi** *V* be content {{Ex.: *kan hewceyi, ussi-ka hiS'tate*. I am content, because I have (my) things.}} Pronunciation: not one of the typical verb shapes.

continually ■ **ciira** *Adv* always, continually {{Ex.: *ciira-k haysane kuwa*. She always talks to them that way.}} *Synonym: hiimi*.

walk continually ■ **Tutsu** *V* walk continually {{Ex.: *Tutsumpi wak*. He is made to walk continuously.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

continue ■ ***onSe** *V* keep, continue Grammar: only appears with -pu. Meaning: can mean either to physically keep (have) something, or can mean to keep on doing something, but meaning is somewhat unsure. ■ **onSepu** (Made from: ***onSe**, **-pu**) *V* keep, continue

conversation

have a conversation ■ **riccaspu** (Made from: **ricca**, **-spu**) *V* chat, converse, have a conversation

converse ■ **riccaspu** (Made from: **ricca**, **-spu**) *V* chat, converse, have a conversation

cook ■ **hikku 2** *V* cook {{Ex.: *miSSimpi hikkumpiy!* Cook it well! *hikkuSte* cooked}} ■ **kusneru** (Borrowed from: *cosinero* Spanish) *V* cook *native: tumme*. ■ **tumme** *V* make food, cook {{Ex.: *kan tumme*. I'm cooking. *tummeti* to cook a feast (keep cooking)}} *loanword: kusneru*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

posole-maker ■ **poslopaN** (Borrowed from: *posole/pozole* Spanish) (Made from: **poslo**, **-paN**) *N* posole-maker *loanword: posoleeru*. ■ **posoleeru** (Borrowed from: *posole/pozole* Spanish) *N* posole-maker *native: poslopaN*.

cooked ■ **hikkuSte** (Inflected form of: **hikku**, **-Ste**) *perf* cooked, ripe

cooking basket ■ **siuwen** *N* cooking basket {{Ex.: *haypu wak wak-siowane*. She sees her cooking

basket.}} Meaning: a large, coiled cooking bowl with a pyramid in the bottom, might also be used for a pack basket for carrying berries when berrying, carried by a strap put over the forehead or neck, but more likely only for the cooking basket.

cool

be cool ■ **Tahsa** *Vrevers*. be cool, be cold {{Ex.: *kecwiSi hummit sii, hummit sii TahsaSmin!* Quick, give me water, give me cool water! *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise!* I don't want piss (lukewarm drink), I want cool water! *Tahsampiy!* Cool it off (for ex. so we can eat it)!}} **Noun: Tahas**; *Similar: tursi*. Meaning: of water or things (food, drink, etc.), not weather, possibly not as cold as tursi, refreshingly cool.

cool off ■ **Tahsampi** (Made from: **Tahsa**, **-mpi**) *V* cool off Grammar: to cool something off, not cool off on one's own. Meaning: of a drink or food or other thing, not the weather.

coolness ■ **Tahas** *Nrevers*. the cold, coolness {{Ex.: *Tawray Tahastak!* Sit in the cold/coolness!}} *Similar: tuuris*; *Verb: Tahsa*. Meaning: possibly includes both refreshingly cool and cold like tuuris.

cooper hawk ■ **koonu** *N* cooper hawk [Attested only once]

coot ■ **yuran** (Made from: **yura**₂, **-n**₂) *N* mudhen, coot *Verb: yura₂. Cultural info.: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Meaning: American coot. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557.*

catch/hunt coots ■ **yura**₂ *V* catch/hunt mudhens/coots {{Ex.: *kan yete yura*. I will go to catch coots. *yuraana makke*. We go coot-hunting.}} **Noun: yuran**. Cultural info.: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557. (Other Pronunc.: **yuraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

copy ■ **osse** *V* copy, imitate {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete osse*. I will imitate you.}}

coral snake ■ **ruuruma** *N* coral snake Meaning: with transverse stripes, more aggressive than a viper.

cord ■ **riires** *N* cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: *kan meheesi riirese*. I'm looking at the bowstring.}} Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc.

guess] ■ **ruk** *N* cord, (bow)string {{Ex.: *ayun-me hurekwaw ruk!* Bring me the sinew cord! *kan ruuka neppe rukse*. I'm twisting this cord.}} *loanword: kapresto*. Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

cork ■ **maakis** (Made from: **maaki**, **-s**₁) *N* cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

corn

tool for handling corn ■ **Tipil** *N* tool for handling corn Meaning: possibly also for storing or processing corn, exact meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

roasted corn ■ **kurkah** *N* roasted corn, pinole {{Ex.: *amSi-ka hiSse kan-kurkahse*. In order to make my pinole. *hooyona-ka kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn. *muttYey kurkah!* Eat roasted corn dry! *kurkahmak* roasted corn (more than one)}}}

corn stew ■ **posol** (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *Nrevers*. posole (corn stew) {{Ex.: *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. *itSa posol hiwan*. The posole just arrived. *kan meheesi posoole*. I'm looking at the posole.}} *Verb: poslo*. (Other Pronunc.: **posool** before a vowel in the same word)

corner ■ **Sukin** *N* corner {{Ex.: *pina Sollon Sukintak*. A mouse is there in the corner.}}

cornmeal

eat roasted cornmeal ■ **SuttYa** *V* eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

make cornmeal/acorn mush ■ **hatlu** *Vrevers*. make mush {{Ex.: *murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi*. Because I will make acorn mush at night. *ney'a-ka hatlun, okse-ka hatlus*. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.}} **Noun: hatul**. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

corns ■ **yiswanimsa** (Made from: **yiswa**, **-n**₃, **-msa**) *N* corns Meaning: on feet. [Attested only once]

corpse ■ **seemo** *N* dead one, corpse {{Ex.: *seemo wak-piretka*. In the land of the dead.

Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. *illompi haysa seemokmase*. They burn the dead ones.}} Meaning: either the corpse itself, or someone who has passed away.

corral ■ **kooral** (Borrowed from: corral Spanish) *N* corral {{Ex.: *uuciy kawaayukma kooraltak!* Close the horses in the corral!}} [Attested only once]

correct ■ **atwemi** (Made from: **atwe**, **-mi**) *V* correct Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, may be literally 'watch out for someone' in the sense of monitoring what that person does (and correcting them). [Attested only once] ■ **hitwi** (Made from: **hitte**, **-w-**) *V* clean, erase, correct {{Ex.: *moT-mes hitwihte?* Have you cleaned it? *hitwis* washcloth, cleaning rag *hitwinin*. (It) got clean. *hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise?* What do you clean your teeth with? *hitwiSte-k*. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}} *Similar*: **suuma**. Grammar: probably comes from *hitte* and **-w-**, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.

corrupt ■ **uywi** *V* corrupt Pronunciation: may be related to *uypa*. Meaning: to persuade someone to help commit a crime. [Attested only once]

be corrupt ■ **aru** *V* be corrupt {{Ex.: *arusminse-me?* Are you corrupt?}} Meaning: sexually corrupt. [Attested only once]

cottontail

hunt cottontail rabbits ■ **yuure** *V* hunt cottontail rabbits {{Ex.: *yuurena makke*. We go to hunt cottontail rabbits.}} *Noun*: **yuuren**. Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike *weeren*), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: *Lepus auduboni*.

cottontail rabbit ■ **yuuren** *N* cottontail rabbit *Verb*: **yuure**; *Similar*: **yuteh**; *Similar*: **weeren**. Meaning: rabbit with white tail (unlike *weeren*), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: *Lepus auduboni*.

cottonwood

gather cottonwood ■ **porpo** *V* gather cottonwood {{Ex.: *porpona* to go to gather cottonwood}} *Noun*: **porpor**. Meaning: the only variety that was

native to the area, Fremont cottonwood. Sci. name: *Populus fremontii* Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

Fremont cottonwood

■ **porpor** *N* Fremont cottonwood *Verb*: **porpo**. Meaning: only cottonwood variety native to the area, other non-native trees were also called cottonwood. Sci. name: *Populus fremontii* Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

cough ■ **tohher** *Nrevers*. cough {{Ex.: *kecwisi kannis waate kan-tohher*. My cough is coming to me soon.}} *Verb*: **tohre**. [Attested only once] ■ **tohre** *Vrevers*. cough {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka tohre*. I'm not coughing/don't have a cough. *tohrenin-ak*. He got a cough. *murtey-ka tohre*. I cough in the night. *tohreSmin* person who coughs a lot (for ex. has a serious cough) *toherpu-k tollon maTTerum*. I cough from a lot of tobacco.}} *Noun*: **tohher**; *Noun*: **toohor**. (Other Pronunc.: **toher** before **-pu** (or **-mu** if possible)) ■ **toohor** *Nrevers*. cough *Verb*: **tohre**.

get a cough ■ **tohren** (Made from: **tohre**, **-n₃**) *V* get a cough (Other Pronunc.: **tohreni** before a suffix)

count ■ **nanne** *V* count {{Ex.: *nanney nuk!* Count it/them! *nanneput kannis!* Count me (in a list)! *nanneyuT kuTrah!* You all count the belts!}}

counter

game counter ■ **suTe** *N* game counter Meaning: counters to use in counting points in the Tallik stick game. [Attested only once]

cover ■ **esse₂** *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: *essepuy* Dress yourself! *essehte eshenum*. It is covered with a blanket. *eswey nuk!* Undress/uncover him!}} *Noun*: **eshen**. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing. ■ **maahi** *V* close, cover {{Ex.: *hinTis-me maahiykun?* What did you go to close? *maahiy looya, amSi woppe sii*. Close the pot so the water will boil. *kan yete maahi uucise*. I will close the door. *mahwi y nuk!* Uncover it! *kan-was yete mahwi*. I will open/uncover it later.}} *Similar*: **maali**; *Synonym*: **uuci**; *Similar*: **maaki**, **maasa**. Meaning: to close any type of vessel or container. ■ **maaki** *V* cover {{Ex.: *kan-was yete maaki*. I will cover it. *hanni maakis?* Where is the cap (for ex. of a car radiator)? *maakihte-k*. It's covered. *maakinin*. It covered (itself, on its own).}}

Similar: maali; Similar: maasa, maahi. Meaning: to cover something with a small opening, like a bottle, plugging or corking the opening, possibly also plugging holes in a fence or such. ■ **maali** *V* cover {{Ex.: *maaliy men-sitnun!* Cover your child!}} *Similar: maasa; Similar: maaki; Similar: maahi.*

Meaning: cover someone with a blanket. [Tentative] ■ **massa** *V* cover {{Ex.: *massay looya!* Cover the pot! *maswey maTter!* Uncover the tobacco! *massanin niSSa, massanin men-ennen.* This got covered, your writing got covered. *kan-was yete maswe.* I will uncover it later.}} *many objects: maasa.* Meaning: to cover just one thing, for covering a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc.. ■ **tappa₂** *V* cover {{Ex.: *tappapu* to cover oneself}} Meaning: this word is very unsure, may be a confusion between Spanish 'tapar' and tappa 'to fit'. [Attested only once] ■ **titi** *V* cover {{Ex.: *wak-mes titin.* He covered you with his shoulder.}} Meaning: possibly only of sheltering with one's shoulder, meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

uncover self ■ **wisolpu** (Made from: *wislo, -pu) *V* uncover self [Tentative]

uncover ■ ***wislo** *V* uncover {{Ex.: *sesorpu, wisolpu pappel.* The book swells, it uncovers itself.}} Grammar: may only occur with -pu, Asc. said it could not be used as wislo. Meaning: probably of the cover of a book or such coming off, unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **wisol** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **wetse** *V* uncover {{Ex.: *wetsepuy men-huttu!* Uncover your belly! *wetsepuy!* Uncover yourself! *wetsepuy men-huttu!* Uncover your belly!}} ■ **wissa₁** *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak.* She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa.* I uncover him (of his clothing).}} *Similar: wakci, waaha₁.* Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

get/become covered ■ **massan** (Made from: **massa**, -n₃) *V* get/become covered Meaning: one thing gets covered (for ex. a pot). (Other Pronunc.: **massani** before another suffix)

be covered in ivy ■ **nissi₂** *V* be covered in ivy {{Ex.: *kan nissiSte.* I am covered in ivy. *nissinin-ka.* I became covered in ivy.}} *Noun: nissi₁.* Meaning: meaning unsure, not clear that this was used often, may just be the verb for the noun 'ivy,' which would usually be expected to mean 'to collect/harvest ivy'.

cover one's self ■ **uupi₁** *V* cover one's self {{Ex.: *uupihite makse koc amne.* We're covered (with extra clothes) when it rains.}} Meaning: for ex. with extra clothing, rain gear, when it rains, but unsure whether meaning is more general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cover several things ■ **maasa** *V* cover several things {{Ex.: *kan maasa nepkamse.* I am covering these. *hatte maasaykun?* Who went to cover (them)?}} *Similar: maali; one object: massa; Similar: maaki, maahi.* Meaning: to put a cover or lid or cloth on top of several things to protect them (only for more than one thing).

cover the head ■ **wollo** *V* cover the head {{Ex.: *huunapuy men-moohel, yuu-me wollopuy!* Cure your head, and cover your head! *wolloy nuk!* Cover it (someone's head)!}} Pronunciation: can be pronounced wello, both equally good pronunciations.

cover with ashes ■ **cirse** *V* cover with ashes {{Ex.: *cirseSte* covered with ashes}}

cover with blankets ■ **Tatta** *V* cover with blankets {{Ex.: *kan-mes Tatta.* I cover you with several blankets. *Tattahte-me eeTe.* You sleep covered with layers of blankets *Tattahte-me eshen.* You're well-covered with blankets.}} Meaning: only used for covering with more than one blanket, layers of blankets, well-covered with several blankets.

cover with dirt ■ **maaka** *V* cover with dirt {{Ex.: *kan maaka.* I am covering it with dirt.}} *Similar: maka.* Meaning: mostly used for spreading a little dirt over seeds when planting them, Ascension states meaning is different from maka.

covet ■ **icle** *V*revers. envy {{Ex.: *iclen-ka.* I envy (someone).}} *Noun: iicel.* Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. [Tentative] ■ **iclen** (Made from: **icle**, -n₃) *V* envy (Other Pronunc.: **icleni** before another suffix)

covet a woman ■ ***emre** *V* covet a woman {{Ex.: *men-kas emren.* You covet me (said by a

woman).}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: possibly also for coveting and envying more generally. ■ **emren** (Made from: *emre, -n₃) *V* envy, covet a woman

cow ■ **waaka** (Borrowed from: vaca Spanish) *N* cow {{Ex.: *waaka Tikka*. The cow is chewing. *hickun-kas waaka*. The cow hooked me on its horns.}}

cowboy ■ **wakeeru** (Borrowed from: vaquero Spanish) *N* cowboy {{Ex.: *witihnis wakeeru*. The cowboy was knocked down.}}

cowlick ■ **tappis** *N* cowlick {{Ex.: *kan-tappis* my cowlick}} Meaning: might also include top point of head.

cow's tail ■ **kok** *N* cow's tail *loanword*: **tuupuy**. [Attested only once]

coyote ■ **ma'yan** (Borrowed from: unknown Soledenyo) *N* coyote *native*: **wakSiS**. ■ **wakSiS** *N* coyote {{Ex.: *wakSiS kannis yoores*. The coyote chased me. *wakSiS kannis kasse*. The coyote bites me. *kan-was meheesi wakSiSe*. I see it, the coyote. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSiS*. The coyote brings a chicken.}} *Similar*: **riisuy**; *loanword*: **ma'yan**; *Verb*: **wakSi**.

hunt coyotes ■ **wakSi** *V* hunt coyotes {{Ex.: *wakSina makke*. We go to hunt coyotes.}} *Noun*: **wakSiS**.

coyote pup ■ **riisuy** *N* coyote pup {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe riisuye*. I'm looking at that coyote pup.}} *Similar*: **wakSiS**.

crack ■ **atki** *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: *atki-ka yuu-ka haraana*. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} *Similar*: **wacki**. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people. ■ **hatte₂** *V* crack, split {{Ex.: *kan-was hatte pire*. I will crack it (of earth, dirt). *hatteSte pire*. The earth is cracked/split. *hattenin*. (It) cracked.}} *Similar*: **wacki**. Meaning: of ground, earth, dirt. ■ **tipso** *V* snap, crack Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: unclear whether it indicates the snapping/cracking noise, or actually breaking. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **wacik** *Nrevers*. crack

{{Ex.: *wetreSte-k wak-wacik*. Her crack is big.}} *Verb*: **wacki**. Meaning: taboo (dirty) word, at least when referring to a person, not specified which body orifice. [Attested only once] ■ **wacki** *Vrevers*. crack, split {{Ex.: *kan-was wackin piinase sippose*. I split that feather (down the middle). *wackinin pire*. The earth cracked (as in an earthquake). *wackiSte pire*. The ground is cracked. *wackihne horpey sippos*. The feather is split down the middle. *kan-was yete wacki*. I will split it.}} *Similar*: **hatte₂**; *Similar*: **atki**; *Similar*: **sacki**; *Noun*: **wacik**. Grammar: without -ni, to crack/split something, with -ni, to crack/split on its own. Meaning: used of the earth, sticks, feathers, etc.. ■ **wackin** (Made from: **wacki**, -n₃) *V* crack, split Grammar: to crack or split open on its own, not to split something.

make crackling noise ■ **tokse** *V* rumble, make crackling noise {{Ex.: *tokseksi sikken*. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.}} Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something.

crack joints ■ **tonso** *V* crack joints {{Ex.: *tonso wak-issuse*. (He) cracks his joints.}} Meaning: to crack one's finger/knuckle joints by pulling on or stretching fingers, may also apply to making other joints crack.

crack open ■ **tokle** *V* pop, burst, crack open {{Ex.: *tokley!* Pop/burst (it)! *toklehte-k*. It's popped/burst. *toklenin*. (It) popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. ■ **toklen** (Made from: **tokle**, -n₃) *V* pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **tokleni** before a suffix)

crackle ■ **raTsa** *V* crackle {{Ex.: *raTsaksi*. (It's) really crackling.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

cradle ■ **Tolles** *N* cradle, baby basket *Similar*: -s₁. Meaning: probably literally the thing you cradle/wrap with, with -s, but base verb unknown. [Me. + Asc. guess]

cramp

have a cramp (in neck) ■ **raanu** *V* have a cramp/pain (in neck) {{Ex.: *raanunin-ka*. I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

cramp (feet) ■ **wirhe** *V* tire, cramp (feet) {{Ex.: *wirheSte* tired/cramped (of feet)}} [Attested only once]

crane ■ **tures** *Nrevers*. crane, sandhill crane *Verb*: **tuu**; *Verb*: **turse**. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

hunt/catch cranes ■ **turse** *Vrevers*. catch/hunt cranes *Noun*: **tures**. Meaning: possibly sandhill cranes, lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

cry of sandhill crane ■ **tuu excl** cry of a sandhill crane *Noun*: **tures**. Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

crank ■ **hitwe** *V* turn, crank {{Ex.: *hitwena-ka*. I'm going to crank it. *hitwey!* Crank it!}} Meaning: turn something in a circular motion, like turning a crank, may be used for looping yarn in weaving.

crate ■ **kahun** (Borrowed from: cajon Spanish) *N* crate, box {{Ex.: *kan yete hiSSe aNNis kahuune*. I will make another box. *hiSSemsa kahuune* a box factory (place where one makes boxes)}} (Other Pronunc.: **kahuun** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

crawl ■ **cutte** *V* crawl {{Ex.: *cutte sinni*. The baby is crawling. *wak cutte kata alaaSu*. He's crawling like a baby.}} Meaning: on hands and knees like a baby.

crazy

be crazy ■ **hamna** *V* be crazy/foolish {{Ex.: *mukurma kannis hamnampin*. The woman drove me crazy. *hamnaSmin* crazy person}}

Similar: **mamha**. ■ **mamha** *V* be crazy, be foolish {{Ex.: *mamhanin*. (He) became foolish.}}

Similar: **hamna**. Pronunciation: there may be a longer pronunciation for this word (like mammanha) as well. Meaning: to be half-crazy, not quite right in the head.

crazy person ■ **mamhaSmin** (Made from: **mamha**, **-Smin**) *N* crazy person, foolish person

crazy/dumb person ■ **hamaama** (Compound composed of: **hamna**, **ama**) *N* dumb/crazy person {{Ex.: *kata makam hamaama*. As if you all were crazy. *hamaamakiSpuy!* Pretend to be dumb! (Act dumb!)} *Similar*: **hotYes**. Meaning: mostly dumb/simple-minded, but can also mean crazy.

creak ■ **kiTiiTe** (Made partly from: **-Te**) *V* creak {{Ex.: *kiTiiTe innu*. The door is creaking.}} Meaning: usually of a door.

creek ■ **rumme-kuutYiSmin** (Compound composed of: **rumme**, **kuutYi**, **-Smin**) *N* creek, stream Meaning: small river.

crested jay ■ **kaykay** *N* crested jay [Attested only once]

crestfallen

be crestfallen ■ **honhonce** *V* be crestfallen, be disappointed Meaning: relates to walking along looking down because one is sad. Social use: this word is very unsure (meaning, pronunciation, whether it exists), completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cricket ■ **colcolwa** *N* cricket *Verb*: **colcolwa**; *Similar*: **-wa**; *Similar*: **coorena**. Grammar: may include **-wa** snake suffix. Meaning: different type of cricket from coorena, but the types are unknown. ■ **coorena** *N* cricket *Similar*: **colcolwa**. Meaning: different type of cricket from colcolwa, but what types are unknown.

Jerusalem cricket ■ **piciina** *N* Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: *taprey kata piciina* like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} *Verb*: **picna**.

catch crickets ■ **colcolwa** *V* catch crickets {{Ex.: *colcolwana* to go to catch crickets}} *Noun*: **colcolwa**.

catch Jerusalem crickets ■ **picna** *V* catch Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: *picnana makke*. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} *Noun*: **piciina**.

criticize ■ **hiiwo** *V* scold, criticize {{Ex.: *haysa kannis hiiwon*. They scolded me. *hiiwohniska*. I was scolded. *hiiwopaN-ak amane*. He is truly a scolder (one who scolds too much).}}

crooked ■ **kiprihte** (Made from: ***kipri**, -**Ste**) *perf* twisted, crooked *Synonym*: **kiwroSte**. ■ **kiwroSte** (Made from: ***kiwro**, -**Ste**) *perf* bent, crooked *Synonym*: **kiprihte**.

be crooked ■ ***kipri** *V* be twisted, be crooked {{Ex.: *neppe innu kiprihte*. This road is crooked. *kipriSmin wak-hin*. His eye/face is crooked.}} *Synonym*: ***kiwro**; *Similar*: **kuynu**; *Similar*: **titru**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, -Smin, or -hte. Meaning: refers to something being crooked, not to something having been literally twisted by someone. ■ **cuuki** *V* bend, be crooked {{Ex.: *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It is bending from the wind. *kan-was cuukimpi*. I make it bend. *cuukiSte-k*. It is bent.}} *Synonym*: **mitle**, **iwli**. Meaning: of trees, sticks, body parts, etc. (general). ■ **iwli** *V* be crooked {{Ex.: *kan-was iwlimpi*. I make it crooked. *iwlinin*. (It) got crooked.}} *Synonym*: **mitle**, **cuuki**. ■ **kiprin** (Made from: ***kipri**, -**n**) *V* be crooked, be twisted ■ **kuynu** *V* be crooked {{Ex.: *kuynuSmin* cross-eyed one, crooked one}} *Similar*: **kuyna**; *Similar*: ***kipri**. Meaning: Ascension felt this was a different word than *kuyna*, specifically meaning crooked, can be used at least for a road or eyes, possibly other things. Social use: uncommon word. ■ **mitle** *V* be crooked, be curved {{Ex.: *mitle-k*. It is crooked/curved.}} *Similar*: **mitli**; *Synonym*: **iwli**, **cuuki**.

crooked one ■ **kipriSmin** (Made from: ***kipri**, -**Smin**) *N* twisted one, crooked one

crop ■ **milpa** (Borrowed from: *milpa* Spanish) *N* crop, plot of land {{Ex.: *mokkohte kan-milpa*. My crop has sprouted.}} [Attested only once]

cross ■ **kapTa** *V* cross {{Ex.: *kapTahte kan-issu*. I have my hands crossed. *kapTaspuy!* Cross your arms/hands!}} Meaning: to cross the arms or hands, probably as when praying. ■ **talku** *V* jump across, cross {{Ex.: *talkuy!* Jump across (it)! *talkun-ak siise*. He jumped across the water. *koc-me talku rummese*, *wakkun-me yete yuu-*

me. If you cross the river, the water will carry you away.}} Meaning: to cross a stream or body of water by jumping. ■ **tuyne** *V* cross over {{Ex.: *tina tuyney!* Cross the bridge right here!}} Meaning: to cross a bridge.

make sign of cross ■ **ipse** *V* beg, ask, make sign of cross {{Ex.: *koctukne makam ipsen namti*, *namti-metkun kannis*. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear)}} Grammar: may only be used with -n/-ni, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure]

holy cross ■ **santa krus 2** (Borrowed from: Santa Cruz Spanish) *N* place holy cross (Other Pronunc.: **santa kruus** before a vowel in the same word)

cross (Christian) ■ **takrus** (Borrowed from: *cruz* Spanish) *N* cross (Christian) {{Ex.: *maSSa-ka hesu kristus semmonis takrustak*. I believe Jesus Christ died on the cross.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

cross, make the sign of the cross ■ **komye 2** *V* cross {{Ex.: *komeypuyut!* Cross yourselves!}} Meaning: religious sense: make the sign of the cross. (Other Pronunc.: **komey** before -pu or -mu)

crow ■ **saaray** *N*revers. crow {{Ex.: *kan meheesi saaray*. I see a crow.}} *Verb*: **sarya**. Meaning: possibly also including raven. Sci. name: *Corvus*, Dawson, p. 16.

catch crows ■ **sarya** *V*revers. catch crows *Noun*: **saaray**. Sci. name: *Corvus*, Dawson p. 16.

large crow ■ **kaakari** *N*revers. raven, large crow *Verb*: **kakra**. Sci. name: *Corvus corax sinuatus* (Wagler).

crush ■ **hiTTi** *V* crush, smash {{Ex.: *hiTTinin-ka kan-issu*. I smashed my hand. *hiTTinin-ka*. I got crushed. (for ex. one's hand)}} *Similar*: **hiTWi 1**; *Similar*: **hittu**. ■ **Tette** *V* crush, pin down {{Ex.: *Tettey nuk!* Crush it! *Tettehte-k*. It's crushed. *Tettemu haysa*. They're crushing each other. *kan-mes Tettesi*. I'm pinning you down.}} Meaning: either pin someone down while wrestling, or crush. ■ **Tinna** *V* crush, squash {{Ex.: *Tinnahite-k*. It is crushed. *Tinnay nuk!* Crush it! *ney'a-k Tinnanin*. It got crushed just now.}}

Similar: cina. Grammar: by itself means to crush something, with -n(i), means something gets crushed.

Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel. ■

yassa *V* crush, grind roughly Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

crushed ■ **TinnaSte** (Made from: **Tinna**, **-Ste**) *perf* crushed, squashed Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

Cruzeño tribe/person ■ **kurseNu** (Borrowed from: cruzeño Spanish) *Nplace* Cruzeño tribe/person Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

cry ■ **siicici** *V* cry {{Ex.: *siicici tukne-me!* Would that you were crying!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: either from pain or sadness, but this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **warka** *Vrevers.* cry, weep, sob {{Ex.: *ekwe makam hiwsen warka.* You all don't want to cry. *yuu-me warka.* And you cry. *namitpu kan warka.* I am heard crying. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka.* When I remember, then I cry. *semmoSte-k kan-hawnan, warka-ka.* My wife has died, I'm crying. *ekwe-me warka!* Don't cry! *ussi-k warka tollon?* Why is he crying a lot? *niSSasum-ak warka.* He's crying because of this.}} *Noun: warak.* Meaning: of a person crying (not an animal's cry).

one who cries a lot ■ **waraakic** (Made from: **warak**, **-ic**, **-mak**) *N* one who cries a lot

start crying ■ **pakre** *V* fill up with tears, start crying {{Ex.: *pakre-k wak-in.* He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

look tearful ■ **acri** *V* look tearful [Tentative]

be tearful ■ **inSe** *V* be tearful {{Ex.: *inSeSmin-me amane.* You are truly a tearful one.}} [Tentative]

cry of a ground owl ■ **tuku excl** cry of a ground owl *Similar: weecici.* Meaning: probably the cry of the weecici owl. [Attested only once]

cry of a sandhill crane ■ **tuu excl** cry of a sandhill crane *Noun: tures.* Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but

used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

crying ■ **warak** *Nrevers.* lament, crying {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka waraksum.* I'm dying of crying (crying myself to death). *hassa-kas warak.* I feel like crying. *namitpu kan-warak.* My crying is heard. *waraakicmak* criers (people who cry a lot)}} *Verb: warka.* Meaning: the state or fact of crying. (Other Pronunc.: **waraak** before a vowel in the same word)

cup

acorn cup ■ **uupic** *N* acorn cup/shell {{Ex.: *yuukis uupic acorn cup kata uupic* like an acorn cup}} *Similar: opanniS.* Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the bottom part.

cure ■ **huuna** *V* cure, heal {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me huunapu men-sitse?* What do you cure your teeth with? *Taakampiy huunasmak!* Bring the healer! *hittYe makke-was huunana!* Let's go cure him! *huunay!* / *huunapuy!* Cure (someone)! / Cure yourself!}} ■ **huunas** (Made from: **huuna**) *N* medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

cure oneself ■ **huunapu** (Made from: **huuna**, **-pu**) *V* cure oneself Pronunciation: pronunciation sometimes shortened to hunpu.

curl oneself up in a ball ■ **koyorpu** (Made from:

***koyro**, **-pu**) *V* curl oneself up in a ball Meaning: probably in fetal position, as when upset, literal meaning would be to shrink/curl up like leather when it dries out, this is a metaphor for curling up in a ball like fetal position.

curl up ■ ***putli** *V* shrink up, curl up {{Ex.: *putliSte-k eeTe.* He's sleeping curled up.}} Grammar: only appears with **-Ste/-hte**. Meaning: probably means both curled up (when sleeping) and shrunken in general. ■ **mitli** *V* curl up {{Ex.: *mitliSte-k eeTe.* / *eeTe-k mitliSte.* He's sleeping all curled up.}} *Similar: motlo; Similar: ritli; Similar: mitle.* Grammar: may only appear with **-Ste**, meaning curled up. Meaning: only used of sleeping curled up. ■ **tippi** *V* coil up, curl up {{Ex.:

tippihte ippih. The rattlesnake is coiled up.}}
Meaning: coiled like a snake or worm.

curled up ■ **mitliSte** (Inflected form of: **mitli**, -Ste)

perf curled up Meaning: of how one sleeps curled up.

■ **putliSte** (Made from: ***putli**, -Ste) *perf* shrunken, curled up

curlew ■ **kuris** *N* type of bird, curlew {{Ex.:}

eskohte waate kuris. The curlews come sharply (i.e. calling sharply).}} Meaning: conflicting information about whether this is a curlew (zarapito) or specifically not that but some other type of bird.

curly ■ **elkuhte** (Inflected form of: **elko**, -Ste) *perf*

curly {{Ex.: *elkuhte wak-urih*. His hair is curly.}} Meaning: meaning is the opposite of what it seems like it should be from the parts (straight instead of curly). [Tentative]

be curly ■ **pulSa** *V* be curly {{Ex.: *pulSaSte*

wak-urih. His hair is curly.}} Meaning: of hair, probably only on the head.

gather curly willow ■ **ripsi** *V* gather Chinese/curly

willow {{Ex.: *ripsina* to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} *Noun*: **riipin**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

curly willow ■ **riipin** *N* curly/Chinese willow *Verb*:

ripsi. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

current ■ **waakis** *N*revers. current, stream {{Ex.:

iccoSte waakis. The stream has come out (of its banks). *iccon yete waakis*. The current/stream will overflow. *kaakuntak waakistak* Sur Stream (the river in the South)}} *Verb*: **waksi**. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

curved

be curved ■ **mitle** *V* be crooked, be curved {{Ex.:

mitle-k. It is crooked/curved.}} *Similar*: **mitli**; *Synonym*: **iwli**, **cuuki**.

cut ■ **tere** *V* cut {{Ex.: *koc layTaSte terey nuk!* If

it's long, cut it! *terey-me urih!* Cut your hair! *teret kannis!* Cut (my hair)! *teren pire*. The earth cuts (splits/breaks up in pieces). *kan teren kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernail (just one). *tereepuy men-tuuriS!* Cut your fingernails! *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails. *tersey tappur!* Cut the wood!

(probably many pieces of it) *terses men-uriise?* Did (you) cut your hair? *tappur terseSmin* cut wood (pieces ready to burn or sell)}} *Similar*: **teepe**. Meaning: if used with -pu or -t (1st pers. obj. command), must refer to a body part that can be cut, such as hair or fingernails, otherwise can indicate cutting more generally, if used with -s- as *terse*, implies cutting many things or cutting repeatedly. (Other Pronunc.: **teree** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) ■ **tipki** *V* abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: *kan-was tipki*. I cut it off short. *tipkiSte* cut off short *men piNi tipki ekeT*. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). *kan-was tipki wak-issuse*. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand. ■ **tuTki** *V* cut {{Ex.: *tuTkiy kan-urih kan-timmahtak!* Cut my hair on my forehead! *tuTkiy tenaasasum!* Cut (it) with tongs! *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse, ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident).}} Meaning: of cutting string, rope, or hair. ■ **wara** *V* cut {{Ex.: *waray Tipplesum!* Cut it with a knife! *kan wara paane*. I'm cutting bread. *kan warsa paane*. I'm cutting slices of bread (several). *Takki warahne*. The tree is being cut. *kan-was yete wara*. I will cut it. *hanni-me waraanin?* Where did you get cut? *waraamiy maksene!* Cut it for us! *waraamit!* Cut (it) for me! *ekwe-me waraapu!* Don't cut yourself! *men-waran* your cut}} Meaning: includes cutting food, wood, probably hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **waraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **waran** (Made from: **wara**, -n₂) *N* cut Meaning: a cut in something (the cut itself, not the act of cutting). [Attested only once]

trim the beard ■ **sepke** *V*revers. trim/have a beard

{{Ex.: *sepket kannis!* Trim my beard! *sepkeSmin*. a bearded person. *amsinin seppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Similar*: **seepe**; *Noun*: **seepek**. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in *sepkeSmin*, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: **seppek** before -pu or -mu)

tool for cutting grain ■ **oos** (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) *N* tool for cutting grain, reaper {{Ex.: *ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum*. We collect wheat with a reaper.}} [Attested only once]

get a haircut ■ **yonnopu** (Made from: **yonno**, **-pu**) *V* get a haircut Grammar: non-literal use of **-pu**, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

cut (many things) ■ **terse** (Made from: **tere**, **-s-2**) *V* cut (many things) Pronunciation: can also be pronounced as *tirsu*, but *terse* more common. Meaning: of things that one cuts repeatedly (for ex. wood), or into many pieces, or that one cuts many of at once (for ex. hair, tobacco plants, fingernails).

cut (something of oneself) ■ **tereepu** (Made from: **tere**, **-pu**) *V* cut (something of oneself) Meaning: of cutting hair, fingernails, a body part that can be cut.

cut a toupee ■ **teepe** *V* cut a toupee {{Ex.: *teepet kannis!* Cut me a toupee!}} *Similar: tere*; *Similar: samya*. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

cut and dry meat ■ **wasse** *V* cut and dry meat {{Ex.: *yete kan-was wasse tooTese*. I will cut and dry the meat (in long slices).}} Meaning: may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other words for drying meat unsure.

cut bangs ■ **samya** *V* cut bangs {{Ex.: *samya-ka*. I cut (someone's) bangs. *samyante hiruhmin*. Everyone has bangs. *samaypu-ka*. I'm cutting my bangs.}} *Similar: teepe*. Meaning: cut the short part on the front of hair. (Other Pronunc.: **samay** before **-pu** or **-mu**)

cut bangs ■ **aski 1** *V* cut bangs {{Ex.: *askihte men-timmah*. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). *kan-askih* my bangs *kan-mes aski*. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.}}

cut for laces ■ **Tippe₂** *V* stab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: *kan-was Tipse*. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} *Noun: Tippe₁*. Grammar: rare, *Tippe* is usually a noun.

cut hair ■ **seepe** *V* cut hair {{Ex.: *kan-mes seepe men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *seepehte*. (hair) is cut.}} *Similar: sepke*. ■ **yonno** *V* cut hair,

get/give haircut {{Ex.: *yonnopu-ka*. I'm getting a haircut. *kan-mes yonno men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *yonnopuy!* Get a haircut!/Cut your hair!}} Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure.

cut hair in a bob ■ **tipru** *V* cut hair in a bob {{Ex.: *kan-mes tipru*. I'm cutting your hair in a bob. *tippurpu-ka yete*. I will cut my hair in a bob.}} (Other Pronunc.: **tippur** before **-pu** or **-mu**)

cut hide into strips ■ **tiihi** *V* cut hide into strips {{Ex.: *tiihi-ka*. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.}} *Similar: tihhir*. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

cut off hair ■ **pelo** (Borrowed from: *pelar/pelon?* Spanish?) *V* shave the head, cut off hair {{Ex.: *pelot kan-urih!* Cut off my hair! *kan-was pelo*. I'm shaving his head. *Taares peloSmin* a bald man *peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak!* Shave the hair in the middle of your head! *wak peloo-mes*. He's cutting your hair off.}} Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: **peloo** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

cut oneself ■ **waraapu** (Made from: **wara**, **-pu**) *V* cut oneself Meaning: probably by accident.

cut open ■ **wahku** *V* cut open {{Ex.: *wahku kan-mes yete*. I will cut you open.}} Meaning: to slice someone's abdomen open with a knife.

cut repeatedly ■ **warsa₂** (Made from: **wara**, **-s-2**) *V* cut repeatedly Meaning: to cut several things, to cut something by chopping it with multiple strokes.

cut short ■ **tipki** *V* abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: *kan-was tipki*. I cut it off short. *tipkiSte* cut off short *men piNi tipki ekeT*. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). *kan-was tipki wak-issuse*. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

cut with knife ■ **Tippe₂** *V* stab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: *kan-was Tipse*. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} *Noun: Tippe₁*. Grammar: rare, *Tippe* is usually a noun.

cut with scissors ■ **TiTKi** *V* cut with scissors {{Ex.: *TiTKipu-ka kan-urihse kan-timmahtak*. I'm cutting my hair with scissors on my forehead.}} *Similar: tihhir; Similar: SuuSa*. Meaning: cut the hair with scissors, instead of singing it to cut it. [Attested only once]

cutgrass ■ **huyhuy** *N* cutgrass, bunchgrass *Verb: hihu*; *Verb: huyhu*. Cultural info.: plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned,

split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basketweaving. Sci. name: *Carex barbarae* Dewey.

gather cutgrass roots ■ **hihu** *V* gather cutgrass roots {{Ex.: *hihuna* to go to gather cutgrass roots}} *Noun: huyhuy*. Cultural info.: roots were used in basketweaving. [Attested only once]

gather cutgrass ■ **huyhu** *V* gather cutgrass {{Ex.: *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}} *Noun: huyhuy*. Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

D d

damage ■ ***koco 2** *V* hurt, injure {{Ex.: *kan-was kocwempi*. I make him hurt (someone). *ekwe-ka hiwsen, ussi kannis kocoopu*. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. *men kannis tollon kocoopu*. You injured me a lot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) ■ **kocoopu 2** (Made from: ***koco, -pu**) *V* hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'.

Damn your grandmother! ■ **men-monmentis rootes!** (Idiom composed of: **men=, mennen, -tis₁, roote, -s₂**) *excl* Damn your grandmother! Cultural info.: way of swearing about someone. Grammar: can very likely be used with any term for a relative in place of mennen (Damn your ____!). Meaning: literally 'Your deceased grandmother lived!'.

dampen ■ **corowe** *V* moisten, dampen Pronunciation: does not match normal verb forms, very unsure. [Attested only once]

dance ■ **ciite** *N* dance {{Ex.: *hatte cirpi ciitetka?* Who is shouting at the dance? *cittena-ka ciitetka*. I go to dance at the dance. *taSSuhte makke ciitese*. We have watched the dance.}} *Verb: citte*. ■ **ciiwey** *N* dance *Similar: ciweya*. Cultural info.: probably a women's dance, but unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **citte** *V* dance {{Ex.: *haayi cittewuy!* Come to dance! *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *moT haysa miSSimpi citte?* Do they dance well? *citney kata okse appahTuk!* Dance like you used to with your father! *kan holle citte, kan*

hinsu citte. I can dance, I know how to dance.}} *Noun: ciite*. ■ **cittesmak** (Made from: **citte, -smak**) *N* dancer *Similar: cittetis; Similar: cittes*. ■ **ruune** *V* dance {{Ex.: *hattena ruuneSte?* Who has danced?}} Meaning: type of dance unknown. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

dance the mooloy ■ **molyo** *V*revers. dance the mooloy {{Ex.: *taprey-ka molyona taprey paaranitka* I go up to dance the mooloy on the hill. *haysa yete molyo*. They will dance the mooloy later.}} *Noun: mooloy*. Grammar: can use with -n(i), but usually alone.

type of dance ■ **seelep** *N*revers. type of dance *Verb: selpe*. Meaning: relation of meaning to selpe unclear. [Attested only once]

dance caller ■ **rawik** *N*revers. dance caller, orator *Verb: rawki*. Cultural info.: the person who calls out shouts during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the people at a dance.

a men's dance ■ **maamaS** *N* a men's dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa maamaSe*. They are dancing the maamaS (men's dance).}} Meaning: can also be danced by women, is danced loosely. ■ **sonweere** *N* a men's dance [Attested only once]

a type of dance ■ **sukhin** *N* a dance Meaning: a type of dance for both men and women, a light dance. [Attested only once]

mooloy/women's dance ■ **mooloy** *Nrevers*.

women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *Taayati-ka mooloye*. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} *Verb*: **molyo**.

put on dancing regalia ■ **tillo** *V* put on regalia

{{Ex.: *tillohte haysa, cittesmak*. They've put on regalia, the dancers. *tillo-ka*. I put on dancing regalia.}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]

dance (women's) ■ **looleh** *N* dance (women's)

Cultural info.: a very pretty dance done by women. Pronunciation: plural loolehmak confirms final h.

dance-caller ■ **ciieweya** *N* shouter, dance-caller,

preacher {{Ex.: *kan ussi-ka ciieweya*. I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} *Similar*: **ciiewey**; *Similar*: **-ya₁**.

dancer ■ **cittes** (Made from: **citte**, **-s₁**) *N* dancer

Similar: **cittesmak**; *Similar*: **cittetis**. ■ **cittetis** (Made from: **citte**, **-ti₂**, **-s₁**) *N* dancer *Similar*: **cittesmak**; *Similar*: **cittes**.

dancing ground ■ **citemsa** (Made from: **citte**, **-msa**)

N dancing ground, dancing place *Similar*: **Tahi**. ■

Tahi *N* dancing ground *Similar*: **citemsa**.

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Me only]

dancing place ■ **citemsa** (Made from: **citte**, **-msa**)

N dancing ground, dancing place *Similar*: **Tahi**.

dandruff ■ **iisir** *N* dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.:

men-moohel tollon-ak iisir. Your head is full of dandruff. *iisirte-k mooheltak*. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} *Verb*: **isri**; *Similar*: **issir**. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

have dandruff ■ **isri** *V* have dandruff, have greasy

hair {{Ex.: *isriSte men-urih*. Your hair has dandruff.}} *Noun*: **iisir**.

dark ■ **mureSte** (Inflected form of: ***mure**, **-Ste**) *perf*

late in the day, dark *Similar*: **uyka₂**. ■ **natkaSte**

(Made from: ***natka**, **-Ste**) *perf* dark Meaning: of skin color or part of the body.

get dark ■ ***mure** *V* get late (in the day), get dark

{{Ex.: *murenin*. It got dark/late. *mureSte, murTu pire*. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. *yete muren*. It will get late/dark. *miSSimpin-*

mes diyos murempin. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} *Similar*: **murtey₁**.

Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)**, **-Ste**, or **-mpi**. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. ■ **hamci**

V get dark {{Ex.: *hamciSte-k*. It is dark (has gotten dark).}} Meaning: for example after a fire goes out. [Attested only once] ■ **muren** (Made

from: ***mure**, **-n₃**) *V* get late in the day, get dark

be dark-skinned ■ **haska** *V* be golden/dark/black-

skinned {{Ex.: *mukyukniS haskaSmin* golden-skinned old woman *haskaSte* black}}

Grammar: may only appear with **-Smin**, **-mak**, and **-Ste**, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear.

be dark ■ ***natka** *V* be dark {{Ex.: *siksaSte*

makam issu, natkaSte. You all's hands are dirty and dark. *natkamak* dark people

(euphemism for black, or slightly lighter skin color)}} Grammar: probably appears only with **-Smin**, **-mak**, **-Ste**, or **-mpi**. Meaning: of people, hands, etc. (not sky, probably only people and body parts), seems to indicate skin color (usually one's natural skin color, but sometimes from getting dirty).

■ **mahci** *V* be dark {{Ex.: *mahci nii*. It is dark here.}} Meaning: only in a room or house, indoors,

not of being dark at night outdoors. ■ **murTu**

Vrevers. be dark, be blackish {{Ex.: *men kata*

sus murTu. You're as dark as coal. *rammay*

murTu. It's dark inside. *men-was murTumpin*.

You made it dark. *Tammantak murTuSmin*.

It's dark on one side. *ereeSina haysa okse*

rummetka, aruh'a murTu pire. They used to

go bathe in the river long ago, in the morning when the world was dark (before dawn).}}

Noun: **muruT**. Meaning: used of body parts, unlit

spaces, night-time, dark-colored objects. ■ **sokro** *V*

be dark/overcast {{Ex.: *sokroSte pire*. The

world (the day) is dark (cloudy, overcast).}}

Grammar: might only appear with **-Ste** and

possibly **-n(i)**. Meaning: of the weather being dark, overcast, cloudy, not bright, not of darkness at night.

dark person ■ **natkaSmin** (Made from: ***natka**,

-Smin) *N* dark person Grammar: plural natkamak.

Meaning: of skin color or part of the body, can be a euphemism for a black person.

darkness ■ muruT *Nrevers.* darkness, night {{Ex.: *miSmin muruT!* Good night! *horpey muruT / horpeywas muruT* the middle of the night (midnight) *neppe muruT kannis yete kaayi moohel.* Tonight my head will ache.}} *Verb:* **murTu.**

datura alcohol ■ moonoy (Borrowed from: from other California languages) *Nrevers.* datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: *moonoy tiiwistak* in the flower of a jimsonweed}} *Similar:* **monoy**; *Verb:* **monyo.** Cultural info.: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: *Datura meteloides* DC; *Datura stramonium* L..

daughter ■ kaa *N* daughter {{Ex.: *men-kahTuk* with your daughter (said to a man) *kan-kaase meheesi.* (I) am looking at my daughter. (said by a man) *kan-kakma* my daughters (said by a man)}} Meaning: a man's daughter (woman uses *sitnun*). (Other Pronunc.: **ka** before a suffix starting with two consonants) ■ **onespun** (Made from: ***onse**, **-pu**, **-n₂**) *N* my daughter, daughter {{Ex.: *paTTi-ka kan-onespun.* I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: literally 'the person one holds and caresses,' might be used primarily of babies but unsure. ■ **tawre** *N* daughter, son, child *Similar:* **innis**; *Similar:* **mos.** Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward her child (used by female speaker).

goddaughter ■ hihaata (Borrowed from: *ahijada* Spanish) *N* goddaughter {{Ex.: *hihaatakma* goddaughters}}

my daughter ■ onespun (Made from: ***onse**, **-pu**, **-n₂**) *N* my daughter, daughter {{Ex.: *paTTi-ka kan-onespun.* I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: literally 'the person one holds and caresses,' might be used primarily of babies but unsure.

daughter-in-law ■ TeTmin *N* sister-in-law, daughter-in-law {{Ex.: *haayi TeTmin!* Come here, sister/daughter-in-law!}}

dawn ■ akke 2 *V* dawn, come up {{Ex.: *akkeste* It has dawned.}} *Similar:* **Tuhhi.** Meaning: of the sun. ■ **iccoSte-hismen** (Compound composed of: **icco**, **-Ste**, **hismen**) *N* sunrise, dawn *Opp.:* **akkuya-hismen.** ■ **Tuhhi** *V* dawn, become day {{Ex.: *Tuhhinin.* It dawned.}} *Verb:* **Tuuhis**; *Similar:* **akke 2.** Grammar: may only be used with **-n(i)** or possibly **-Ste**. [Attested only once]

day ■ Tuuhis *N* day, daytime {{Ex.: *Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis.* He is coming today (this day). *himah'a Tuuhis okse haysa hiSSe.* All day they used to do it. *tawhari-ka Tuuhis.* I work in the daytime. *uThin Tuuhis haysa yete citte.* They will dance for/in two days. *akkenin Tuuhis.* The day dawned.}} *Verb:* **Tuhsi**; *Noun:* **Tuhhi**; *Verb:* ***Tuhyi.**

Sunday ■ tuminku (Borrowed from: *domingo* Spanish) *N* Sunday {{Ex.: *ney'a tuminku.* Today is Sunday.}} *Similar:* **misnisway.** [Attested only once]

Tuesday ■ uTuy *N* Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTuy ney'a tapah, tawah.* Today is Tuesday now, (there is) work.}} *Similar:* **uThin.** Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: unclear how related to *uThin*. Social use: if this was introduced for the name of a day in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

Thursday ■ uuTitin (Made partly from: **uuTit**) *N* Thursday {{Ex.: *uuTitin ney'a tapah, tawah.* Today is Thursday now, (there is) work.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, assumed based on *uuTit*. Grammar: unknown suffix **-in**, not used on all days of the week. Social use: if this was created for Thursday in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

become day ■ Tuhhi *V* dawn, become day {{Ex.: *Tuhhinin.* It dawned.}} *Verb:* **Tuuhis**; *Similar:* **akke 2.** Grammar: may only be used with **-n(i)** or possibly **-Ste**. [Attested only once]

fifth day ■ parwesin (Made from: **parwes**) *num* five days, fifth day, Friday *loanword:* **wiyernes.**

middle of the day ■ horpen-Tuuhis (Compound composed of: **horpe**, **-n₃**, **Tuuhis**) *N* noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

get late in the day ■ ***mure** *V* get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: *murenin*. It got dark/late. *mureSte*, *murTu pire*. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. *yete muren*. It will get late/dark. *miSSimpin-mes diyos murempin*. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}}

Similar: **murtey₁**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. ■ **muren** (Made from: ***mure**, -n₃) *V* get late in the day, get dark

late in the day ■ **mureSte** (Inflected form of: ***mure**, -Ste) *perf* late in the day, dark *Similar*: **uyka₂**.

be a day ■ **hisme** *V* get sun, be a day {{Ex.: *hismenin*. (Someone) spent time in the sun.}} *Noun*: **hismen**. Grammar: not used often by itself, usually used in hismesis (clock). Meaning: to bask in the sun, spend time in the sun. [Tentative]

Friday ■ **wiyernes** (Borrowed from: viernes Spanish) *N* Friday {{Ex.: *wiyernes wattin kan-piretka*. Friday comes to my land. (I go to my land on Friday.))} *native*: **parwesin**; *native*: **coppopisway**. Pronunciation: given as viyernes in the data, but Mutsunized pronunciation would be with w-.

be later in the day ■ **uyka₂** *Vrevers*. be later in the day {{Ex.: *uykan hismen*. It's getting later. (The sun is getting later.) *uykan makkese*. It's getting late on us. *uykan, pire murTun*. It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. *miSSimpi-mes diyos uykampin*. God has made you get through the day well. *koc uykaSte*. When it's late.}} *Noun*: **uyak**; *Similar*: **mureSte**. Grammar: always used with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark.

three days/Wednesday ■ **kapnen num** three days, Wednesday Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **kapne** before -na)

get well into the day ■ ***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The

sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**.

Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. ■ **Tuhyin** (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

two days ■ **uTnin** *Adv* two days, Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTnin-ak haysane rakke*. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} Meaning: usually refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to making the second church announcement, the more usual word for counting first, second, etc. is *uThinwas*.

well into the day ■ **TuhyiSte** (Inflected form of: ***Tuhyi**, -Ste) *perf* high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

holiday ■ **heste** (Borrowed from: fiesta Spanish) *N* holiday {{Ex.: *huuyin tawah heste* the holiday when work begins}} Meaning: may be used for a day in general, rather than a holiday. Social use: rare, may only have been used in Mission times. [Ar only, very unsure]

get later in the day ■ **uykan** (Made from: **uyka₂**, -n₃) *V* get later in the day (Other Pronunc.: **uykani** before a suffix)

day of mass ■ **misnisway** (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) (Made from: **misnis**, -way) *N* Sunday, time/day of mass *Similar*: **tuminku**; *Similar*:

daytime ■ **Tuuhis** *N* day, daytime {{Ex.: *Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis*. He is coming today (this day). *himah'a Tuuhis okse haysa hiSSe*. All day they used to do it. *tawhari-ka Tuuhis*. I work in the daytime. *uThin Tuuhis haysa yete citte*. They will dance for/in two days. *akkenin Tuuhis*. The day dawned.}} *Verb*: **Tuhsi**; *Noun*: **Tuhhi**; *Verb*: ***Tuhyi**.

be daytime ■ **Tuhsi** *Vrevers*. be daytime *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. [Attested only once]

dazzle ■ **SuSpu** *V* dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: *SuSpunin-ka*. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). *kan-was SuSpumpi*. I make

something glare in his eyes. *ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi!* Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

dead ■ semmoSte (Inflected form of: *semmo, -Ste) *perf* dead

see something/someone dead ■ Tonme *V* see something/someone dead {{Ex.: *Tonmena makam*. You all are going to see a dead animal (look for it). *TonmeSte men-aanan*. (One sees that) your mother died (some time ago).}} Meaning: can probably mean to see that a person or animal is dead, or to see a dead person/animal.

late ■ -tis, Suff. (*N > N*) deceased, late {{Ex.: *kan-taknantismak* my late (deceased) older brothers *kan-appatis* my late father}} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased.

play/pretend to be dead ■ semmokiSpu (Made from: *semmo, -kiSpu) *V* play dead, pretend to be dead

make fun of a dead person ■ onno *V* make fun of a dead person {{Ex.: *onnoykun-ka*. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). *onnotkun-mes-ak aru*. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).}} Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

bones of a dead person ■ morkinis *N* bones of a dead person, cadaver, skeleton *Similar: -kniS*. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

the dead ■ semmoSmin (Made from: *semmo, -Smin) *N* dead person

dead one ■ seemo *N* dead one, corpse {{Ex.: *seemo wak-piretka*. In the land of the dead. *Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire*. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. *illompi haysa seemokmase*. They burn the dead ones.}} Meaning: either the corpse itself, or someone who has passed away.

dead person ■ lihuntu (Borrowed from: difunto Spanish) *N* dead person {{Ex.: *lihuntukma ama a dead body}}* ■ **semmoSmin** (Made from: *semmo, -Smin) *N* dead person

deaf ■ ockoSte (Inflected form of: ocko₁, -Ste) *perf* deaf

be deaf ■ ocko₁ *V* be deaf, be silent {{Ex.: *ockon-ka ooco*. My ears become deaf. *ockoSte haysa*. / *haysa ocko*. They're deaf. *ekwe-ka ockoSmin*. I'm not a deaf person. *sinnikma haysa ockompi*. The children are deafening them (by making a lot of noise).}} *Similar: ocko₂*; *Noun: ooco*. Meaning: usually means 'to be deaf' but rarely can mean 'to be quiet,' possibly like 'deaf and dumb'.

deafen ■ katsi *V* overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen {{Ex.: *katsi kan-ooco*. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. *katsin-ka*. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). *men kannis katsi*. You leave me dumbstruck. *tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin*, *katsin-ka kan-moohel*. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.}} Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

death

lose someone through death ■ semmomp

(Made from: *semmo, -mpi) *V* lose someone through death Grammar: non-literal use of -mpi.

decay ■ *seswe *V* decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: *riiTay sesweSte*. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. *sesweSte minmuy*. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ **pothe** *V* rot, decay {{Ex.: *potheSte* rotten *pothenin*. (It) rotted.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: for example of rotten wood. ■ **summu** *V* decay, rot, go bad {{Ex.: *yete-k summun*. It will rot. *ekwe-ka amma summuSmine*. I don't eat rotten things (food gone bad). *summuSte riiTay*. The rabbitskin clothes have decayed.}} Meaning: can apply to rushes/reeds, clothing/blankets, food, body parts (from illness), etc.. ■ **yummu** *V* rot, decay,

spoil {{Ex.: *hemec'a yummusmin tappur* one rotten piece of wood *ekwe-k yete yummun*. It won't rot. *yummunin*. (It) rotted.}} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

decayed ■ **sesweSte** (Made from: **seswe*, -*Ste*) *perf* decayed, rotted, fallen apart

deceased ■ **-tis**, *Suff.* (*N > N*) deceased, late {{Ex.: *kan-taknantismak* my late (deceased) older brothers *kan-appatis* my late father}} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased.

deceive ■ **yumme** *V* deceive, lie {{Ex.: *yumme-k-was*. He's deceiving him./He's lying to him. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *yummey nuk!* Lie to him! *kan yummehnis*. I've been lied to. *kan-mes yummen*. I lied to you. *ekwe-me yummepu!* Don't be lying!}} Grammar: can rarely be used with -n(i) with same meaning, but usually without.

decorated

be decorated ■ **cuyerte** (Made from: *cuye*, -*Ste*) *V* look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: *cuyerte-ka*. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

decrease ■ **pume** *V* decrease Meaning: of the moon, past the full moon (waning), meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

deep

be deep-set ■ **usla** *V* be deep-set {{Ex.: *uslaSmin* deep-set ones (eyes) *uslahte hin*. deep-set eyes}} Meaning: of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **wottolo** *V* be deep-set {{Ex.: *wottolo hin*. (Someone's) eyes are deep-set.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: of eyes. Social use: older word for cokro (not in use by Asc.'s time). [Attested only once]

be deep-set/deep ■ ***cokro** *V* be deep, deep-set, sunken {{Ex.: *cokrohte men-hin*. Your eyes are deep-set.}} Grammar: only appears with -hte (deep-set, sunken). Meaning: of eyes.

be deep ■ ***rinsi** *V* be deep, low, hoarse {{Ex.: *rinsiksi Taares koc haysa saawe*. The men sing low when they sing. *rinsiksi wak ricca*. He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is

deep/hoarse). *haypire rinsiksi*, *haypire leeweTes*. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.}} *Opp.*: **leeweTe**. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech. ■ **rinsiksi** (Made from: **rinsi*, -*ksi*) *V* be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic.

deep-set

be deep-set ■ **hoTnu** *V* be deep-set {{Ex.: *hoTnuhte hin* deep-set eyes}} Meaning: for example of eyes. [Ar + Asc. guess]

deer ■ **res** (Borrowed from: *res* Spanish) *N* deer {{Ex.: *liiki-ka hemec'a rese*.}} *native*: **tooTe**. Meaning: meaning unsure, might include meat in general. [Me only] ■ **tooTe** *N* meat, flesh, deer {{Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese*. Therefore he gave him meat. *tooTe riiTok*. Deer intestines. *kan lawku tooTese*. I gulp down the meat.}} *Similar*: **ris**; *Similar*: **puukuy**; *loanword*: **res**.

hunt deer ■ **onnomi** *V* hunt deer {{Ex.: *onnomina-k kariy*. He's going outside to hunt deer.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

young deer ■ **mariT** *N* young deer [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **puukuy** *N* young deer, fawn {{Ex.: *liikinina wak iThine pina puukuye*. He goes to kill a fawn there again.}} *Similar*: **tooTe**. Meaning: young of tooTe.

defecate ■ **irko** *V*revers. shit {{Ex.: *ekwe irko*. (He) doesn't shit. *moT-me irkohte?* Have you shat? *irkona-ka*. I go to shit. (I'm on my way to the bathroom.) *irkoyis!* Go shit! (Go use the bathroom! Go potty!)} } *Noun*: **irok**.

defend ■ **kalle**, *V* defend {{Ex.: *kalley nuk!* Defend him! *kallepuy!* Defend yourself! *hanni-me-was kalle?* Where are you going to defend him?}}

defend oneself ■ **kallepu** (Made from: *kalle*, -*pu*) *V* defend oneself

defiant

be defiant ■ **hiyse** *V* be defiant {{Ex.: *hiyesmu* to be defiant toward each other}} [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hiyes** before -mu (or -pu if possible))

definitely ■ **aamane** *Adv* truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely {{Ex.: *hasli-ka amane*. I am really afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time..

de-flea ■ **porse** (Made from: **poore**, -s₂) *V* remove fleas, de-flea Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

dehydrated

be dehydrated ■ ***wahya** *V* be parched, dehydrated {{Ex.: *wahyan-ka aksum*. I am dry with thirst. *wahyan makke*. We are parched (dehydrated). *wahyanis makse murtey uyka*. We were dehydrated yesterday night.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning, but -Ste might be possible. ■ **wahyan** (Made from: ***wahya**, -n₃) *V* be parched/dehydrated (Other Pronunc.: **wahyani** before a suffix)

de-louse ■ **kahyi** (Made from: **kahya**, -w-) *V* de-louse (head), remove lice {{Ex.: *kahyiy nuk!* De-louse him! *kahyiy kan-moohel*, *tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak!* Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! *kan-was kahyiy*. I delouse him.}} *Similar: kahya*. Grammar: probably from *kahya* plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure. ■ **rahse** *V* de-louse, remove lice *Noun: rah*; *Similar: raahe*. Meaning: *rahse* is to pick lice off someone, *raahe* is to collect, hunt, or gather lice.

de-louser ■ **palawes** *N* de-louser, lice comb {{Ex.: *hanni men-palawes?* Where is your delousing comb?}} Grammar: may contain -w- 'open, remove' and -s 'instrument nominalizer,' meaning 'thing you (take lice) out with,' but very unsure. [Attested only once]

deny ■ **nottYo** *V* deny {{Ex.: *nottYosmin*, *aamane nottYopaN* a denier, truly a habitual denier *hinTise-me nottYo?* What are you denying? *nottYo-ka*. I deny (it).}}

depart ■ **ayhuwe** *V* depart, leave {{Ex.: *ayhuwespuYT!* You all leave!}} *Similar: -w-*.

Grammar: probably comes from an unknown verb *ayhu* plus -we. ■ **hiTso** *V* leave, depart {{Ex.: *hiTsoSte haysa*. They've left.}} *Similar: iTso*; *Similar: akka* 1. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

descend ■ **ape** (Borrowed from: *apear* Spanish) *V* descend, go down {{Ex.: *apey!* Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}

desire ■ ***urukSa** *V* want strongly, desire {{Ex.: *urukSan Suupis!* I really want the handkerchief! *urukSan makam wattinin*. I really wish you all would go.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'I' is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. ■ **urukSan** (Made from: ***urukSa**, -n₃) *V* desire, want strongly Grammar: see *urukSa*. (Other Pronunc.: **urukSani** before a suffix)

want ■ **uuni**, *V* want {{Ex.: *kan uunin*. I wanted to.}} Meaning: there is confusion between this word and *unni* 'let'. Social use: used primarily in Ar's time, only rarely by Asc.'s time.

desire to ■ **ana** *V* desire to {{Ex.: *calsanin piNi ana*. Perhaps (someone) wants to urinate often.}} [Attested only once]

destiny ■ **TiT** *N* life, destiny {{Ex.: *kawran kan-TiT*. My life is ending. *ussi kan-TiT ekwe nii*. Because my life/destiny is not here (I belong in the other world). *kuutYi kan-TiT*. My life is short. *hemec'a moonoy tiiwistak kan himmana kan-TiTse*. I look for my destiny in a jimsonweed flower.}} *Verb: TiTi*.

deteriorate ■ **enwe** *V* worsen, aggravate, deteriorate {{Ex.: *men kannis enwe*. You are making me worse. *enwey nuk!* Make it worse!}} *Synonym: yiswa* 1, *yekre*.

develop ■ **yopro** *V* form, develop {{Ex.: *humrimsa yopron iTTas*. A new baptizing place develops/forms.}} Grammar: can occur with -n(i), meaning something develops on its own, might also occur without -n(i) or otherwise. [Attested only once]

■ **yopron** (Made from: **yopro**, -n₃) *V* form, develop

devil ■ **heweepa** *N* devil {{Ex.: *hiSSentukne heweepa*. It's as if it is becoming a devil. *haywe-k heweepase*. He sees a devil.}} *Similar*: **heeweh**; *Similar*: **heweepas**. Meaning: any devil, but not a sorcerer.

dew ■ **pissa** *N* dew {{Ex.: *malaSte pissasum*. wet with dew. *iccoSte pissa*. The dew came out.}} Meaning: dew that comes in the morning. Social use: similar to Sp. *la briza*, but probably not a borrowing.

diaper ■ ***hakki** *V* diaper {{Ex.: *uttuy wak-hakkis!* Put on his/her diaper!}} Grammar: normally only appears with -s or -spis (noun: diaper). Meaning: to wrap a diaper around a baby. ■ **hakkis** (Made from: ***hakki**, -s₁) *N* diaper *Similar*: **hakkispis**. Meaning: probably same as **hakkispismak**. ■ **hakkispis** (Made from: ***hakki**, -spis) *N* diaper *Similar*: **hakkis**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably same as **hakkis**.

put diapers on ■ **huwi** *V* put diapers on {{Ex.: *huwiy sinni!* Put a diaper on the baby!}} *Synonym*: **uttu hakkis**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different dialect, use 'uttu hakkis' instead. [Attested only once]

put on diaper ■ **uttu hakkis** (Phrasal verb composed of: **uttu**, ***hakki**, -s₁) *V* put on diaper *Synonym*: **huwi**. Meaning: to diaper the baby, put a diaper on the baby.

diarrhea ■ **cukrin** (Made from: **cukri**, -n₂) *N* diarrhea *Similar*: **cuukir**. [Attested only once] ■ **cuukir** *Nrevers*. diarrhea {{Ex.: *men-cuukir* your diarrhea}} *Verb*: **cukri**; *Similar*: **cukrin**. [Tentative]

have diarrhea ■ **cukri** *Vrevers*. have diarrhea {{Ex.: *cukrinin-ak*. He had diarrhea. *cukrimpin kannis neppe santiya*. This watermelon gave me diarrhea. *hinkahte men-cukrin?* How's your diarrhea?}} *Noun*: **cuukir**. Grammar: usually with -ni (-n).

die ■ ***semmo** *V* die {{Ex.: *kata semmonin hemec'a ama*. It seems as though one person died. *kan pahca, ekwe-ka semmoSte*. I'm alive, I haven't died. *semson makke*. We (many people) are dying. *TiiTimak yuu semmoSmin*. The living and the dead. *semmon-ka Taalasum*. I'm dying of heat. *semmompin-ka kan-innise*. I lost my son (through death).}}

Similar: ***haTTi**, ***haTku**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) (with same meaning, this is the most common), less often with -Ste, -mpi, or -Smin. ■ **semmon** (Made from: ***semmo**, -n₃) *V* die (Other Pronunc.: **semmoni** before a suffix)

die (many) ■ **semson** (Made from: ***semmo**, -s₂, -n₃) *V* die (many) Meaning: of many people. (Other Pronunc.: **semsoni** before a suffix)

die down ■ **petto** *V* stop, die down {{Ex.: *hiTTew pettonin, hirkeSte*. The wind has stopped, it's calm.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: probably of wind. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die of ■ ***haTTi** *V* die of {{Ex.: *haTTinin wak suunesum*. He died suddenly of hunger. *haTTin-ka kan-maayitsum*. I'm dying of my laughter (laughing myself to death).}} *Similar*: ***haTku**, ***semmo**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: die of hunger, thirst, laughing, missing someone, etc.. ■ **haTTin** (Made from: ***haTTi**, -n₃) *V* die of (Other Pronunc.: **haTTini** before another suffix)

die of frost/cold ■ **sosro** *V* die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: *sosronin*. It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

die of heat ■ **Suuri** *V* die of heat {{Ex.: *Suurinin haysa*. They died of heat.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die out (fire) ■ **haamu** *V* die out (fire) {{Ex.: *waatena haamunin*. (It) came to die out. *haamuSte* died out}} *Similar*: **maana**. Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n or -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die out suddenly ■ **uSSule** *V* go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might have an unknown suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

die suddenly ■ ***haTku** *V* die suddenly {{Ex.: *haTkunin-ak*. He died suddenly. *hiruhmin makse semson, haTkun*. We will all die, die suddenly.}} *Similar*: ***haTTi**, ***semmo**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: means to die suddenly, not just to do something in general suddenly, but can also be used together with a word for to die (semmo). ■ **haTkun** (Made from: ***haTku**, -n₃) *V* die suddenly (Other Pronunc.:

haTkuni before another suffix)

different ■ **aTyeSte** (Inflected form of: **aTye**, **-Ste**)
perf different

be/look different ■ **aTye Vrevers**. be different, look different {{Ex.: *aTyenin*. (It) became different. *aTyeSte-me*. You look different. *aTyeSmin* a different one *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}}
*Similar: *aSSa; Noun: *aaTey*.

be different ■ ***aSSa** *V* be different, be distinct {{Ex.: *aSSahte rukka*. The house is different.}} *Similar: aTye*. Grammar: might only occur with *-hte* (*aSSahte*: different). ■ **anci Vrevers**. be different {{Ex.: *ancinse-me* Are you different? (Ascension not sure)}} *Noun: aNNis*. Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

different place ■ ***aaTey Nrevers**. different/other place {{Ex.: *paya aaTeytak wak paya*. Runs, he runs everywhere.}} *Verb: aTye*. Grammar: only appears with *-tak*.

dig ■ **hura** *V* dig, fill up with dirt {{Ex.: *huraasi-ka*. I'm making someone dig. *huraana-ka*. I go to dig (a hole). *huraanin*. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). *hurasmak* gravediggers}}
Noun: huurani 2. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: **huraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

wooden digging stick ■ **hiipur** *N* wooden digging stick {{Ex.: *hiipur kata humren roc*. A digging stick like a digging stick (or) cattle prod.}}
Similar: humren.

gravedigger ■ **hurasmak** (Made from: **hura**, **-smak**) *N* gravedigger Meaning: may have to refer to more than one gravedigger, but unsure.

dig (up) ■ **rippu** *V* dig (up), prick {{Ex.: *yuu makse rippun tollon toroowe*. And we dug up a lot of soaproot. *rippuna makke teenase*. We go to dig up wild potatoes. *rippunin kan-issu*. My hand got pricked. *rippuSte makke*. We are/got pricked. *kan-mes rippumpi*. I prick you.}} *Similar: rippa*. Grammar: can use *rippu* by itself for digging something up, but for pricking someone, have to use *rippumpi* (cannot say *kan-was rippu*). Meaning: includes both pricking someone (lightly sticking/jabbing it, lighter than *rippa*) and digging something up by jabbing at the earth.

dig up ■ **huswi** (Made from: **hussu**, **-w-**) *V* dig up, unbury from a roasting pit Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

■ **pirka** *V* dig/scratch up {{Ex.: *pirkay!* Dig (it) up!}} Grammar: could be related to *pira* 'bury' with *-k-* instead of *-w-* for 'undo'. Meaning: as a dog digs up a bone or a bird scratches something under the surface of the ground up.

digging stick ■ **humren** *N* digging stick {{Ex.: *kata humren* like a digging stick}} *Similar: hiipur*. Cultural info.: made of iron or green wood, women used them for digging wild onions, sharpened point of wooden ones in the fire.

diminutive ■ **-kniS Suff.** (*N > N*) diminutive {{Ex.: *koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonise*. When the girl goes to pick holly berries. *meeceknis* a breeze (a small wind) *mukyukniS* *haskamin*. a golden-skinned old woman. *cicikniS* small squirrel *men-huceknis* your dog}} *Similar: -mis; Similar: poknis; Similar: morkinis*. Grammar: can attach to either a noun to mean a small one of it, or to a verb to mean a small thing that does or is the verb. Meaning: means a little thing, but not always literally, as in *hiwhokniS* meaning an old person, who may not literally be a little old person, or when *huceknis* is used for even a large dog. (Other Pronunc.: **-niS** after a consonant)

diminutive (small) ■ **-sito Suff.** (*N > N*) diminutive {{Ex.: *walihinsito* small basket}} Grammar: use of this suffix extremely unsure. Social use: could be from Spanish, but only attached to a native Mutsun word. [Attested only once]

dinner ■ **etsen** (New word made from: **etse**, **-n₂**) *N* dinner, supper ■ **laseena** (Borrowed from: *la cena* Spanish) *N* dinner, meal {{Ex.: *ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka*. He has no utensils at his meal.}} *native: amman*. [Attested only once]

eat dinner ■ **etse** *V* eat supper/dinner {{Ex.: *kan-paapa etse*. My grandfather is eating supper. *etsena makke*. We go to eat supper. *etsehte-ka*. I've eaten supper.}}

direction

compass/wind direction ■ **tammari** *N* a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with *-was* as tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the

directions from which the wind can come (name of type of wind and the compass direction), but unknown which direction. [Asc. guess]

dirt ■ **issir** *N* grease, oil, dirt {{Ex.: *issirte-k men*.

You're dirty (on your body). *issir men-issu*.

Your hands are dirty.}} *Similar: iisir*. Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to *iisir*. ■ **mun** *N* loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel*. His head is full of a lot of dirt. *iccompi-k pireese, muune*. He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. *tollon-me mun*. You have a lot of dirt.}} *Similar: wis, lot, pire_i*; *Verb: munse*. Pronunciation: often pronounced *munus* in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: **muun** before a vowel) ■ **yuumus** *Nrevers*. filth, grime, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon-me yuumus*. You're filthy. (You have much filth.) *laasuSte-k yuumusum*. It is full of filth.}} *Verb: *yumsu*.

become/get dirt(y) ■ **munsen** (Made from: **munse**, -n₃) *V* become dirty, become dirt (Other Pronunc.: **munseni** before another suffix)

scratch in dirt ■ **wissa₂** *V* scratch in dirt {{Ex.: *wissa-k pireese*. It's scratching on the ground.}} Meaning: as a chicken does. [Tentative]

clod of dirt ■ **attar** *N* clod of dirt, mud {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro*. When I break up dirt clods, my feet hurt. *luuhuninse-me attartak?* Did you get stuck in the mud?}} *Similar: cok*; *loanword: teron*. Cultural info.: has to do with making adobe. Meaning: could also be clump of sugar, but mostly of dirt.

cover with dirt ■ **maaka** *V* cover with dirt {{Ex.: *kan maaka*. I am covering it with dirt.}} *Similar: maka*. Meaning: mostly used for spreading a little dirt over seeds when planting them, Ascension states meaning is different from *maka*.

throw powder ■ **maka** *V* throw powder {{Ex.: *ekwe-me unnispu men makahne!* Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! *kan-mes maka*. I am throwing dirt at you. *makay nuk!*

Throw dirt on him! *makaa-ka-was*. I'm throwing dirt at him. *makahnis-me yookonum*. You get ashes thrown at you.}}

Similar: maaka. Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes, Ascension states meaning is different from *maaka*. (Other Pronunc.: **makaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

fill up with dirt ■ **hura** *V* dig, fill up with dirt {{Ex.: *huraasi-ka*. I'm making someone dig. *huraana-ka*. I go to dig (a hole). *huraanin*. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). *hurasmak* gravediggers}} *Noun: huurani 2*. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: **huraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

roll in the dirt ■ **miila** *V* roll in the dirt {{Ex.: *yetee-ka miilan*. I'm will roll in the dirt. *miTton puhuT, miilan*. The bread falls, (and) rolls in the dirt.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). ■ **rooko** *V* roll in the dirt {{Ex.: *rookopuy!* Roll yourself in the dirt!}} Meaning: may include rolling in ash to cover oneself in ash, may be rolling on the ground as a child plays. [Tentative]

be dirt ■ **munse** *V* be dirt, be dirty, make dirty, soil {{Ex.: *munsempi* to make something dirty *araa-me munsen*. Then you will become dirt. *munsey nuk!* Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)} *Noun: mun*. Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself.

get dirt on ■ **rokye** *V* fly (dirt), get dust on {{Ex.: *rokye pire*. The dirt is flying.}} *Similar: rokse*. Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may focus more on the dirt while *rokse* focuses more on the air.

dirt on scalp/hair ■ **iisir** *N* dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: *men-moohel tollon-ak iisir*. Your head is full of dandruff. *iisirte-k mooheltak*. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} *Verb: isri*; *Similar: issir*. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head,

such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

dirt (from gopher/mole) ■ pitLan *N* dirt (from gopher/mole) {{Ex.: *sikkot wak-pitLan*. The gopher, his thrown up dirt. *iccompi-k wak-pitLane*. He makes his the gopher's dirt come out.}} Meaning: fine dirt thrown out by gophers or moles when they dig, means specifically that.

dirty ■ siksaSte (Made from: **siksa*, -*Ste*) *perf* dirty, soiled

be/make dirty ■ munse *V* be dirt, be dirty, make dirty, soil {{Ex.: *munsempi* to make something dirty *araa-me munsen*. Then you will become dirt. *munsey nuk!* Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)} } *Noun*: **mun**. Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself.

be dirty ■ kiSya *V* be dirty/soiled {{Ex.: *siksaSte-ka, kiSya*. I'm soiled, I'm dirty.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **ropTo** *V* be dirty {{Ex.: *ropTo men-hin*. Your face is dirty.}} Social use: uncommon word.

make dirty ■ *siksa *V* soil, make dirty {{Ex.: *siksaSte sii*. The water is dirty. *siksaSte makam issu*. You all's hands are dirty. *ekwe-me siksas men-ama, men-hiS'a!* Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! *ekwe-me siksasmin!* You are not/don't be a dirty person!}} Grammar: only appears with -*Ste* (most often), -*Smin*, -*mpi*, or possibly (unsure) -*n(i)*. ■ **munsempi** (Made from: **munse**, -*mpi*) *V* make dirty, soil ■ **ooto** *V* make dirty {{Ex.: *kan-was ooto neppe sinnise*. I'm making this child dirty. *ootopu* to get oneself dirty}}

disappear ■ *missu *V* disappear {{Ex.: *missunin-ka*. I disappeared. *missunin-ak kannis*. It disappeared from my mind. *himah'ase-ka pesyo, himah'a kannis missun*. I think about everything, and it all disappears from my mind.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -*n(i)*. ■ **missun** (Made from: **missu*, -*n₃*) *V* disappear (Other Pronunc.: **missuni** before another suffix)

disappointed

be disappointed ■ corokpu (Made from: **corko₂*, -*pu*) *V* be sad, get sad, be disappointed ■ **honhonce** *V* be crestfallen, be disappointed Meaning: relates to walking along looking down because one is sad. Social use: this word is very unsure (meaning, pronunciation, whether it exists), completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

disease ■ iina 1 *N* disease, sickness {{Ex.: *iinate-ka*. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) *ekwe, ekwe-k iinate, miSte-k*. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). *iinate-k paaTare*. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) *iinate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.)) } *Verb*: **inha*.

get a female STD ■ samli *V* *revers*. get a female STD {{Ex.: *kan issintepu kanne-ka samlin*. I'm being careful, so I don't get a female STD. *samliSmin* someone with a female STD}} *Noun*: **saamil**. Grammar: may only appear with -*n(i)*, meaning to get the disease, or with -*Smin*. [Tentative]

a female STD ■ saamil *N* *revers*. female STD *Verb*: **samli**. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

disgusted ■ hessoSte (Inflected form of: **hesso**, -*Ste*) *perf* disgusted

be disgusted ■ hesso *V* hate, be disgusted {{Ex.: *kan-was hesson, hesson-ka-mes*. I am disgusted by him, I am disgusted by you. *hesson-ka neppes ammane, wattimpiy iTyan*. I am disgusted by this food, take it back! *hessoSmin* hater *hessoSte-ka*. I am disgusted.}} Grammar: object from is what one is disgusted by, this almost always appears with -*ni*, but does not have to. ■ **hesson** (Made from: **hesso**, -*n₃*) *V* hate, be disgusted (Other Pronunc.: **hessoni** before a suffix)

be disgusted by ■ lo'e (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) *V* loath, hate, be disgusted by {{Ex.: *lo'enin-ka ammane*. I hate the food. *lo'enin-me*. You were disgusted. *lo'e kannis*. (Someone) loathes me.}} Grammar: can be followed by -*n(i)* or used alone, even with the

thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

dish ■ **tasken** *N* tray, dish, basket {{Ex.: *ayun kan-tasken!* Bring me my tray!}} *loanword*: **wanteeha**. Cultural info.: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure. ■ **ullis** *N* dish {{Ex.: *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum*. I went to get water with one dish.}} Meaning: general word for any type of dish, sometimes for water.

dishes ■ **Taastes** (Borrowed from: *traste* Spanish) *N* dishes {{Ex.: *ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka*. He has no dishes at his meal. *atten-ka hemec'a Taastese*. I broke one dish. *corkompiy Taastes!* Dry the dishes! *ayun Taastekma, ekwe-me atsey!* Bring me the dishes, don't break them!}} Grammar: irreg. plural *Taastekma*. (Other Pronunc.: **Taaste** before plural -kma)

dislike ■ **iTTempi** (Made from: *iTTe₁, -mpi) *V* hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

disordered

be disordered

dissipate ■ ***sihhu** *V* run out, dissipate, go away {{Ex.: *sihhunin kan-ak*. My thirst went away. *sihhunin kaares*. The smoke has dissipated. *sihhunin eenena*. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. ■ **sihhun** (Made from: *sihhu, -n₃) *V* run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: **sihhuni** before another suffix)

distant ■ **anSa** *Adv* distant, far {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis mostor anSa*. Go put it in the trunk, (in the) tree trunk far away.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

distant future

be distant future ■ **munna** *V* be in a very distant time {{Ex.: *kan-was okse munna haras*. I gave him (something) very long ago.}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s

past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.

distinct

be distinct ■ ***aSSa** *V* be different, be distinct {{Ex.: *aSSahte rukka*. The house is different.}} *Similar*: **aTye**. Grammar: might only occur with -hte (*aSSahte*: different).

disturb ■ **cimu** *V* bother, disturb {{Ex.: *makse-mes cimun, caymun*. We bother you, envy you.}} [Attested only once]

dive ■ **lukin** (Made from: **luki**, -n₃) *V* fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: **lukiini** before other suffixes)

dive underwater ■ **sorpo** *V* dive underwater {{Ex.: *sorpoSte kuris*. The curlew has dived under water. *sorponin*. (Someone) dived underwater.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) and -Ste. Meaning: of a water bird or a person diving under water, for ex. in a creek when swimming.

divide ■ **atki** *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: *atki-ka yuu-ka haraana*. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} *Similar*: **wacki**. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

dizzy ■ **himmuSte** (Inflected form of: ***himmu**, -Ste) *perf* dizzy, tipsy ■ **tonnohte** (Inflected form of: **tonno**, -Ste) *perf* dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on head.

make/be dizzy ■ **tonno** *V* be dizzy, make dizzy {{Ex.: *kan-was yete tonno*. I will make him dizzy. *tonnon-kas*. I made him dizzy. *tonnoy nuk!* Make him dizzy (by hitting on the head)! *tonnonin*. He got dizzy. *nuuya tonnohte-k*. He stopped being dizzy.}} Grammar: by itself means to make someone dizzy, with -n(i) means to get dizzy, with -hte to be dizzy. Meaning: for example by hitting someone on the head.

be dizzy ■ ***himmu** *V* be dizzy, be tipsy {{Ex.: *himmun kan-moohel*. My head is dizzy. *koc iime pire himmun makke*. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy. *himmunin haysa*. They got tipsy (drunk). *yuun men himmuSte*.

And you are tipsy. *kan-was himmumpin*. I made him get dizzy. *himsunin-ak*. He was staggering.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (be/get dizzy), -Ste (dizzy), or -mpi (make dizzy), Ascension said one could not use it by itself. Meaning: for either being dizzy from any reason, or tipsy from being drunk.

game of spinning until dizzy ■ laahi *N* game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

make dizzy ■ himmumpi (Made from: *himmu, -mpi) *V* make dizzy, make tipsy, get someone tipsy [Attested only once]

get dizzy ■ himmun (Made from: *himmu, -n₃) *V* get dizzy, get tipsy (Other Pronunc.: **himmuni** before another suffix) ■ **tonnon** (Made from: **tonno**, -n₃) *V* get dizzy Meaning: for ex. from being hit on the head. (Other Pronunc.: **tonnoni** before a suffix)

do ■ accu *V* make, do, finish {{Ex.: *kan-was accumpi*. I finish it. *kan accunin* I finished. *iTTas-kane accumpin* I made it a new one. *accuSte muccuw*. Breakfast is ready.}} ■ **hinte** *V* do {{Ex.: *hiske-ka hinte*! Let me do it! *hintey*! Do (it)!}} Similar: **hiSSe**. Social use: Ascension was very unsure of this word, hiSSe is the typical word for this. [Tentative] ■ **hiSSe** *V* make, do {{Ex.: *kan yete hiSSe kurkahse* I will make pinole. *hiSSemi-k tutiyyase wak-makkuhse*. She is making tortillas for her husband. *kan-was hiSSesi*. I make him do (something). *hiSSehte-ka*. I've made (it). *ekwe-ka hiSSe hinTise*. I don't do anything. *hiSSenin attar*. (It) turned into dirt clods. *sikar hiSSenin yookon*. The cigar turned to ashes. *nuuyatyi men-hiSSen*! Stop what you're doing! *niSSasum kan hiSSente*. Because of this I have work. *miSte men-hiSSen*. Your business (work) is good. *hiSSepun-ak oreese*. He made himself into a bear. *kan hiSSepu tiwyene*. I make myself into an antelope. *hiSSepuy*! Do (it) for yourself! *hiSSemsa kahuune box factory*}} Similar: **puuasi**; Similar: **hinte**. ■ **iwi** *V* do Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by hiSSe. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **puuasi** *V* do {{Ex.: *puuasi kan tukne* If I did...}} Similar: **hiSSe**. Pronunciation: unusual

form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: rare word for hiSSe. [Tentative]

plan to do ■ liSSeni *V* plan to do, do work {{Ex.: *kan liSSeni*. I plan to do it.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

many do ■ -s₂ Suff. (*V* > *V*) do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: *corsenin-me*. You were alone a lot. *hiskan Sollon semsonin*. The poor mice died! *men hinseSmin*. You're a wanderer. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails.}} Similar: **yerse**. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

know what one is doing ■ hinsuti (Made from: **hinsu**, -ti₂) *V* know what one is doing

stop doing ■ kallu *V* stop doing {{Ex.: *ekwe makam kallu*! Don't you all stop doing that!}} [Attested only once]

go to do ■ -na₁ Suff. (*V* > *V*) go to do {{Ex.: *oTTona-ka yuukise*. I go to gather acorns. *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass, so we can make baskets. *makke meheena paaranise*. We go to see the hills. *makse Tawraykun ramma*. We went to be (sit) inside. *hattese-me hayweykun*? Who did you go to see? *hakwaykus-ka*. I went to collect mussels.}} Opp.: -yni; Similar: -su; Similar: -yis; Opp.: -wu. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'go to do the verb' (andative). (Other Pronunc.: -yku before past tense suffixes (-n or -s), -a after a verb ending in n) ■ **-su Suff.** (*V* > *V*) go to do {{Ex.: *yuw wattiniy eeTesuy*! Go! Go to sleep! *ammasu-ka kusiinatka*. I go eat in the kitchen. *calaasu-ka*. I go to pee (I'm going to the bathroom). *eTTesuk*! Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Similar: -na₁; Similar: **iTTasu**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'to go to do' the verb (andative), for command form it usually takes a special -k

suffix, but can rarely take the usual -y instead. Social use: in Asc's time, only used for going somewhere indoors or nearby to do the thing (things you do in or near home, for ex. eat, cook, sleep), -na was used for going somewhere outdoors or further away, but in Ar's time -su could also be used for going far/outdoors (for ex. going hunting).

do again ■ **oySo** *V* do again, repeat {{Ex.: *yete oySo latsun*. It's going to drip again. *oySoyis*! Go again! *hummit oySo*! Give me more! *oySona wak hiSse*. He goes to do it again. *oySo makke amma*. We're eating again. *oySoy-me ricca*! Speak again!}} *Similar: iThine*. Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

do for oneself ■ **hiSSepu₂** (Made from: **hiSse**, **-pu**) *V* do for oneself Meaning: usually of cooking for oneself (for example the men doing their own cooking).

do loudly ■ ***hiTe** *V* do loudly, make loud {{Ex.: *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly. *hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte*. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu*. Don't talk loudly!}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: **hiTee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hiTeepu** (Made from: ***hiTe**, **-pu**) *V* do loudly, make loud

do once ■ **hemce** *V*revers. do once, be once {{Ex.: *hemcesi haysa waate* They come one by one. *hemecpu* one time (to be once?)}} *Noun: hemec'a*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu or -si, unsure, might be an alternate form of hemec'a instead. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hemec** before -pu, -mu)

do repeatedly ■ **-s₂** *Suff. (V > V)* do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: *corsenin-me*. You were alone a lot. *hiskan Sollon semsonin*. The poor mice died! *men hinseSmin*. You're a wanderer. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails.}} *Similar: yerse*. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

do slowly ■ **heeleSi** *V* do slowly {{Ex.: *heeleSi-me kannis riicat*! Speak to me slowly! *kan hinne heeleSi*. I'm walking slowly. *heeleSiy waate*! Come slowly!}} *Similar: hakaca*; *Similar: -si*. Pronunciation: could contain a suffix -si, otherwise doesn't match typical verb forms, but unsure.

do to me! ■ **-t₁** *Suff. (V)* do to me! {{Ex.: *mehet kannis*! Look at me! *harat sii*! Give me water! *monsetyuT*! Tell me! (more than one person tells) *himmat maksene*! Look for us!}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to me/us (1st person object imperative), use instead of -y when the object is me/us, can use together with -yuT.

do to/for you! ■ **-ya₂** *Suff. (V)* do to/for you! {{Ex.: *haraaya*! Give to you (yourself)! *haraayut*! Give to you (yourselves), you all!}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to or for themselves (2nd person object imperative or possibly for that person's benefit), use instead of -y, can use together with -yuT; it is much more common to add -pu (self) to the verb instead and use the regular -y, -yuT command suffixes (-puy, -puyut), and that has a similar meaning, but not exactly the same. Social use: not in use at all in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

do to/with many ■ **-spu** *Suff. (V > V)* do to/with many {{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth. *kapTaspu wak-issu*. He crosses his hands. *okwespu* to take a lot (by the armful) *moT makam attaspu*? Are you all looking out? *murtey-ak attaspu*. At night he guards. *kan riccaspu meese*. I'm chatting with you.}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a different verb meaning that more than one person does it or that someone does something often, probably historically related to -pu, but no meaning of doing something to oneself. Meaning: meaning very unclear, usually involves either plural subject (more than one does it), plural object (someone does it to more than one), or a repeated action (someone does it multiple times or to a large extent), often of something that could indicate doing the action to or with oneself or a group.

do well ■ **miSSimpi 2** (Made from: **miSSi**, **-mpi**) *V* do well Meaning: combines with another verb to mean that one does that action well.

do what one can ■ **caaca** *V* try, do what one can
 {{Ex.: *caaca-k*. He does what he can.}}
 [Tentative]

do what? ■ **hinka** *V* do what?, why {{Ex.: *hinka-me*? What are you doing? *hinka-me-was*? What are you doing to him? *hinkanin-ka*? What did I do? *hinkasmin*? what kind of?}}
 Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinkahte has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -ta suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -ta was not used by Ascension's time.

do with all one's might ■ **cayicpu** (Made from: **cayci**, -pu) *V* apply strength, do with all one's might
 Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

do work ■ **liSSeni** *V* plan to do, do work {{Ex.: *kan liSSeni*. I plan to do it.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

dock

gather dock ■ **lopto** *V*revers. gather dock {{Ex.: *loptona makke*. We go to gather dock.}}
Noun: **loopotok**. Cultural info.: stalks, leaves, and seeds used as food, stalks cooked as a pie. Meaning: curly dock, called cow's tongue (*lengua de vaca*) in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rumex crispus* L..

dock (an edible plant) ■ **loopotok** *N*revers. dock (an edible plant) *Verb*: **lopto**. Cultural info.: people made a pie of the stalks, also cooked and ate the leaves, and it tasted very good, the seeds were also eaten. Meaning: called *lengua de vaca* 'cow's tongue' in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rumex crispus* L..

doctor ■ **huunasmak** (Made from: **huuna**, -smak) *N* healer, doctor *loanword*: **totoor**. ■ **totoor** (Borrowed from: doctor Spanish) *N* doctor {{Ex.: *kan taahe totoore moT-ka tollon iina, moT-ka kuutYi iina*. I'm asking the doctor whether I have a lot of sickness or a little sickness.}} *native*: **utten**; *native*: **huunasmak**. [Attested only once] ■ **utten** *N*revers. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman {{Ex.: *haywe makke uttene*. We see the doctor.}} *Verb*: **utne**; *loanword*: **totoor**. Cultural info.: traditional Mutsun type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

bear doctors

blow as part of doctoring ■ **pusre** *V* blow as part of doctoring {{Ex.: *pusren ma wakSiS*. The

coyote truly blows as part of doctoring. *pusre puuyis*. The spirits blow as part of doctoring.}} Grammar: probably used both with and without -n(i) with similar meaning.

be a bear (doctor) ■ **orye** *V* be a bear {{Ex.: *kan yete oreypu*. I will make myself into a bear. *kan yete orye*. I will be a bear.}} *Noun*: **ooreyma**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure (be/become/turn into a bear, a human acting as a bear is a bear doctor in the dance). (Other Pronunc.: **orey** before -pu or -mu)

bear doctor ■ **ooreyma** *N* bear doctor {{Ex.: *ooreymakwa* bear doctors}} *Verb*: **orye**. Grammar: irregular plural *ooreymakwa*. (Other Pronunc.: **oorey** before plural or -min)

dog ■ ***hucek** *N*revers. dog {{Ex.: *hucekniS-me yete kasse meese*. The little dog will bite you. *haysa hucekniS* their dog *hucekniSmak* dogs}} *Verb*: **hucke**. Grammar: only appears with -kniS (small dog or any dog). ■ **cuucu** (Borrowed from: *chucho* Spanish) *N* dog {{Ex.: *warka cuucu*. The dog is howling. *cuucu hasseSte*. The dog is angry. *kan yete hooyo cuucuse*. I will get a dog.}} *native*: **hucekniS**. Social use: this borrowing was more common than *hucekniS* by Asc.'s time. ■ **hucekniS** (Made from: ***hucek**, -kniS) *N* dog *loanword*: **cuucu**. Meaning: not literally a small dog or puppy, can be used for any dog.

water dog ■ **waleelih** *N* axolotl, water dog *Verb*: **waleeli**. Meaning: lizard called *ajolote* in Spanish.

stand up (dog's hair) ■ **tukce** *V* stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

catch water dogs ■ **waleeli** *V* catch axolotls {{Ex.: *waleelina* to go to catch axolotls}} *Noun*: **waleelih**. Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

hunt/gather dogs ■ **hucke** *V*revers. gather dogs, hunt dogs {{Ex.: *huckena neppe Taares*. This man goes to gather dogs. *kan ya yete hucke*. I will gather dogs too.}} *Noun*: ***hucek**.

dogwood ■ **riris₁** *N*revers. dogwood {{Ex.: *ririise* dogwood (object of sentence)}} *Verb*: **rirsi**. Cultural info.: used for making general use storage

baskets, also had medicinal uses. Meaning: refers to the tree or wood, Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood, it's said to have narrow stems and possibly stripes, and to be tough but flexible, grew in the Santa Cruz mountains. Sci. name: *Cornus X Californica*, C.A. Mey. Jepson, p. 733. (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis*). (Other Pronunc.: **ririis** before a vowel in the same word)

gather dogwood ■ **rirsi** *Vrevers*. gather dogwood {{Ex.: *rirsina-ka*. I go to gather dogwood.}}
Noun: **riris**₁. Cultural info.: gather for basketmaking or medicinal purposes. Meaning: Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood. Sci. name: *Cornus X Californica*, C.A. Mey. Jepson, p. 733. (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis*).

doll

rag doll ■ **haawis** (Made from: **haawi**, -s₁) *N* rag doll Meaning: a thing you wrap up with.

make rag dolls ■ **hawispu** (Made from: **haawi**, -spu) *V* make rag dolls

dollar n ■ **peso** (Borrowed from: peso Spanish) *N* money, dollar, peso {{Ex.: *waatena uhSiniykun peso*. The money came to increase.}} [Attested only once]

100 dollars/pesos ■ **Sempeesus** (Borrowed from: cien pesos Spanish) *N* 100 dollars/pesos {{Ex.: *wak-hineeru Sempeesus*. His money is \$100.}} [Attested only once]

domestic animal ■ **hiica'mis 2** (Made partly from: -mis) *N* beast, pet, domestic animal {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen*. Your pet is a quail.}}
 Grammar: could be used as *hiicaSmin* instead, possibly as *hiica* (with no suffix), but *hiica'mis* is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

done ■ **accuSte** (Inflected form of: **accu**, -Ste) *perf* finished, made, done, ready

be underdone ■ **assu** *V* be raw, be underdone {{Ex.: *hikkumpiy miSSimpi*, *amSi ekwe assun*, *yete-k assunin*! Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! *assuSte* raw}}}

be done ■ **ari** *V* be finished, be done Social use: existence of this word very unsure. [Attested only

once] ■ **nuuya** *V* stop, finish, be done, be enough {{Ex.: *nuuyatiy men-riccan*! Stop your talking! (and keep it stopped) *nuuyatiy men-Sollen*! Stop being sad! *nuuya-k*. It stops. / It's finished.}} Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, *nuya* may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether the stopping has already happened), *nuuyati* seems to have similar meaning to just *nuuya*.

donkey ■ **wuuru** (Borrowed from: burro Spanish) *N* burro, donkey {{Ex.: *haTTay nuk*, *wuuru*! Hit it, the burro (with a stick)!}}

don't! ■ **epSe** *excl* no, don't! {{Ex.: *epSe-me mosen*! Don't tell! *epSe-me*! Don't do it!/Don't go and do what you might do! *epSe makam haslin*! Don't be afraid, you all!}}

door ■ **innu** *N* road, door {{Ex.: *ucwi y men-innu*! Open your door! *arkiniy innutkatum*! Step to the side of the road! *huytsuhte innu*. The road is narrow. *neppe innu kiprihte*. This road is twisted. *kan tonnempin kan-innuse*. I lost my way (my road). *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road out of flowers. *cooholsi innutka*. It's full of holes in the road (there are lots of potholes). *kiTiiTe innu*. The door is creaking. *uuciy innu*! Close the door! *kan yete ucwi innuse*. I will open the door.}} *Synonym*: **uucis**.
 ■ **uucis** (Made from: **uuci**, -s₁) *N* door *Synonym*: **innu**. Grammar: literally 'thing you use to close with'.

stick one's head out the door ■ **maaya** *V* stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: *maayay*! Stick your head out the door (and look out)! *maayaspu* to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form *maayakpu*, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular *maayapu*.

double over ■ **kucru** *V* double over, roll up {{Ex.: *hiske-ka kucru kan-sikaare*. Let me roll my cigar.}} Grammar: the form *kucurpu* does not seem to be used normally, but was possible. (Other Pronunc.:

kucur before -pu) ■ **utku** *V* double over {{Ex.: *utkuy! cunnuya, kuwahne*. "Doubled it (over)!" Also "to fold," it is said.}} Meaning: less common word similar to or same as *cunnu*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

double up fist ■ **parci** *V* double up fist, close fist {{Ex.: *parcipuy!* Double up your fist!}} [Attested only once]

doubt ■ **hiTku** *V* doubt [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **iTso** *V* doubt *Similar: hiTso; Similar: iTwi*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, may be related to *hiTso* 'leave' as 'I don't believe you, so I'm leaving,' but unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **iTwi** *V* doubt {{Ex.: *iTwi-ka*. I doubt.}} *Similar: -w-; Similar: iTso*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

dough

make dough ■ **Sacca** *V* knead, make dough {{Ex.: *Saccay!* Knead/make the dough! *Saccamit!* Make cornmeal dough for me!}} *Similar: Sacni*. Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same as *Sacni*. ■ **Sacni** *V* knead, make dough {{Ex.: *yu makke yete Sacni*. And we're going to make dough.}} *Similar: Sacca*. Meaning: meaning same as *Sacca*.

Douglas fir ■ **rappak** *Nrevers*. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns *Verb: rapka*. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglass fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: *Pseudotsuga mucronata* or *P. sabiniana*, or entirely different trees.

dove

catch mourning doves ■ **hunyu** *V* catch mourning doves {{Ex.: *kan yete hunyu*. I will catch mourning doves.}} *Noun: hunuunu*. Social use: Ascension kept them as pets in a cage, released them to the wild later. Sci. name: *Zenaidura macroura*.

mourning dove ■ **hununu** *N* mourning dove *Verb: hunyu*. Sci. name: *Zenaidura macroura*.

down ■ **puT** *N* down, feather {{Ex.: *iccomp-i-k wak-puTse amSi wak kussahne*. She is taking out its feathers so that it (the pillowcase) can

be washed. *Taskuhmin wak-puT wak-kulyan* the red feathers of the redwinged blackbird}} *Verb: pooTo*. Meaning: means both the down feathers and regular feathers.

get down ■ **laTwe** *V* get down {{Ex.: *niSSa laTwen hurcaSmintak*. These descend into hell. *laTwenin-ka*. I got down.}} Grammar: probably can only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably includes dismounting from a horse, and descending to a place. ■ **laTwen** (Made from: **laTwe**, -n₃) *V* get down

be face-down ■ **matla** *V* be face-down {{Ex.: *matla-k eeTe*. He is sleeping (lying) face down. *matlanuy!* Put (someone/something) face down! *matlanin-ak*. He lay down face downward. *matlanustap-ak*. He was put face down. *mattalpu!* Lay (yourself) down face-down!}} *Opp.: tsayla; Similar: motlo*. (Other Pronunc.: **mattal** before -pu or -mu)

fall down ■ **inna** *V* drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: *innanin kan-torow*. My soaproot fell down. *innan-me*. You're going to fall. *innanin-me?* Did you fall down? *innaSte-k tappur*. It's fallen, the tree. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *insanin muuSekmak*. The birds fell. *hatte-mes insampin men-sitse?* Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? *innampi-ka-mes*. I make you fall. *innan neppe*. This falls/this fell.}} *Similar: miTTo*. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). ■ **innan** (Made from: **inna**, -n₃) *V* fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **innani** before a suffix)

be upside down ■ **makla** *V* be upside down {{Ex.: *kata men makla*. As if you were upside down.}} [Attested only once] ■ **puru** *V* be upside down Grammar: might appear only as *puruhte*. Meaning: mouth downward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go down ■ **ape** (Borrowed from: appear Spanish) *V* descend, go down {{Ex.: *apey!* Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}}

upside-down ■ **etkohte** (Inflected form of: **etko**, -Ste) *perf* backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-

down ■ **puruhte** (Made from: **puru**, **-Ste**) *perf* upside-down [Ar + Asc. guess]

down a little ■ **minmuytis** (Made from: **minmuy**, **-tis₂**) *Adv* down a little, a little below

drag ■ **hiTro** *V* pull, drag, stretch {{Ex.: *hiTro wak-oocose*. They pull his ear. *hiTroksi-me kannis*. You keep pulling me. *hiTroy!* Pull! / Drag (it)! *hiTroSte*. (It's) pulled/dragged. *hiTronin*. (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). *hiTorpu men-kuTrah!* Pull your belt (tight)! *hiTron-ak-was kariy*. He pulled it out.}} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be *hiTo* or *hiTro*, but *hiTro* seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **hiTor** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

have one's dress dragging ■ **heTre** *V* to have one's dress dragging {{Ex.: *heTre hinne* to walk with one's dress dragging}} [Tentative]

drain ■ **kawhi** *V* drain, dry {{Ex.: *kawhipu men-urihse*. You dry your hair. *kawhiy nuk!* Dry/drain it! *kan-was yete kawhimpi*. I will dry it (make it dry). *kawhinin*. It dried up.}} Grammar: usually means to dry something, with -n(i) it means that something dries on its own. Meaning: dry up, dry out, dry something part-way, like draining it so its still damp.

drained ■ **kawhiSte** (Made from: **kawhi**, **-Ste**) *perf* dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.

dream ■ **issut** *Nrevers*. dream, vision {{Ex.: *monsemit-me issutse!* Tell me your dream!}} *Verb*: **istu**. ■ **istu** *Vrevers*. dream {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hinTise istunin*. I didn't dream anything. *istunin kan-mes*. I dreamed about you. *hinTis-me istunin?* What did you dream? *istu-ka, ekwe asa'a*. I dream, but (it's) not true. *isutpun-ka*. I dreamed.}} *Noun*: **issut**; *Similar*: **supe**. Grammar: usually used with -n(i), sometimes with -pu with similar meaning, rarely with neither. (Other Pronunc.: **isut** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **istun** (Made from: **istu**, **-n₃**) *V* dream Pronunciation: most common word for 'dream,' but *isutpu* and *istu* also possible. (Other Pronunc.: **istuni** before another suffix) ■ **supe** *V* dream {{Ex.: *supenin-ka-mes*. I dreamed of you.}} *Similar*:

istu. Meaning: *istun* is the more common word for this. [Attested only once]

dress ■ **esse₂** *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: *essepuy* Dress yourself! *essehte eshenum*. It is covered with a blanket. *eswey nuk!* Undress/uncover him!}} *Noun*: **eshen**. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing. ■ **kitorpu 2** (Made from: **kitro**, **-pu**) *V* dress ■ **kitro 1** *V* dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu) ■ **monno** *V* dress, put clothes on {{Ex.: *kan-was monnon*. I dressed him. *monnotityuT!* You all keep dressing me!}} *Opp.*: **Sonwe**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly *moono*). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **uttupu** (Made from: **uttu**, **-pu**) *V* put on, dress Meaning: literally 'put something on oneself,' but usually of any type of clothing. ■ **wistiri** (Borrowed from: *vestir* Spanish) *V* dress {{Ex.: *wistirin makam piinase*. You all dressed that one (possibly child).}} Meaning: to dress someone, for example a small child or baby.

undress ■ **Sonwe** *V* undress {{Ex.: *SonwetiyeT!* You all keep undressing!}} *Opp.*: **monno**. Grammar: may contain -w-, but form without it unknown. [Tentative] ■ **wissa₁** *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak*. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa*. I uncover him (of his clothing).}} *Similar*: **wakci**, **waaha₁**. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

get dressed ■ **kitro 1** *V* dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu)

dress well ■ **cuye** *V* dress, make look good {{Ex.: *cuyeepu makse*. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). *kan*

cuyen. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: **cuyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

dress-clothes ■ **wistitu** (Borrowed from: *vestido* Spanish) *N* suit, dress-clothes {{Ex.: *miSte wak-wistitu*. His suit is good. *tiiru-k wistitu*. It is really good clothes. *sitluhte-mes men-wistitu*. Your suit is small on you.}} Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

dried ■ **kawhiSte** (Made from: **kawhi**, **-Ste**) *perf* dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp.

drill

fire drill ■ **karka₂** *N* fire drill *Verb*: **karka₁**. Cultural info.: made from elder wood, probably from blue elderberry wood (*sambucus glauca*). Meaning: drill for making fire. [Me only]

drink ■ **ukki** *V* drink {{Ex.: *yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis*. Wait while I drink a little. *ukkisihne kaltu*, *hushuhne kaltu*. The broth is drunk, the broth is sipped. *hiSSey sii limoonum amSi makam ukkisi!* Make water with lemon so you all (can) drink! *ukkisi-ka neppe TaaresTuk*. I'm drinking with this man. *ukkisisi-ka-was*. I cause him to drink. *hassa-kas ukkisina siise*. I feel like going to drink water. *hassa-kas kan ukkisi*. I feel like drinking. (of someone about to binge on alcohol) *ukkiy sii!* Drink water!}} *Similar*: **ukke**. Grammar: almost always used with **-si** 'just' with same meaning ('drink'), but can be used without it. ■ **ukkisi** (Made from: **ukki**, **-si**) *V* drink Grammar: much more common than **ukki** alone. Meaning: **-si** adds no meaning, this means the same as **ukki** does (simply 'drink'), and is the normal word for drinking.

cornmeal/acorn mush drink ■ **hatul** (Borrowed from: *atol* Spanish) *Nrevers*. mush {{Ex.: *woppehte hatul*. The atole has boiled. *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *hatuule-k letko*. He eats the mush with his hands. *moT-me ampihte tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum*. Have you roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush?}} *Similar*: **poknis**; *Similar*: **Taywen**; *Verb*: **hatlu**. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick mush, thick

enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: **hatuul** before another vowel)

drink up ■ **posso** *V* tie up, drink up Meaning: meaning extremely unclear, may not be just one word, or may mean something else entirely. [Ar + Asc. guess]

drinker ■ **huraacu** (Borrowed from: *borrach* Spanish) *Nrevers*. drinker, drunk {{Ex.: *huraacuk*. He is a drinker/a drunk.}} *Verb*: **hurca**.

drip ■ ***yuutu** *V* drip {{Ex.: *yuutun sii*. Water is dripping. *yuutun men-in*. Your tears are dripping.}} Grammar: probably only used with **-n(i)**, or possibly **-Ste**. ■ **latsu** *V* drip, trickle {{Ex.: *yete latsun*. It will drip.}} Grammar: probably only appears with **-n(i)**. ■ **latsun** (Made from: **latsu**, **-n₃**) *V* drip, trickle ■ **sehe** *V* leak, drip {{Ex.: *sehe sii*. Water is dripping. *sehen*. (It) is dripping.}} Grammar: can be used with **-n(i)** or without, with similar meaning. ■ **yuutun** (Made from: ***yuutu**, **-n₃**) *V* drip (Other Pronunc.: **yuutuni** before a suffix)

driver

ox driver ■ **weyeeru** (Borrowed from: *bueyero* Spanish) *N* ox driver *Similar*: **weseeru**; *Similar*: **wey**; *Similar*: **weeye**.

drizzle ■ **pislanmi** *V* drizzle {{Ex.: *pislanmi huuyiSte*. It's started drizzling.}} Pronunciation: unusual 3-syllable verb, might be related to *pissa+amne*.

drool ■ **rus** *N* saliva, spit, drool {{Ex.: *koc tollon iccon rus*, *turtunin*. When a lot of saliva comes out, one has a sore throat. *otton-ka ruusum*. I mended it with saliva.}} *Verb*: **ruse**. (Other Pronunc.: **ruus** before a vowel in the same word)

drooly

be drooly ■ **aciwa** *V* be silly, be drooly {{Ex.: *aciwaSmin* silly one}} Meaning: not clear whether "drooly" is a literal meaning, or just "silly". [Ar only, very unsure]

drop ■ **hiwtun** *N* drop, droplet {{Ex.: *kaphan hiwtun sii* three water drops}} [Attested only once] ■ **inna** *V* drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: *innanin kan-torow*. My soaproot fell down. *innan-me*. You're going to fall. *innanin-me?* Did you fall down? *innaSte-k tappur*. It's

fallen, the tree. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *insanin muuSekmak*. The birds fell. *hatte-mes insampin men-sitse?* Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? *innampi-kames*. I make you fall. *innan neppe*. This falls/this fell.}} **Similar: miTTo**. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). ■ **innan** (Made from: **inna**, -n₃) *V* fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **innani** before a suffix)

droplet ■ **hiwtun** *N* drop, droplet {{Ex.: *kaphan hiwtun sii* three water drops}} [Attested only once]

drown ■ **meelo** *V* sink, drown {{Ex.: *meelonin wuuki*. The ship sank. *meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne*. It sank, it isn't seen (isn't visible). *wuuki yete meelon*. The ship will sink. *haysa meelon*. They sank. *melsoSte haysa*. They've drowned.}} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i), but not always, meaning similar with or without -n(i). Meaning: to sink in water, for example a ship or person (not bread dough sinking when it fails to rise). ■ **ukni** *V* drown {{Ex.: *uknin-ak rummetka*. He's drowning in the river. *kan yete uknin*. I will drown.}} **Similar: wakku, melso**. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or possibly -Ste or -mpi. ■ **uknin** (Made from: **ukni**, -n₃) *V* drown Grammar: someone drowns on their own, not to drown someone. (Other Pronunc.: **uknini** before a suffix) ■ **wakku** *V* drown, overflow {{Ex.: *kan yete wakkun*. I will drown. *yete wakkun*. It will overflow. *haysa wakkuSte*. They've drowned. *wakkuSte-k*. It's overflowed. *koc-me talku rummese, wakkun-me yete*. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. *himah'a wakkunis*. They all drowned. *wakkuSmin tappur* drowned wood}} **Similar: waski**; **Similar: ukni, melso**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if "it" or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i). Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (waksi). ■ **wakkun** (Made from: **wakku**, -n₃) *V* drown, overflow (Other Pronunc.: **wakkuni** before a suffix)

drunk ■ **cuko** (Borrowed from: ciucco possibly Italian) *Adv* drunk Grammar: may have been borrowed as a single word that is not used in sentences, so part of speech is unclear. [Attested only once] ■ **huraacu** (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) *Nrevers*. drinker, drunk {{Ex.: *huraacu-k*. He is a drinker/a drunk.}} **Verb: hurca**.

be drunken ■ **tahhaTe** (Made partly from: -Te) *V* be drunken {{Ex.: *tahhaTe hinne*. (He) walks around drunk.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

get/become drunk ■ **hurcan** (Made from: **hurca**, -n₃) *V* get/become drunk (Other Pronunc.: **hurcani** before another suffix)

be drunk ■ **hurca** (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) *Vrevers*. be drunk, be high {{Ex.: *hurcan-ak yete*. He will get drunk. *hurcaSte-ka*. I'm drunk. *hurcaSmintak* in/to Hell (literally: at the place of the drunk ones) *heSSem'a haysa hurcan maTTERum*. They get high quickly from tobacco.}} **Noun: huraacu**. Meaning: on alcohol or tobacco.

drunk person ■ **hurcaSmin 2** (Made from: **hurca**, -Smin) *N* drunk person Meaning: literal meaning.

drunkard ■ **huraacu** (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) *Nrevers*. drinker, drunk {{Ex.: *huraacu-k*. He is a drinker/a drunk.}} **Verb: hurca**.

dry ■ **corkoSte** (Inflected form of: **corko**₁, -Ste) *perf* dry ■ **corko**₁ *V* dry, dry up {{Ex.: *tooTe corkoSmin* dried meat *corkompiy Taastes!* Dry the dishes!}} **Similar: Tohpē**; **Similar: Tonko**₂. Grammar: becomes corkopu, not corokpu. ■ **kawhin** (Made from: **kawhi**, -n₃) *V* dry Grammar: to dry out or dry up on its own, to drain out on its own (not to dry something). (Other Pronunc.: **kawhini** before another suffix) ■ **kawhiSte** (Made from: **kawhi**, -Ste) *perf* dry, drained, dried Meaning: usually half-dry, like something drained but still damp. ■ **koyroSte** (Inflected form of: ***koyro**, -Ste) *perf* dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things.

eat dry ■ **muttYe** *V* eat dry {{Ex.: *muttYey kurkah men-tawsesTuk!* Eat roasted corn dry with your younger brother!}} Pronunciation: muyen(i) may be a separate word with the same meaning, which seems to take -n(i) even with an object of what is eaten, or may be a variant of this

word. Meaning: to eat something, usually roasted corn, dry, like flour.

cut and dry meat ■ wasse *V* cut and dry meat
 {{Ex.: *yete kan-was wasse tooTese*. I will cut and dry the meat (in long slices).}} Meaning: may involve slicing the meat into long strips, difference in meaning from other words for drying meat unsure.

dry out ■ *koyro *V* harden, stiffen, shrink {{Ex.: *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. *koyronin*. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). *ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu!* Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: **koyor** before -pu)

dry up ■ corko, 1 *V* dry, dry up {{Ex.: *tooTe corkoSmin* dried meat *corkompiy Taastes!* Dry the dishes!}} *Similar: Tohpe; Similar: Tonko.* Grammar: becomes corkopu, not corokpu. ■ **kawhi** *V* drain, dry {{Ex.: *kawhipu men-urihse*. You dry your hair. *kawhiy nuk!* Dry/drain it! *kan-was yete kawhimpi*. I will dry it (make it dry). *kawhinin*. It dried up.}} Grammar: usually means to dry something, with -n(i) it means that something dries on its own. Meaning: dry up, dry out, dry something part-way, like draining it so its still damp. ■ **tempe** *V* dry up {{Ex.: *tempeSte sii*. The water is dried up. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon*. It wasn't long until it dried out, the water dries.}} Meaning: of water or a river. ■ **Tohpe** *V* dry up {{Ex.: *Tohpenin*. (It) dried up. *TohpeSte* dried up}} *Similar: corko, 1*. Meaning: rare word for corko. [Ar + Asc. guess]

duck ■ patu (Borrowed from: pato Spanish) *N* duck
 {{Ex.: *TaakaSte patukma*. The ducks have arrived.}} [Attested only once]

mallard duck ■ cipituk *N* mallard duck [Attested only once] ■ **coroktes** *N* mallard duck {{Ex.: *moyce coroktes waate*. Mallard ducks are coming, bunched together.}} [Tentative]

large duck ■ suksusu *N* large duck, shoveler
 Meaning: a shoveler is a medium-sized duck with a flat spoonbill. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

duck hawk ■ kaknuh *N* chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: *kaknu wak-heesentak* The chicken hawk's nest}} *Similar: siwkker;* *Verb: kaknu*. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

duck the head underwater ■ luppu *V* duck the head underwater {{Ex.: *luppupuy sitka men-moohel!* Duck your head in the water! *kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun*. He went into the ocean and ducked his head underwater.}} *Similar: luki.*

dull

be dull red ■ tuhsu *V* be dull red colored Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

be dull ■ hitsu *V* be boring, be dull {{Ex.: *hitsuSminse-me?* Are you a boring/dull person?}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Tentative]

dumb/crazy person ■ hamaama (Compound composed of: **hamna**, **ama**) *N* dumb/crazy person {{Ex.: *kata makam hamaama*. As if you all were crazy. *hamaamakiSpuy!* Pretend to be dumb! (Act dumb!)} *Similar: hotYes*. Meaning: mostly dumb/simple-minded, but can also mean crazy.

dung ■ irok *N*revers. excrement, shit {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka iroksum*. I smear him with excrement. *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) *irookic* a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)}} *Verb: irko*. (Other Pronunc.: **irook** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

dust ■ mun *N* loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel*. His head is full of a lot of dirt. *iccompi-k pireese, muune*. He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. *tollon-me mun*. You have a lot of dirt.}} *Similar: wis, lot, pire;* *Verb: munse*. Pronunciation: often pronounced munus in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: **muun** before a vowel)

dust get in the mouth ■ kakre *V* dust get in the mouth Meaning: meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]

dusty

be dusty ■ **rokse** *V* be dusty {{Ex.: *rokse am pire*. The atmosphere is dusty. *rokse ama*. It's dusty now.}} *Similar: rokye*. Meaning: of dust in the air, for example when a wagon or car raises dust along the road, or when someone sweeps a room, or when it's dusty from wind.

dwarf sunflower ■ **kaamer** *Nrevers*. (seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant *Verb: kamre*; *Similar: soorokwa*. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers

and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

E e

each

ten to each ■ **mattusu** *Adv* ten to each Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Me only]

each other ■ **-mu** *Suff. (V > V)* each other {{Ex.: *hiiwomu haysa*. They are quarreling. (They are scolding each other.) *ekwe makam keyeemu!* Don't you all elbow each other! *makse kappalmu*. We hug each other.}} Pronunciation: many verbs change the last consonant-vowel around (to vowel-consonant) before -mu, and sometimes change the length of a vowel or consonant as well (ex.: *kapla*, *kappalmu*). Grammar: add to a verb to add the meaning 'do verb to each other', (reciprocal).

eager

be eager ■ ***yatse** *V* be eager, not be able to wait {{Ex.: *yatsen-ka hiSSe*. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). *yatsenin-ka*. I couldn't wait.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!"), not just being in a rush for time. ■ **yatsen** (Made from: ***yatse**, -n₃) *V* be eager, not be able to wait (Other Pronunc.: **yatseni** before a suffix)

eagle

catch bald eagles ■ **sirhi** *Vrevers*. catch bald eagles {{Ex.: *sirhina makke*. We go to catch bald eagles.}} *Noun: siirih*.

bald/golden eagle ■ **siirih** *Nrevers*. bald/golden eagle *Verb: sirhi*.

Eagle mountains ■ **cepil siwkker** (Compound composed of: ***cepil**, **siwkker**) *Nplace* Eagle Mountains [Attested only once]

ear ■ **ooco** *N* ear {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-ooco*. His ears are big. *kaayi-ka ooco*. My ear hurts. *tamha kan-ooco*. My ear has an earache. *riicat oocotka*. Talk in my ear! *cooholte-k wak-ooco*. She has holes in her ears (for piercings).}} *Verb: ocko*, ■ **tuhsus** *N* ear Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: word unsure, ooco is the common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have an earache ■ **tamha** *V* have an earache {{Ex.: *tamha kan-ooco*. My ear hurts/I have an earache. *tamhanin-ka*. I had an earache.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

have a ringing in the ears ■ **Suurire** *V* have a ringing in the ears Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual form for a Mutsun verb, possibly to sound like the meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be big-eared ■ **yolTo** *V* be big-eared {{Ex.: *yolToSmin* big-eared one *yolTo wak-ooco*. His ears are big.}}

ear hole ■ **yatu** (Borrowed from: *ahijado??*)

Spanish??) *N* ear hole Meaning: probably hole of a pierced ear, not the hole into the ear canal, but exact meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

early ■ **aruh'a** (Made partly from: **-a**) *Adv* morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-k itma*

aruh'a, eeTe-k. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

early in the morning ■ **aruh'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-k itma aruh'a, eeTe-k.* He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

earring ■ **aaTin** *N* earring {{Ex.: *hattenane aaTin, mukurmane aaTin* Whose earring is this? It is the woman's earring.}} *Similar:* **huTel**. Meaning: any kind of earring. ■ **huTel** *Nrevers.* earring {{Ex.: *haypu-me huTel.* Your earrings are visible. *wak-huTel* his/her earrings (could be either) *huTeele* earrings (object form)}} *Verb:* **huTle**; *Similar:* **aaTin**. Cultural info.: round ring earring worn by everyone (men and women) (Ascension) or feather earring made of a little bunch of bird feathers and beaks (Arroyo). Meaning: round ring or feather earring. (Other Pronunc.: **huTeel** before a vowel)

earrings

put on earrings ■ **huTle** *Vrevers.* put on earrings {{Ex.: *huTlen-ak.* He put on feather earrings.}} *Noun:* **huTel**. Social use: feather earrings (Ar) or round ring earrings (Asc.).

earth ■ **pire₁** *N* world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere {{Ex.: *piretka Tawray!* Sit on the ground! *wackiSte pire.* The ground/earth is cracked. *hinne-k wak-pireese.* He's walking his land. *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire.* The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *hemtso pire.* The world is silent. *muSSi pire.* It (the weather) is hot. *sokroSte pire.* The world is dark (of a cloudy day). *kan-was yete maka piresum.* I will throw handfuls of earth. *moT-ka neppe piretkawas?* Am I of this world?}} *Similar:* **pire₂**; *Similar:* **wis, mun, lot**. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: **piree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

tremble (the earth) ■ **tumlele** *V* tremble (the earth) {{Ex.: *tumlele.* The earth trembles.}} [Attested only once]

loose earth ■ **mun** *N* loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel.* His head is full of a lot of dirt. *iccompi-k pireese, muune.* He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. *tollon-me mun.* You have a lot of dirt.}} *Similar:* **wis, lot, pire₁**; *Verb:* **munse**. Pronunciation: often pronounced munus in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: **muun** before a vowel)

earthworm ■ ***liituk** *N* earthworm, angleworm {{Ex.: *liitukwakma* earthworms}} *Verb:* **litku**; *Similar:* **lissok**. Grammar: only appears with -wa. Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angleworm that is a parasite in humans. ■ **liitukwa** (Made from: ***liituk, -wa**) *Nrevers.* earthworm, angleworm ■ **lissok** *Nrevers.* snake, earthworm {{Ex.: *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire.* The snakes come out when the land is green.}} *Verb:* **lissokwa₂**; *Similar:* **lisson**; *Verb:* ***lisko**; *Similar:* ***liituk**; *Similar:* **littokma**. Cultural info.: people hunted these striped water snakes and wrapped them around themselves like a belt until there were enough to form a skirt, then skinned them and boiled the meat, they also collected the eggs and boiled them to eat, and collected them by digging along the trail of the snake through the reeds. Pronunciation: was pronounced as lesok or lessok in Ar's time. Meaning: in Ascension's time any striped water snake, usually green and red, but also other striped colors, it had long green eggs, meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: probably in Ar's time *lisson/lissonwa* meant water snake and *lessok/lessokwa* meant earthworm, but by Ascension's time the two merged and both meant striped water snake and possibly also big gopher snake, but not earthworm, with the pronunciation of *lessok* also changing to *lissok*. ■ **lissokwa₁** (Made from: **lissok, -wa**) *N* snake, earthworm {{Ex.: *iccon lissokwa koc cutsuSte pire.* The worms come out when the earth is green.}} *Verb:* **lissokwa₂**. Grammar: may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see *lissok*. ■ **tippiSmin** (Made from: **tippi, -Smin**) *N* earthworm, worm Pronunciation: pronunciation uncertain. [Ar + Asc. guess]

East ■ **yakmun** *N* East, East Wind {{Ex.: *hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum.* The wind comes out of the East.}} *Similar:* **akkas, rammay₂, awar**. Meaning: Asc. was very unsure of this word.

East wind ■ **pokkon** *N* East wind

East Wind ■ **yakmun** *N* East, East Wind {{Ex.: *hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum*. The wind comes out of the East.}} *Similar: akkas, rammay₂, awar*. Meaning: Asc. was very unsure of this word.

easy

be easy ■ **apSe** *V* be easy {{Ex.: *ekwe-k apSe*. It's not easy. *apSe-ka hiSSe*. I do it easily. *ekwe apSe wak kaplahne*. It is not easy to hug her.}}

eat ■ **amma 1** *V* eat {{Ex.: *ammayuT tooTe!* Eat the meat! (you all) *ammayniy!* Come to eat! *amma makke*. We eat. (It's time to eat.) *murtey kannis amman por*. At night the fleas ate me. *haayi ammayu!* Come eat! *huysi-ka hiSSe ammane*. I'm hurrying to make the food. *ammapu-ka*. I'm eating a little. *hiSSeSte amman*. The food is made/ready food.}} *Similar: amSa. ■ maku* *V* eat {{Ex.: *hinwat makke makuna eenenase?* When will we go to eat blackberries?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **yaase** *V* eat {{Ex.: *kan yaase tuuTese*. I eat tuche.}} Meaning: rare word for amma. [Attested only once]

eat the last meal/the second table ■ **elwe** *V* eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: *kan yete elwe*. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). *elweemit!* Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! *hoTTo elweena!* Go eat at the last meal!}} (Other Pronunc.: **elwee** before one consonant and then another vowel)

over-eat ■ ***kahla** *V* be bloated, over-eat {{Ex.: *kahlanin haysa*. They got bloated (from over-eating).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating. ■ **kahlan** (Made from: ***kahla, -n₃**) *V* get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: **kahlani** before another suffix)

eat with the hands ■ **letko** *V* eat with the hands {{Ex.: *hatuule-k letko*. He is eating the acorn mush with his hands. *letkoy!* Eat it with your

hands!}}

go along eating ■ **ammati** (Made from: **amma, -ti₂**) *V* go along eating

overeate ■ **awTu** *V* be sweet-toothed, overeate {{Ex.: *awTuSminse-me amane?* Are you really a sweet-toothed one?}} *Similar: awtsi*.

eat a little ■ **ammapu** (Made from: **amma, -pu**) *V* eat a little Meaning: not literal meaning of -pu.

eat a lot ■ **amSa** *V* eat a lot {{Ex.: *amSaSmin glutton amSaSte-k*. He has eaten a lot.}} *Similar: amma 1*.

a big eater ■ **amtYaSmin** (Made from: **amma, -tY-, -Smin**) *N* big eater, glutton

big eater ■ **amSaSmin** (Made from: **amSa, -Smin**) *N* big eater, glutton *Similar: orSe*. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends.

eat again ■ **hampu₂** *V* eat again {{Ex.: *tina makse hampu*. There we eat again.}} [Tentative]

eat breakfast/lunch ■ **mucu** *V* eat breakfast/lunch {{Ex.: *mucuupu makke*. We are eating breakfast. *hinTis makam hiwsen mucuupu?* What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?}} *Noun: muccuw*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: **mucuu** before -pu) ■ **mucuupu** (Made from: **mucu, -pu**) *V* eat breakfast/lunch Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

eat dry ■ **muttYe** *V* eat dry {{Ex.: *muttYey kurkah men-tawsesTuk!* Eat roasted corn dry with your younger brother!}} Pronunciation: muyen(i) may be a separate word with the same meaning, which seems to take -n(i) even with an object of what is eaten, or may be a variant of this word. Meaning: to eat something, usually roasted corn, dry, like flour.

eat roasted cornmeal ■ **SuttYa** *V* eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

eat silently ■ **hoolo** *V* eat silently {{Ex.: *hoolomina* to go to eat silently for someone}} Meaning: may mean 'to come to dinner without being called'. [Ar + Asc. guess]

eat supper/dinner ■ **etse** *V* eat supper/dinner {{Ex.: *kan-paapa etse*. My grandfather is eating supper. *etsena makke*. We go to eat supper. *etsehte-ka*. I've eaten supper.}}

ecstatic

be ecstatic ■ **lolyo** *V* be ecstatic {{Ex.: *lolygonin*. (Someone) became ecstatic.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

edge ■ **tunne**₂ *N* edge, border {{Ex.: *tunnetka kalle*. At the edge of the ocean. *tunne piretka*. the edge of the world}} *Verb*: **tunne**₁. Grammar: usually used with -tka, for at/to/on the edge.

at the edge ■ **kawetYka** *Adv* at the edge, next to, by {{Ex.: *sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe*. I sleep at the edge of the fire. *heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle*. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.}} *Similar*: -tak₁; *Similar*: **kaw**. Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly *kaw* 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with tYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.

eel ■ **huusu** *N* lamprey, eel Meaning: possibly freshwater eel, not clear exactly what animals are meant.

efficient ■ **pocohte** (Inflected form of: **poco**, -Ste) *perf* quick, efficient, prompt

be efficient ■ **poco** *V* be quick/efficient

egg ■ **moTTeh** *Nrevers*. egg {{Ex.: *tollon moTTeh* many eggs *humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku*. The size of the hummingbird's eggs is like (grains of) wheat. *moTTehmak* eggs}} *Verb*: **moThe**.

lay eggs ■ **hunwi** *V* lay eggs {{Ex.: *hunwi-k kayiina*. The hen is laying eggs.}} [Tentative] ■ **moThe** *Vrevers*. lay eggs {{Ex.: *moThen kayiinah*. The hens are laying eggs.}} *Noun*: **moTTeh**. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but unsure.

become infested with louse eggs ■ **sakran** (Made from: **sakra**, -n₃) *V* get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: **sakrani** before another suffix)

louse egg ■ **saakar** *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Verb*: **sakra**; *Similar*: **reeTem**. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as **reeTem**. Social use: less common than **reeTem** for Ascension.

have/get louse eggs ■ **sakra** *Vrevers*. have/get nits {{Ex.: *sakraSte-k*. He has nits. *sakranin*. (He/she) got nits. *sakraSmin* someone with nits}} *Noun*: **saakar**. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits).

sit on eggs ■ **mipTYi** *V* brood, sit on eggs {{Ex.: *mipTYi kayiina*. The hen is brooding. *kan-was mipTYinu*. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.))} Meaning: of a bird on a nest.

louse eggs ■ **reeTem** *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Verb*: **recme**; *Verb*: **reTme**; *Similar*: **saakar**. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: **reTme** for removing nits and **recme** for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to **saakar**.

eight ■ **tayitmin** *num* eight {{Ex.: *haTTapuy tayitmin!* Hit (beat) yourself eight times!/Give yourself eight hits!}} (Other Pronunc.: **tayitmi** before the -na suffix)

eight times ■ **tayitmina** (Made from: **tayitmin**, -na₃) *num* eight times [Asc. guess]

eighth ■ **tayitminwas** (Inflected form of: **tayitmin**, -was) *num* eighth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

either...or ■ **yuta** *conj* either...or {{Ex.: *yuta mennen, yuta ette*. Either the grandmother or the uncle. *yuta neppe, yuta neppe*. Either this one, or this one.}} *Similar*: **yuu**₂. Grammar: repeated in a pattern of *yuta X, yuta Y* to mean either *X* or *Y*. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but this probably is the correct way to say this. [Ar only, very unsure]

elbow ■ **keye** *V* show, elbow {{Ex.: *ekwe makam keyeemu!* Don't you all elbow each other! *kan-was keyen*. I elbowed him. *iskeyuT, makam keyeemu!* Get apart (from each other), you're elbowing each other!}} (Other Pronunc.: **keyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel) ■ **kuluulis** *N* elbow

elder ■ **cisnaw** *N* alder, elder {{Ex.: *cisnawwas lullup* alderwood flute *cisnaw wak-sire* alder

pith *hinwa makke rutaana cisanane?* When will we go to gather alderwood?}} *Verb: cisna.*

Cultural info.: was used for food, for making flutes and cigarettes, and the tea from the flowers had a medicinal use. Meaning: tree, flower, or wood, but not the fruit.

■ **hiwhokniS** *N* (little) old person, old one, elder
Similar: inTisTe. Grammar: plural is either irregular hiwhoSikma or regular hiwhomak.

elderberries

gather elderberries ■ **hitna** *V* gather elderberries
{ {Ex.: *hitnana makse.* We go to gather elderberries.} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

elderly man ■ **yeehu** (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish)
N old man { {Ex.: *nuhu yeehu.* The old man is there. *neppe yeehu annaksi.* This old man is really pitiful.} }

elk ■ **tiiwu₁** *N* elk *Verb: tiiwu₂.*

hunt elk ■ **tiiwu₂** *V* hunt elk { {Ex.: *kan yete tiiwu.* I will hunt elk. *tiiwuna-ka.* I'm going elk hunting.} } *Noun: tiiwu₁.*

elsewhere ■ **aaTeytak** (Inflected form of: *aaTey, -tak₁) *Adv* everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

email ■ **anSa-ennes** (New word made from: anSa, enne, -s₁) *N* internet, email

embarrassed

be embarrassed ■ **haSmu** *V* be ashamed, embarrassed { {Ex.: *haSmun-ka.* I am ashamed. *ekwe-k haSmunin.* He wasn't ashamed. *haSmuSte* ashamed *haSmuSmin* ashamed person/shameful person *haSmun-ka hiTyaSte hay.* I'm ashamed as if my mouth were sewn shut.} } *Similar: haSa.* Grammar: usually with -ni/-n with similar meaning, but sometimes with -Ste, -Smin, or -mak.

embarrassment ■ **haaSum** *N* shame, embarrassment
{ {Ex.: *akkay men-haaSum!* Put aside your shame! *haaSumum wak waate.* He comes in embarrassment/shame.} }

embers

turn to embers ■ *suure *V* turn to coals/ash/embers
Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste.
Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers,

or ash. ■ **suuren** (Made from: *suure, -n₃) *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: **suureni** before another suffix)

embrace ■ **kapla** *V* hug, embrace { {Ex.: *kaplay nuk!* Hug him/her! *makse kappalmu.* We embrace each other. *ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne.* She isn't embraced easily.} } (Other Pronunc.: **kappal** before -pu or -mu) ■ **tanta** *V* embrace, hug { {Ex.: *tantay nuk!* Hug him! *kan tanta neppe sinnise.* I'm hugging this child.} }
Meaning: less common word for kapla.

emphasis

really ■ **-ksi** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) really, keep ...ing { {Ex.: *moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? *cehseksi wak-hin, kata penyek.* His eyes really shine, like a cats. *henseksiyuT, makam riccapu!* Be quiet you all, you're talking! *ekwe makse pakkaksi.* We don't keep looking (for it).} } Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or continuing for a long time ("keep doing"), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continuative).

employment ■ **tawah** (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) *Nrevers.* work, task, job, employment, workplace { {Ex.: *ekwena tawah.* There is no work. *tawahte-k.* He has work./It is difficult. *tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak!* Put it away separately there at his work! *tawahte-k piina riica.* That word is difficult. ...*amSi ekwe tawahte wak atte.* ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.} } *native: hiSSen₁; Verb: tawhari.* Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard.

have employment ■ **tawahte** (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) (Made from: **tawah**, -te) *V* have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult
loanword: warci. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

empty ■ **luhki** *V* empty {{Ex.: *kan-was luhki*. I empty it.}} Meaning: to empty something out, like dumping everything out of a bag. [Attested only once]

throw out ■ **yuTki** *V* spill, throw out/on {{Ex.: *yuTkiy nuk sii!* Throw water on him! *yuTkiy sii!* Throw the water out! *yuTkin-ak leecise*. He spilled the milk. *yuTkiy men-calan!* Throw out your urine! *yuTkinin sii*. The water spilled.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of a liquid (water, milk, urine), but can also be for ex. rotten apples or other things.

be empty ■ **honce** *V* be empty {{Ex.: *honceSte sirak*. The hazelnuts are empty. *kaares rammaywas honcempi nossowe*. Smoke from inside makes the soul empty.}} [Tentative] ■ **Tuki** *V* be empty {{Ex.: *TukiSte empty*}} Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

enclose ■ **hawi** *V* enclose {{Ex.: *ekwe uuni kawaayu hawihne*. (Someone) does not want the horse to be enclosed.}} [Ar only, very unsure]

end ■ **kattu** *V* run out, finish {{Ex.: *kattunin*. (It) finished.}} *Similar: kawra*. Social use: the more common word is *kawra*. [Attested only once] ■ **kawra** (Borrowed from: *acabar*?? Spanish??) *V* finish, end, run out {{Ex.: *nuhu kawran Taskuhmin*. The red one ends there. *kawran-ka nossow*. I'm running out of breath. *kawran kan-cayic*. My strength is running out. *kawran-ak wak-hiSSene*. He finished his work. *kawrahte-ka amman*. I've finished eating. *kawraSte sii*. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) *kanne makke maTTer kawran* before our tobacco runs out *kawraSte himah'a*. All gone. *koc waate kan kawran TiT*. When my life is coming to an end.}} *Similar: kattu*. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish *acabar*, not borrowed. ■ **kawran** (Made from: **kawra**, -n₃) *V* run out, end Grammar: run out or end on its own. (Other Pronunc.:

kawrani before another suffix) ■ **tunne** *V* come to, end, reach to {{Ex.: *nuhu tunne cupkaSmin*. The white part (paint) goes to there. *nii-mes tunne*. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. *ni-k tunnen*. It comes to here.}} *Noun: tunne*₂; *Similar: tuune*. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time. ■

tuppumpi (Made from: ***tuppu**, -mpi) *V* finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own). ■ **tuppun** (Made from: ***tuppu**, -n₃) *V* finish, end Grammar: something ends on its own (not to finish something). ■ **tusi** *V* end, finish {{Ex.: *tusiSte finished*}} Meaning: meaning and word very unsure. [Attested only once]

butt end (of a stick) ■ **mostor** *N* tree trunk, butt end {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} *Similar: mooyor*. Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes this and *mooyor* mean approximately the same thing.

endanger ■ **amsi** *V*revers. hurt, injure, endanger {{Ex.: *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him. *amsiSte-k*. He is hurt. *amsinin sepppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Noun: ammis*.

ended ■ **kawraSte** (Inflected form of: **kawra**, -Ste) *perf* finished, used up, gone, ended

endure ■ **hittYu** *V* undress, endure, survive {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle hittYu*. I can't undress. (meaning unsure) *hittYuSmin* undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) *ekwe-ka holle hittYu*. I can't endure.}} Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear. ■ **kuTTa** *V* suffer, endure, tolerate {{Ex.: *kuTTapu-ka*. I endure. *holles-me ar kuTTapu?* Have you already been able to endure?}}

enemy ■ **aya** *N* enemy {{Ex.: *kan-ayakma* my enemies}} *Synonym: waayas*. ■ **waayas** *N*revers. enemy {{Ex.: *kan-waayas* my enemy}} *Synonym: aya*; *Verb: waysa*.

be enemies of each other ■ **waysamu** (Made from: **waysa**, -mu) *V* be enemies of each other

place of the enemies ■ **waysatak** (Made from: **waysa**, -tak₂) *N*place place of the enemies (Pine Point) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

be an enemy ■ **haSa** *V* be an enemy, hate {{Ex.: *kan haSamu*. I am enemies (with you).}}
Similar: haSmu. [Attested only once] ■ **waysa**
Vrevers. be an enemy {{Ex.: *kan waysa neppe Taarese*. I have this man as an enemy/am an enemy of him. *kan waysa*. I am an enemy. *ney'a-me umaaya, aruuta-me wayasmu*. Now you are compatriots, tomorrow you will be enemies. *ney'a makke, aruuta makke wayasmu*. Now (and) tomorrow, we are enemies of each other.}} *Noun: waayas*.
 Grammar: with an object, means to have someone as an enemy (be an enemy of them).
 (Other Pronunc.: **wayas** before -mu (or -pu if possible))

enjoy ■ ***lelse** *V* like, enjoy {{Ex.: *lelsenin-ka neppese*. I enjoyed/liked this one. *lelsemis-ka weeren wak-saw kusiinatka*. I liked the rabbit song (name of a Spanish song) in the kitchen.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) and possibly -mi. Meaning: probably of food, songs, or objects. ■ **lelsen** (Made from: ***lelse**, -n₃) *V* like, enjoy (Other Pronunc.: **lelsen** before another suffix)
 ■ **Tumsa** *V* like, enjoy {{Ex.: *Tumsan-me*. You enjoy the taste (of something). *Tumsanin-ka*. I liked it (of something sweet). *lelseninse-me? Tumsanis-me*. Did you like (it)? You enjoyed it (before). *Tummaspuy!* Enjoy yourself! *Tummaspun-ak*. He enjoyed himself.}}
 Meaning: probably only of food, except enjoying oneself (with -pu). (Other Pronunc.: **Tummas** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

enjoy oneself ■ **Tummaspu** (Made from: **Tumsa**, -pu) *V* enjoy oneself, savor food Meaning: may mean both to enjoy oneself and to enjoy food or for food to be tasty, unclear meaning.

enough

be enough ■ **yasri** *Vrevers*. be enough, suffice {{Ex.: *yasirpu* to be plenty}} *Noun: yaasir*.
 Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **yasir** before -pu (or is possible, -mu))

enter ■ **akku** *V* enter, go in {{Ex.: *moT-me akkuSte?* Have you gone in? *akkuy kan-rukkatka!* Enter my house! *iTTasu-me akku*

men-ciiasum. You come in again with your cane. *akkumpiy-me issu wolsatka*. Put your hand in the bag! *nuhu, numan akku hismen*. There, where the sun goes in (sets). *akkun-ak kan-tooTetka*. It entered my flesh (of chiggers). *kalletka akkun yu-k lupupun*. He entered into the sea and ducked his head under. *akkumpi-ka-mes hemec'a rukkatka*. I make you go into one house. *akkumpiy tappur rammay!* Put the (fire)wood inside! *akkunuy kannis!* Position yourself to enter me! (sexual)}} *Similar: hemko, hotpo*. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with same meaning, with -mpi means to bring in or make go in. Meaning: used of entering places (houses, etc.), of the sun setting or possibly rising, of bringing laundry etc. in, of a chigger entering one's flesh, and of sexually entering another's body.

make enter ■ **akkumpi** (Made from: **akku**, -mpi) *V* make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

entertain ■ ***lilwi** *V* amuse, entertain {{Ex.: *lilwimpi makse-mes aruuta*. We will amuse you tomorrow. *lilwinin-ak*. He was amused.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) or (most often) -mpi.
 ■ **hekSo** *V* satisfy, entertain {{Ex.: *hekSosi-ka-mes*. I am entertaining you. *yeela-kas hekSoksi*. Let me keep entertaining (him)! *hekSot!* Entertain me!}} Grammar: Ascension preferred it to appear with -ksi or -si, but sometimes used it without. Meaning: can also mean something like distracting someone from doing something bad, mostly means entertain, also see hekoSpu. (Other Pronunc.: **hekoS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **lilwimpi** (Made from: ***lilwi**, -mpi) *V* entertain, amuse
 Pronunciation: often pronounced as lilwinpi. Grammar: to entertain or amuse someone (not oneself).

entertained

be entertained ■ **lilwin** (Made from: ***lilwi**, -n₃) *V* be amused, be entertained Meaning: to find something amusing or entertaining, not to be entertained specifically by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **lilwini** before another suffix)

entirely ■ **aymuhte** (Inflected form of: ***aymu**, -Ste) *perf* pure, entirely

be entirely ■ ***aymu** *V* be pure, be completely, be only {{Ex.: *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is pure. *aymuhte tiwismak*. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}} Grammar: only appears with -hte.

envy ■ ***caymu** *V* envy, be jealous {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese caymun yete*. I will envy this man. *cayumpu haysa yete*. They will envy each other. *caymuSmin* envious one}} *Similar: katYmu*. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to envy), -pu (meaning same), -Smin, or -mak (jealous one/ones). (Other Pronunc.: **cayum** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ ***wallu** *V* envy, be jealous {{Ex.: *yete-k-was wallun*. He will be jealous of him. *wallunin-ak kannis*. He envied me. *wallun haysa*. They are jealous.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: jealous of a thing (envying an unspecified thing). ■ **cayumpu** (Made from: ***caymu**, -pu) *V* envy, be jealous Meaning: meaning similar to caymu without -pu. [Tentative] ■ **emren** (Made from: ***emre**, -n₃) *V* envy, covet a woman ■ **icle** *Nrevers*. envy {{Ex.: *iclen-ka*. I envy (someone).}} *Noun: iicel*. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. [Tentative] ■ **iclen** (Made from: **icle**, -n₃) *V* envy (Other Pronunc.: **icleni** before another suffix) ■ **iicel Nrevers**. envy *Verb: icle*. [Attested only once] ■ **katYmu** *V* envy {{Ex.: *katYmunis* an enviable thing / an envied thing}} *Similar: *caymu*. [Attested only once] ■ **wallun** (Made from: ***wallu**, -n₃) *V* envy, be jealous

equal

be equal ■ **katYmi** *V* be equal, be similar, be like {{Ex.: *katYmimak* equals *tollon-ka katYmimakse haywen*. I have seen many similar ones (equals).}} *Similar: kata*. ■ **luplupsi** *V* be equal Pronunciation: unusual verb form (reduplication). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **orco** *V* be equal {{Ex.: *orcoSte-ka haysane muySin*. I like them equally.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

erase ■ **hamwa** *V* erase {{Ex.: *hamwaSte* erased *kan-was hamwa*. I erase it.}} *Similar: suuma*. ■ **hitwi** (Made from: **hitte**, -w-) *V* clean, erase, correct {{Ex.: *moT-mes hitwihte*? Have you cleaned it? *hitwis* washcloth, cleaning rag *hitwinin*. (It)

got clean. *hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise*? What do you clean your teeth with? *hitwiSte-k*. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}} *Similar: suuma*. Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing. ■ **sikka** *V* erase {{Ex.: *sikkaSte* erased}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **suuma** *V* erase, wipe out {{Ex.: *suumanin*. (It) became erased.}} *Similar: hitwi*; *Similar: hamwa*. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

erect

be erect ■ **elko** *V* be erect, be straight {{Ex.: *elkoSmin* very straight up person/thing *oySoy ellokpuy*! Straighten yourself up again!}} (Other Pronunc.: **ellok** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

Esselen

place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived ■ **haSSowwen Nplace** Place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived Meaning: possibly near Salinas.

Esselen and Soledad ■ **welal Nplace** Esselen and Soledad [Attested only once]

Esselen tribe ■ **heslen Npersonal** Esselen tribe [Me. + Asc. guess]

European person ■ **moonis Nrevers**. white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: *moonis riicasum* in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) *moonisSmak haysa riica*, *moonis riica*. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} *Verb: monSi*. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

evening ■ **uyak Nrevers**. evening, afternoon {{Ex.: *miSmin uyak*! Good afternoon/evening! *uyak*, *wak akkun hismen*. It's evening, the sun is going down. *uuyakse-k wattinin*. He went in the evening. *warka-ka yete uuyakse*. I will cry in the evening. *uuyakse huuyihne*. It's begun in the evening (the evening has begun). *yete uuyakse* later in the evening}} *Verb: uyka*. Grammar: use of short uyak by itself and long uuyakse with -se is unusual, but relatively consistent. Meaning:

late afternoon or evening, getting late in the day (not early afternoon). (Other Pronunc.: **uuyak** before -se, in the form uuyakse)

in the evening ■ **uuyakse** (Inflected form of: **uyak**, -se) *N* in the evening Grammar: not sure that the suffix is -se (obj.), but it seems likely that -se is used to indicate 'in the (time)'.
Evening star ■ **lukeemin** *N* North star, Evening star
Similar: -min. [Attested only once]

ever after ■ **hiimi yetattYa** (Compound composed of: **hiimi**, **yete**, **attYa**) *Adv* ever after, forever

evergreen shrub ■ **paayawa** *N* chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info.: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]

every ■ **ay₂ quant** every, all {{Ex.: *ay Tuuhis* every day}} Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time, replaced by **himah'a** and **hiruhmin**. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **himah'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *quant* all, every, everything {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. He is full of sores all over his body. *kan meheesi himah'ase*. I'm looking at all of them. *himah'a iinate*. All are sick. *himah'a piina*. That's all. *himah'a miste*. Everything is pretty. / All is pretty. *himah'a Tuuhis* every day / all days}} *Synonym: hiruhmin; Similar: himyu.*

everyone ■ **hiruhmin** (Made from: ***hiruh**, -**min**) *quant* all, everyone {{Ex.: *hiruhmin makse semson haTkun*. All of us will die, die suddenly. *hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They all dance, children, women, and also men. *kaatYi hiruhmin*. Everyone is like this.}} *Synonym: himah'a.*

everything ■ **himah'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *quant* all, every, everything {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. He is full of sores all over his body. *kan meheesi himah'ase*. I'm looking at all of them. *himah'a iinate*. All are sick. *himah'a piina*. That's all. *himah'a miste*. Everything is pretty. / All is pretty. *himah'a Tuuhis* every

day / all days}} *Synonym: hiruhmin; Similar: himyu.*

everywhere ■ **aaTeytak** (Inflected form of: ***aaTey**, -**tak**) *Adv* everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

evil ■ **ekeT** *Nrevers.* sins, badness, evil {{Ex.: *kan ricca ekeTse*. I am saying bad things. *aTi ekeTsum-ak morkos*. She was born without sins. *iccompiy maksense ekeTtaktum!* Take us out of our sins!}} *Verb: ekTe.*

be evil ■ **ekTe** *Vrevers.* be evil, be bad {{Ex.: *kan hiSse ekTeSmine*. I did something evil. *ekTeste tooTe* bad meat / The meat is bad. *ekTesmin Taares*. He is a bad man. *ekTenin* He became bad. *ekTemak* bad ones, bad things}} *Similar: yekre; Noun: ekeT.*

ewe ■ **woreeku** (Borrowed from: borrego Spanish) *N* sheep, ewe {{Ex.: *pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku*. There comes the ewe that just gave birth, the ewe gave birth.}}

exchange ■ **karki** *V* exchange, switch {{Ex.: *karkimit!* Switch with me for me!}} Meaning: meaning unclear, usually refers to people switching places or roles with each other, taking someone else's place, not to exchanging goods, but might possibly also include bartering goods. [Tentative]

excrement ■ **irok** *Nrevers.* excrement, shit {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka iroksum*. I smear him with excrement. *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) *irookic* a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)}} *Verb: irko.* (Other Pronunc.: **irook** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

exist ■ **roote** *V* be at, exist {{Ex.: *pina roote*. It is (kept) there. *pinaa-mes roote hintak*. (It's) there in your eyes. *kan-makkuh rootes* my late husband *rootemsa pappel / pappel rootemsa* place for paper *hanni roote?* Where is it? *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the South. *tappur roote*. There is the/a tree.}} Grammar: can probably be used for 'there is/are' (existential) as well as being in a specific place.

extend ■ **seeeye** *V* lengthen, extend {{Ex.: *seeeyes-ak kitrohse*. She lengthened her clothes/dress. *seeey men-naawas!* Lengthen your skirt!}}

Meaning: to lengthen something made of cloth. ■ **sotre** *V* stretch, extend { {Ex.: *sotrey / sotterpuy men-koro!* Stretch out your feet! *sotterpuy!* Stretch yourself! } } Meaning: may only be used of arms, legs, or whole body. (Other Pronunc.: **sotter** before -pu or -mu)

extend fingers and do "top-top" ■ **toopope** *V* extend fingers and do 'top-top' { {Ex.: *toopope-kames.* I stretch your fingers out and make them make a tapping noise. } } Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, the word probably sounds similar to the sound one makes with the fingers. Grammar: may contain an older form of -pu. Meaning: possibly to make a tapping sound with fingers, drum one's fingers, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

extend hand ■ **tiTu** *V* extend hand { {Ex.: *tiTuy!* Hold your hand out! *tiTuhte* with hand extended } } Meaning: to hold the hand out, for example to grasp. [Ar + Asc. guess]

extinguish ■ **maana** *V* extinguish, put out { {Ex.: *maanaSte-k sottow.* The fire is out. *maanay sottow!* Put out the fire! *yete-k maanan.* It will go out. *kan-was yete maana.* I will put it out. *men maanasis.* You caused (the fire) to go out. } } *Similar:* **haamu.** Meaning: of a fire, a wick, or possibly a lamp or any light, could be used for 'turn off an electric light. ■ **monTi** *V* extinguish { {Ex.: *monTihte* (The fire) is out. } } [Attested only once]

extreme

get more extreme ■ **yekren** (Made from: **yekre**, -n₃) *V* get more so/more extreme, get worse (Other Pronunc.: **yekreni** before a suffix)

be more extreme ■ **yekre** *V* be more extreme/more so/worse { {Ex.: *yekretkun.* (You) would be more so. *yekre wak hasseSmin.* He's being angrier. *yekre wak.* He's worse (more extreme). *yekren-ka.* I'm getting worse (more extreme). } } *Synonym:* **enwe**, **yiswa 1**; *Similar:* **ekTe.** Grammar: may be used similar to a comparative (more __, __er). Meaning: to be even more the way one was, but if that is negative, means to be worse.

extremely ■ **-tY-** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) very, really, extremely { {Ex.: *muhtYeSte okse paaTe.* The priest used to be really suspicious. *rictaSmin-me.* You're a big talker. *nii haysa hintYeSmin.* They are

here, the wanderers. *moT-me caltYaSmin?* Are you someone who pees a lot? *ekwe-k hintYeSmin, miSmin Taares.* He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. *amtYaSmin* big eater (glutton) } } Grammar: intensive infix, -tYe added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: **-tYe** after a single-syllable word)

eye ■ **hin** *N* eye, face { {Ex.: *iccompihnis wak-hin.* His eye was taken out. *Tuppunin kan-hin.* I got pricked in my eye. *kan mehen kan-hiinum.* I saw with my eyes. *kan ucwin kan-hiine.* I opened my eyes. *TuyruSte-k wak-hin.* His face is wrinkled. *humirpuy-me hin!* Wash your face! *amne kannis kan-hintak.* It's raining on/in my face. *hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehutka.* We're looking at our faces in the mirror. } } (Other Pronunc.: **hiin** before a vowel in the same word)

be bleary-eyed ■ **mehle** *V* be bleary-eyed, be gummy { {Ex.: *mehleSmin* gummy one (person with obvious gums) } } *Noun:* **meehel.** Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, probably means either the mouth of the eyes are gummy or gummed up. [Attested only once]

keep an eye on ■ **suksi** *V* watch, keep an eye on, snoop { {Ex.: *suksiy!* Watch (it, something you don't like)! *hista makam kannis suksisi?* Why are you all just watching me? *ekwe makke suksi.* We're not watching (snooping). *sukispaN haysa, sukismu haysa.* They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. *hattena huuyis sukipu?* Who started paying attention (snooping)? } } Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: **sukis** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN)

signal with eye(s) ■ **Tuknu** *V* signal with eye(s) [Attested only once]

have one eye ■ ***halka** *V* revers. have one eye, be blind { {Ex.: *halkaSte-ka.* I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) *halkanin-ak.* He became blind *halkaSmin* one-eyed person / blind person } } *Noun:* **halak.** Grammar: appears with -n(i)

(become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person).

signal "no" with eyes ■ **piTka** *V* signal "no" with eyes {{Ex.: *piTTakpu wak*. He signals 'no' with his eyes.}} Grammar: may always appear with -pu, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself'). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **piTTak** before -pu or -mu)

shine/get glare in eyes ■ **SuSpu** *V* dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: *SuSpunin-ka*. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). *kan-was SuSpumpi*. I make something glare in his eyes. *ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi!* Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

get water/soap in eye ■ **sokto** *V* get water/soap in eye {{Ex.: *soktonin-ka*. I got water/soap in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

close eyes ■ **peltse** *V* close eyes, blink {{Ex.: *peltsey!* / *pelletsput!* Close your eyes! *peltse-ka hin*. I close my eyes. *pelletsput-ka*. I'm closing my eyes/blinking.}} Meaning: may only mean 'blink' when used with -pu, but pelletsput can also mean 'close the eyes'. (Other Pronunc.: **pellets** before -pu or -mu)

poke in the eye ■ ***Tuppu** *V* poke in the eye {{Ex.: *Tuppunin-ka*. I got pricked in the eye. *kan-was Tuppumpin*. I poked him in the eye. *kan TuppuSte*. I've gotten poked in the eye.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (get poked in eye), -mpi (poke someone in eye), -Ste (have been poked in eye), or possibly -pu (poke self in eye). Meaning: by accident, not intentional attack on eye.

shine light in someone's eyes ■ **SuSpumpi** (Made from: **SuSpu**, -mpi) *V* shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in

someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

get something in the eye ■ ***sullu** *V* get something in the eye {{Ex.: *sullunin-ka*. I got something in my eye. *sullumpin-me kannis*. You got something in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: get dirt or something irritating in the eye. ■ **sullun** (Made from: ***sullu**, -n₃) *V* get something in the eye

one-eyed one ■ **halkaSmin** (Made from: ***halka**, -Smin) *N* one-eyed one

close the eye ■ **mamTa** *V* close the eye, be blind {{Ex.: *mammaTpun*. (He) closed (his) eye.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **mammaT** before -pu or -mu)

say 'yes' with the eyes ■ **wilo** *V* say 'yes' with the eyes {{Ex.: *wilot kannis!* Say 'yes' to me with your eyes! *wilo wak*, *Tunku wak*. He signals yes with his eyes, he signals no with his nose.}} Pronunciation: could be huylo, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes/face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

be one-eyed ■ **kitsu** *V* be one-eyed {{Ex.: *kitsuSmin* one-eyed person}} Meaning: this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

eyebrow ■ **Simpur** *N* eyebrow, eyelash {{Ex.: *layTaSte wak-Simpur*. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

eyelash ■ **Simpur** *N* eyebrow, eyelash {{Ex.: *layTaSte wak-Simpur*. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too. ■ **tutper** *N* eyelash

have long eyelashes ■ **wilTu** *V* have long eyelashes {{Ex.: *wilTuSmin* one with long eyelashes}} [Attested only once]

eyelid ■ **winnas** *N* eyelid Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

F f

face ■ **hin** *N* eye, face {{Ex.: *iccompihnis wak-hin*. His eye was taken out. *Tuppunin kan-hin*. I got pricked in my eye. *kan mehen kan-hiinum*. I saw with my eyes. *kan ucwin kan-hiine*. I opened my eyes. *TuyruSte-k wak-hin*. His face is wrinkled. *humirpuy-me hin!* Wash your face! *amne kannis kan-hintak*. It's raining on/in my face. *hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehtuka*. We're looking at our faces in the mirror.}} (Other Pronunc.: **hiin** before a vowel in the same word)

put/lie face downward ■ **mommo** *V* put/lie face downward {{Ex.: *mommo-ka*. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. *mommoSte* face downward}} Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

put face up ■ **tsaylanu** (Made from: **tsayla**, **-nu**) *V* put/lay face up Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

make faces ■ **ute** (Made partly from: **-spu**) *V* make faces, move like a wasp {{Ex.: *kata pinnan utespu*. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

turn/lay oneself face upward ■ **tsayyalpu** (Made from: **tsayla**, **-pu**) *V* turn/lay oneself face upward Meaning: turn or lie on one's back, often while sleeping.

pock-marked face ■ **cohisi** *N* pock-marked face {{Ex.: *cohisi Tammus* pockmarked cheeks}} Similar: **cokre**; Similar: **coprore 2**. [Attested only once]

lie face up ■ **tsayla** *V* lie face up {{Ex.: *tsayla-k eeTe*. He's sleeping face-up. *kan tsayla*. I'm (lying) face-up. *tsaylanuy!* Put him face up (on his back)! *tsayyalpuy!* Lie/turn yourself face up!}} Opp.: **matla**. (Other Pronunc.: **tsayyal** before -pu or -mu)

be face-down ■ **matla** *V* be face-down {{Ex.: *matla-k eeTe*. He is sleeping (lying) face down. *matlanuy!* Put (someone/something) face down! *matlanin-ak*. He lay down face downward. *matlanustap-ak*. He was put face down. *mattalpuy!* Lay (yourself) down face-down!}} Opp.: **tsayla**; Similar: **motlo**. (Other Pronunc.: **mattal** before -pu or -mu)

make a face ■ **hutwe** *V* grimace, make a face {{Ex.: *hutweSte wak*. He has grimaced.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.

facial hair ■ **heeyes** *N*revers. beard, facial hair {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-heeyese*. I'm looking at your beard.}} Verb: **heyse**; Synonym: **seeppek**. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks.

factory ■ **hiSSemsa** (Made from: **hiSSe**, **-msa**) *N* factory Meaning: literally place where one makes something.

fair

be fair ■ **yalha** *V* be just, be fair {{Ex.: ...*hinsusmak, yalhaSmin*. ... one who is omniscient, one who is just.}} Meaning: used of God, unclear whether it could be used for humans. [Ar only, very unsure]

fall ■ **huru** *V* fall {{Ex.: *huruunin tappur*. The tree fell. *huruunin-ak*. It (a tree) fell.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), to mean something falls (not something fells something). Meaning: only of trees, not people. (Other Pronunc.: **huruu** before another suffix) ■ **inna** *V* drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: *innanin kan-torow*. My soaproot fell down. *innan-me*. You're going to fall. *innanin-me?* Did you fall down? *innaSte-k tappur*. It's fallen, the tree. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *insanin muuSekmak*. The birds fell. *hatte-mes insampin men-sitse?* Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? *innampi-ka-mes*. I make you fall. *innan neppe*. This falls/this fell.}} Similar: **miTTo**. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own),

-mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). ■ **luyni** *V* fall
Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure, Ascension guessed luymu, but probably based on misreading of Ar's spelling. Meaning: rare and unsure word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **mallu** *V* spill, fall {{Ex.: *mallunin-ak*. It spilled/fell.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: of ink falling off a desk, possibly of darkness falling at night, uncommon way to refer to falling with somewhat unclear meaning. ■ **miTTo** *V* fall {{Ex.: *miTTonin*. (It) fell.}}
Similar: inna. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably of falling off of something, for ex. onto the ground, less common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **nassu** *V* fall {{Ex.: *nassunin sottow*. The fire(brand) fell (broke).}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning unclear, not typical word for 'fall'. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **wike** *V* throw, fall {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin hiS'a?* Did something fall (get thrown)?}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **wikee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make fall ■ **innampi** (Made from: **inna**, -mpi) *V*
make fall Grammar: cause something to fall, including knocking something out so it falls.

waterfall ■ **soro nii** (Compound composed of: **soro**, **nii**) *N* waterfall Grammar: use as single word for 'waterfall' unsure. [Attested only once]

fall (a lot) ■ **yumma** *V* fall (a lot), pour {{Ex.: *yummanin sii*. A lot of water (rain) fell.}}
Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of water falling as rain, probably indicates heavy rain but unsure.

fall and bump head ■ ***cintu** *V* bump one's head, fall and bump head *Similar: martu*. Pronunciation: may have changed from cintu to cintu. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.

fall apart ■ ***seswe** *V* decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: *riiTay sesweSte*. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. *sesweSte minmuy*. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ **Seprero** *V* fray, fall apart {{Ex.: *SepreroSte eshen*. The blanket

is frayed.}} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge.

fall asleep ■ **eTne** *V* fall asleep, be sleepy {{Ex.: *kan eThenin*. I fell asleep. *eTneSte-ka*. I'm asleep (have fallen asleep). *kan eTnen, ekwe-ka holle eTTen*. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep. *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise*. I'm putting this child to sleep.}} *Similar: eeTe, eTTe, eTse*.
Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep.

fall down ■ **inna** *V* drop, fall, fall down {{Ex.: *innanin kan-torow*. My soaproot fell down. *innan-me*. You're going to fall. *innanin-me?* Did you fall down? *innaSte-k tappur*. It's fallen, the tree. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *insanin muuSekmak*. The birds fell. *hatte-mes insampin men-sitse?* Who knocked your teeth out (made them fall)? *innampi-kames*. I make you fall. *innan neppe*. This falls/this fell.}} *Similar: miTTo*. Grammar: almost always with -n(i) (to fall on its own), -mpi (to make something fall), -Ste (fell/fallen), but rarely with none of these (to fall). ■ **innan** (Made from: **inna**, -n₃) *V* fall down, drop Grammar: to fall down on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **innani** before a suffix)

fall in love ■ **yosson** (Made from: **yosso**, -n₃) *V* fall in love

fall into water ■ **lukin** (Made from: **luki**, -n₃) *V* fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: **lukiini** before other suffixes)

fall out (bottom) ■ **yupki** *V* break at the base, fall out (bottom) {{Ex.: *yupkinin*. Its bottom fell out.}}
Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: the bottom falls out of/off something or breaks off, like of a basket or such. ■ **yupkin** (Made from: **yupki**, -n₃) *V* break off at base, fall out (bottom) (Other Pronunc.: **yupkini** before a suffix)

fall over ■ **upki** *V* knock over, stumble {{Ex.: *upkinin-ka*. I fell over. *upkiy!* Knock (it) over!}} *Synonym: harki*. Grammar: with -n(i) means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over'. ■ **upkin** (Made from: **upki**, -n₃) *V* fall over, stumble Grammar: to fall over or stumble on one's own. (Other Pronunc.: **upkini** before a suffix) ■ **yiwiki** *V* fall/push over {{Ex.: *yiwkinin*. (Someone) fell over. *yiwkimpin-me kannis*.

You pushed me over.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (fall over) or -mpi (push over), or possibly -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **yiwkin** (Made from: **yiwiki**, -n₃) *V* fall over [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **yiwkini** before a suffix)

fall to pieces ■ **yaTmen** (Made from: **yaTme**, -n₃) *V* fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

fallen ■ **innaSte** (Inflected form of: **inna**, -Ste) *perf* fallen

fallen apart ■ **sesweSte** (Made from: ***seswe**, -Ste) *perf* decayed, rotted, fallen apart

falling apart ■ **SepreroSte** (Made from: **Seprero**, -Ste) *perf* frayed, tattered, falling apart

fan (of sports) ■ **alis** *N* fan, spectator {{Ex.: *waate alis* The fan is coming. *kan meheesi aliise*. I'm just looking at the fan. *men kannis alis*. You are a fan to me.}} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: **aliis** before a vowel in the same word)

fan smoke ■ **wire** *V* fan smoke {{Ex.: *wirestap piNi wak*. Maybe he has had smoke fanned on him (as part of doctoring). *wirey!* Fan smoke (into squirrel holes)! *wireepuy!* Fan yourself with smoke! *wiree-ka*. I'm fanning the smoke. *wireenin*. The smoke blew (in/onto someone/somewhere).}} Cultural info.: two purposes for fanning smoke: 1) fanning it into blocked off ground squirrel warrens to kill the squirrels with smoke in order to hunt them, and 2) as a medical treatment (part of doctoring); when used for squirrel hunting, they blocked off the other exits of the warren, then fanned smoke into the main hole until the warren filled up with smoke, then blocked off the last hole, then came back the next day and collected the squirrels. Grammar: alone, means to fan smoke (often on someone or into somewhere), with -n(i) (rare), means smoke blows on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **wiree** before a single consonant, then a vowel in the word)

far ■ ***wahis** *N* far {{Ex.: *wahistak pire* a distant land}} Grammar: only used with -tak. ■ **anSa** *Adv* distant, far {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis mostor anSa*. Go put it in the trunk, (in the) tree trunk far away.}} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **kari'a** (Made from: **kariy**, -'a) *Adv* far, far away {{Ex.: *amSi-k ekwe hinne kari'a*. So that he doesn't go far away. *mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe*

piretka. The Americans came far to this land. *kari'a men-pire*. Your land is far. *kari'a-me*. You are far away.}} *Synonym*: **wahistak**.

shout far ■ **saaya** *V* shout far {{Ex.: *tinaatum saayay nuk!* Shout to him from over there! *ekwe-me hiTeepu men saaya!* Don't you should loudly far away!}} Meaning: at a distance, from far away.

go far away ■ **harpa** *V* sink, go far away {{Ex.: *harpanin wak, harpaSte wak*. He sank, he has sunk.}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear.

far away ■ **kari'a** (Made from: **kariy**, -'a) *Adv* far, far away {{Ex.: *amSi-k ekwe hinne kari'a*. So that he doesn't go far away. *mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretka*. The Americans came far to this land. *kari'a men-pire*. Your land is far. *kari'a-me*. You are far away.}} *Synonym*: **wahistak**.

far, distant ■ **wahistak** (Made from: ***wahis**, -tak₁) *Adv* far, distant *Synonym*: **kari'a**. Grammar: could include placename locative -tak instead of locative -tak.

fart ■ ***poyco** *V* fart {{Ex.: *poyconis-ak*. He farted by accident.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: by accident or without knowing it. ■ **poTyo** *V* fart {{Ex.: *tina-k innaSte, yu-k tina poTyoti*. There he fell down and he kept farting there.}} Cultural info.: as part of a tobacco-smoking practice. Grammar: may only appear with -ti. Meaning: as part of smoking tobacco. ■ **sikke** *V* fart {{Ex.: *tollon-me sikken*. Your farted a lot. *yuu wak-onyenmak maayi ussi-k sikke*. And his friends laugh because he farts. *sikken-me kannis*. You farted on me. *sikkepaN Taares*. The man (is) a farter. *neppe maTTer kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri*. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.}} *Synonym*: ***haake**, **raaca**. ■ **sikken** (Made from: **sikke**, -n₂) *N* fart, gas

person who farts a lot ■ **irktYoSmin** (Made from: **irko**, -tY-, -Smin) *V* farter, person who farts a lot Pronunciation: contains three consonants in a row, rktY, which isn't normally possible, but Ascension specifically confirms the combination of consonants, although the exact pronunciation is unsure.

fart without knowing it/by accident ■ **poycon**

(Made from: ***poyco**, -n₃) *V* fart without knowing it/by accident (Other Pronunc.: **poyconi** before another suffix)

farter ■ **irktYoSmin** (Made from: **irko**, -tY-, -Smin)

V farter, person who farts a lot Pronunciation: contains three consonants in a row, rktY, which isn't normally possible, but Ascension specifically confirms the combination of consonants, although the exact pronunciation is unsure.

fast ■ ***usup** *Nrevers.* fast {{Ex.: *usupway: yete ammahne tooTe*. Fasting time: meat will be eaten later.}} *Verb: uspu*. Grammar: only used with -way. Meaning: one's fast, the fact of not eating food.

■ **coppopu** (Made from: **coppo**, -pu) *V* fast, go without food *loanword: yunaari*; *Similar: uspu*. Meaning: use of suffix unclear, not literal meaning of -pu. Social use: yunaari replaced this and uspu as the typical word for fasting. ■ **heSSem'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* quickly {{Ex.: *haysa eTten heSSem'a*. They fall asleep quickly.}}

■ **pocohte** (Inflected form of: **poco**, -Ste) *perf* quick, efficient, prompt ■ **uspu** *Vrevers.* fast {{Ex.: *men uspu*. You are fasting.}} *Noun: *usup*; *loanword: yunaari*; *Similar: coppopu*. Meaning: to go without food. ■ **yunaari** (Borrowed from: ayunar Spanish) *V* fast {{Ex.: *makke yunaari*. We are fasting.}} *native: coppopu*; *native: uspu*. Meaning: abstain from food, especially Catholic prohibition of meat on Fridays. Social use: later became more the common word for fasting, replacing the Mutsun word uspu.

go fast ■ **elme** *V* go quickly {{Ex.: *elmespu* to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph **elem** is very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **elem** probably before -pu or -mu)

(be) fast ■ **kecwiSi** *V* (be) quick, (do) soon, at once {{Ex.: *kecwiSiy ammay!* Eat at once! *kecwiSi-k hinne*. He's going soon. *waatey kecwiSi!* Come quickly! *Taakan-me kecwiSi*. You arrive quickly. *kecwiSiyuT!* You all do (it) quickly!}} Pronunciation: may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either **kecwiSi** or **kecwiSiy** can

be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

be fast ■ **poco** *V* be quick/efficient

fasting time ■ **usupway** (Made from: ***usup**, -way)

N fasting time, Lent

fat ■ **manteka** (Borrowed from: manteca Spanish) *N*

fat {{Ex.: *takkaSte sakker, manteka*. The fat is hot, the fat.}} *native: sakker*. [Attested only once]

■ **sakker** *Nrevers.* fat, lard {{Ex.: *sakkerte tooTe*. The meat has (a lot of) fat. *takkaSte sakker*. The fat is hot. *hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker!* Get the meat, it has a lot of fat!}}

Verb: sawre; *loanword: manteka*. Meaning: may refer to fat in the body as well as in food, but food usage far more common. ■ **sawreSte** (Made from: **sawre**,

-Ste) *perf* fat Meaning: of people or animals.

have fat cheeks ■ **katlu** *V* have big/fat cheeks

{{Ex.: *katluSmin wak-hin*. He has a big-cheeked face. *katluSmin-me*. You are a fat-cheeked one. *katluhte* fat-cheeked}}

be fat-cheeked ■ **muplu** *V* be fat-cheeked {{Ex.: *mupluSte* fat-cheeked}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: as of a baby. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be fat ■ **punTu** *Vrevers.* be big-bellied, be fat

{{Ex.: *punTuhte* big-bellied, fat}} *Similar:*

puhuT; *Similar: puslu*; *Noun: puuTur*. Grammar: may only appear with -hte/Ste. [Me. + Asc.

guess] ■ **puslu** *V* be big-bellied, be fat {{Ex.:

pusluhmin pot-bellied one *puslumak* pot-bellied ones}} *Similar: punTu*; *Similar: katTu*.

Meaning: may be considered a bad word, not clear, can be of either a man or woman. ■ **sawre** *Vrevers.* be fat/fatty {{Ex.: *sawre-k*. It is fat (e.g. a goose, a person). *sawreSmin tooTe*. The meat is fatty./Fatty meat. *kan yete sawren*. I will get fat. *sawrempiy kayiina!* Fatten up the chicken! *sawreSmin wak-ama*. His body is fat.}} *Noun: sakker*. Meaning: can refer to meat having fat in it, or to a person's or animal's body shape.

get/become fat ■ **sawren** (Made from: **sawre**, -n₃)

V get/become fat Meaning: of a person or animal.

(Other Pronunc.: **sawreni** before another suffix)

be fat-buttocked ■ **muTya** *V* be fat-buttocked
 {{Ex.: *muTyaSte tiiraS*. fat-buttocked rear
 end.}} *Similar*: **mutSa**. [Attested only once]

fat one ■ **sawreSmin** (Made from: **sawre**, **-Smin**) *N*
 fat one Meaning: of a person, or an animal (such as one
 to eat, e.g. goose or chicken).

father ■ **appa** *N* father {{Ex.: *kan-appa iinate*.
 My father is sick. *apsa* my father *kan-mes*
appa I am your father. *kan-mennen kan-*
appasum. My grandmother by my father. *kan-*
appatis my late (dead) father *neppe wak-*
appawas This is his father's (of his father).
hoTTo men-appame Go by your father!}}
Similar: **apnan**; *Similar*: . Meaning: biological father or
 God the father, but not used of a priest.

godfather ■ **hiiwis** *N* god-father/mother/parent
 {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak* my godparents
 (godmother and godfather) *hiiwis kan meese*.
 I am a godmother to you.}} *loanword*:
kumpaTe; *loanword*: **kumaTe**; *Verb*: **hiwsi**.
 Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can
 be the godfather as well. ■ **kumpaTe** (Borrowed
 from: *compadre* Spanish) *N* godfather *native*:
hiiwis. [Attested only once]

my father ■ **apsa** (Made from: **appa**, **-s-**) *N* my
 father

be a godfather ■ **hiwsi** *V* be a
 godparent/father/mother {{Ex.: *hiwsi kan-mes*,
humri. I will be a godparent to you, baptize
 you.}} *Noun*: **hiiwis**. [Attested only once]

stepfather ■ **apnan** *N* stepfather, father-in-law, uncle
 {{Ex.: *kan-apnan* my uncle *apnanis*
 stepfathers}} *Similar*: **appa**. Grammar: possible
 irregular plural *apnanis*, but unsure.

Father ■ **paaTe** (Borrowed from: *Padre* Spanish) *N*
 priest {{Ex.: *aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise*. The
 other priest baptized the baby. *paaTekma*
haysa eshen the priests' robes *paaTe haysane*
Tarki. The padre told on them. *hista-mes*
hiSSesis paaTe? What did the Father have you
 do?}}

father-in-law ■ **apnan** *N* stepfather, father-in-law,
 uncle {{Ex.: *kan-apnan* my uncle *apnanis*
 stepfathers}} *Similar*: **appa**. Grammar: possible
 irregular plural *apnanis*, but unsure. ■ **paapa** *N*

grandfather, father-in-law {{Ex.: *haayi makam*
men-paapame! Come here (you-pl.) to your
 grandfather! *kan-paapakma* my grandfathers
men-paapahTuk with your grandfather}}
 Grammar: can use *papsa* for 'my grandfather,' but *kan-*
paapa is more common, there may be an irregular form
paapaa for calling out to or addressing the grandfather,
 but unsure. Meaning: might be maternal grandfather,
 but more likely either maternal or paternal, as well as
 father-in-law. ■ **uhhi** *N* father-in-law, mother-in-law
 {{Ex.: *kan-uhhi* my mother/father-in-law}}
Similar: **uhnin**. Meaning: for both male and female
 relative.

fatty

be fatty ■ **sawre** *V* *revers*. be fat/fatty {{Ex.:
sawre-k. It is fat (e.g. a goose, a person).
sawreSmin tooTe. The meat is fatty./Fatty
 meat. *kan yete sawren*. I will get fat.
sawrempiy kayiina! Fatten up the chicken!
sawreSmin wak-ama. His body is fat.}} *Noun*:
sakker. Meaning: can refer to meat having fat in it, or
 to a person's or animal's body shape.

favor

return a favor ■ **hoowe** *V* return a favor {{Ex.:
hoowet kannis! Return a favor to me!}}
 Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fawn ■ **niiwes** *N* fawn [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **puukuy**
N young deer, fawn {{Ex.: *liikinina wak iThine*
pina puukuye. He goes to kill a fawn there
 again.}} *Similar*: **tooTe**. Meaning: young of *tooTe*.

fear ■ ***haasi** *V* be afraid, fear {{Ex.: *asa'a-ka*
haasin. I am truly afraid. *moT-ak haasin wak*
ruySuksi? Is he afraid? He is trembling. *kan*
haasinin. I was afraid. *kan-was yete haasin*. I
 will be afraid. *haasin-ka kuwa ricca*. I am
 afraid of talking like this.}} *Synonym*: **hasli**.
 Grammar: only appears with *-n(i)* (same meaning). ■
haasin (Made from: ***haasi**, **-n₃**) *V* be afraid, fear ■
hasli *V* fear, be afraid, be scared {{Ex.: *haslinis-*
ka okse. I was afraid a long time ago. *koc*
Tura, haslin ekTemak. When it thunders, bad
 people are afraid. *hasli-ka amane*. I am truly
 afraid. *hasliSmin* fearful one *ekwe makam*
piNi haslin paaTese? Aren't you all perhaps
 afraid of the padre?}} *Synonym*: ***haasi**. Grammar:
 almost always followed by *-ni/-n* with similar meaning,

but not always.

feast ■ **akkutin-ammaksi** (Compound composed of: **akku**, -ti₂, -n₂, **amma**, -ksi) *N* feast [Me only]

feather ■ **puT** *N* down, feather {{Ex.: *iccomp-i-k wak-puTse amSi wak kussahne*. She is taking out its feathers so that it (the pillowcase) can be washed. *Taskuhmin wak-puT wak-kulyan* the red feathers of the redwinged blackbird}} *Verb*: **pooTo**. Meaning: means both the down feathers and regular feathers. ■ **sippos** (Made from: **sippo**, -s₁) *N* feather, wing *Synonym*: **wimmah**; *Verb*: **sippo**. Grammar: literally the thing one feathers something with (a feather).

put feathers on ■ **sippo** *V* put feathers on {{Ex.: *sippoy men-tiyos!* Feather your arrow! *miSSimpi wak sippos*. He feathered (it) well. *kan-Temoh sipposhte-k*. My arrow, it is well feathered. *huppehte sippos*. The feathers are smooth. *kan-was wackin piinase sippose*. I split that feather (down the middle). *yuu haysa hooyo sippose, amSi haysa sipposum hara hiTTewe*. And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. *wak-sippos* it's wing/feathers}} *Noun*: **sippos**. Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered).

handheld feather ornament ■ **soohoy** *N* handheld feather ornament Cultural info.: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

feather headdress ■ **tiwih** *N* feather headdress {{Ex.: *tiwihmak* feather headdresses}} *Similar*: **wareh**; *Similar*: **Tipoohol**. Cultural info.: vertical headdress, like a bird's crest, put on before putting on the Tipoohol, used for dancing. Meaning: probably smaller than the wareh, but unsure. ■ **Tipoohol** *N* feather headdress, headband *native*: **wareh**; *Similar*: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing. ■ **wareh** *N* feather headdress {{Ex.: *uttupuy-me wareh!* Put a feather headdress on yourself!}} *loanword*: **Tipoohol**; *Similar*: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: large feather headdress worn across the forehead, in the shape of a crown, with a big bunch of feathers sticking up, worn for dancing, put on before the Tipoohol. Meaning: large feather headdress.

feed

breastfeeding one ■ **muusiSmin** (Made from: **muusi**, -Smin) *N* nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

breastfeed ■ **muusinu** (Made from: **muusi**, -nu) *V* nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

feel ■ ***haye** *V* feel {{Ex.: *hayepu kan-was*. I feel it.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hayee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hayepu** (Made from: ***haye**, -pu) *V* feel Meaning: not literal use of -pu. [Tentative] ■ **hinuspu** (Made from: **hinsu**, -pu) *V* feel, realize Meaning: not literal use of -pu (does not mean 'to know oneself'), usually means 'feel' but may also mean 'realize'.

feel a tinge ■ **citmo** *V* twitch, feel a twinge {{Ex.: *citmo-mes*. You're twitching. (It's twitching on you.))} *Similar*: **cappu**. Cultural info.: twitches in various parts of the body had various meanings.

feel like ...ing ■ **hassa** *V* feel like ...ing, want to ... {{Ex.: *hassahte* craving *hassa-kas amman / eT / aaTih / aThi*. I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) *hassa kannis warak/citte*. I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) *hassa-kas ukkisina siise*. I want to go drink water.}} Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like amman, eT, aaTih) or a verb (like aThi, citte).

feel sorry for ■ **hile** *V* pity, feel sorry for {{Ex.: *ekwes-me hilepu?* Don't you pity yourself?}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

feet

feet tire/cramp ■ **wirhe** *V* tire, cramp (feet) {{Ex.: *wirheSte* tired/cramped (of feet)}} [Attested only once]

feet to head and head to feet ■ **walte** *Adv* feet to head and head to feet {{Ex.: *walte haysa eTTe*. They fall asleep with their head to each others' feet.}} Social use: word went out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by full sentence explanation. [Attested

only once]

Felipe ■ helipe (Borrowed from: Felipe Spanish)
Npersonal Felipe [Attested only once]

fell ■ lalla *V* fell, knock over {{Ex.: *kan-was lalla*. I knock it over. / I fell it. *lallahnis wak*. It was felled.}} Meaning: probably knocking over in general, not just felling trees. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fellow Indian ■ umaaya *N* compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin*. The PahSins, who are our compatriots. *kan-umaayakma* my compatriots}} *Similar: oneeya*. Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to Europeans.

female STD ■ saamil *Nrevers*. female STD *Verb*: **samli**. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fence ■ omo *N* fence *loanword: serku*. Meaning: made of brush. [Attested only once] ■ **serku** (Borrowed from: cerco Spanish) *N* fence {{Ex.: *innaSte serku*, *tollon wak-cohol*. The fence has fallen down, it's holes are many.}} *native: omo*.

fetch water ■ ukke *V* bring/carry/fetch water {{Ex.: *ukkeyis hoTTo!* Go bring water! *aruh'a-ka ukkeykun*. I went to bring water early in the morning. *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum*. I went to get water with one water dish. *kan-was yete ukke*. I will bring him water. *kan ukkenun*. I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).}} *Similar: ukki*. Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

fever ■ cuutuk₁ *Nrevers*. fever *Verb: cutku*.

have a fever ■ cutku *Vrevers*. have a fever {{Ex.: *cutkunin-ka*. I got a fever.}} *Noun: cuutuk₁*.

fifth ■ parweswas (Inflected form of: **parwes**, -was) *num* fifth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

fifth day ■ parwesin (Made from: **parwes**) *num* five days, fifth day, Friday *loanword: wiyernes*.

fig ■ iiwus (Borrowed from: higo? Spanish) *N* fig {{Ex.: *miSte iiwus*, *Tummate*. The figs are good, it has flavor.}}

fight ■ hacma *V* fight {{Ex.: *kan-was hacmanin*. I fought with him. *hacmanun-ak*. He put

(someone) in a position to fight.}} *Similar: haTTamu*. [Tentative] ■ **haTTamu** (Made from: **haTTa**, -mu) *V* fight {{Ex.: *haTTamuyis!* Come fight! *hiimi-k haTTamu*. He's always fighting.}} *Similar: hacma*. Meaning: not literal use of -mu, really means fight, not just hit each other, can be used for just one person as well. ■ **kettYo** *V* argue, fight {{Ex.: *kettYon-ka wakse*. I quarreled with him. *kettYomu haysa aamane*. They are truly arguing with each other.}} Meaning: fight verbally, by arguing. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **nimmi** *V* strike, fight {{Ex.: *kan-mes nimmi*. I fight with you. *nimmimun haysa*. They're fighting each other. *wak kannis hiwsen nimmi*. He wants to fight me.}}

make/pick a fight ■ hacmanu (Made from: **hacma**, -nu) *V* make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

fight (bulls) ■ riite *V* fight (bulls) {{Ex.: *kan riite*. I fight (bulls). *riitepaN* bullfighter}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, might refer to being confident, or to being unsure, for bullfighting. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fight over something ■ kane₁ *V* fight over something {{Ex.: *ekwe makam kaneemu!* Don't fight over it!}} Meaning: implies several people scrambling to grab something. (Other Pronunc.: **kancee** before one consonant and then a vowel in a suffix)

fighter ■ nimmipaN (Made from: **nimmi**, -paN) *N* fighter Meaning: probably one who fights too much, all the time.

file

follow in file ■ waalehti *V* follow in file
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

be in single file ■ cotle *V* be in single file, be in a line {{Ex.: *sessepuyuT*, *cotlepuyuT!* Arrange yourselves in single file, be in single file!}} [Attested only once]

single-file ■ sessehte (Inflected form of: **sesse**, -Ste) *perf* single-file Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

go in single file ■ hallale *V* go in single file
Pronunciation: word and pronunciation extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

line up in single file ■ **sesse** *V* arrange/line up in single file {{Ex.: *sessepu haysa*. They line themselves up in single file. *sesse-ka haysane*. I line them up in single file.}} Grammar: with -pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file. Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up.

fill ■ ***pussa** *V* satiate, fill, satisfy {{Ex.: *pussaSte-ka*. I'm full/satisfied. *kan pussanin*. I got full. *sepyenis haysa*, *pussaSmin haysa*. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ **kutu** *V* fill {{Ex.: *maakay, kutuy!* Cover (it) with dirt, fill (it)!}} [Attested only once] ■ **laasumpi** (Made from: ***laasu**, **-mpi**) *V* fill Grammar: to fill something, not to fill up on its own. ■ **laasun** (Made from: ***laasu**, **-n₃**) *V* get full, fill Grammar: to fill up on its own or become full, not to fill something. (Other Pronunc.: **laasuni** before another suffix)

fill up ■ **sunyi** *V* fill up, be full {{Ex.: *sunyiSte-ka santiyasum*. I'm full from watermelon. *sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *sunyiinin-ka*. I got full. *piinaway-ka sunyin*. Therefore I get full.}} Grammar: usually occurs with -n(i) (get/become full) or -Ste (full). Meaning: only to get full from eating, be content from having eaten enough. (Other Pronunc.: **sunyii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

fill up with dirt ■ **hura** *V* dig, fill up with dirt {{Ex.: *huraasi-ka*. I'm making someone dig. *huraana-ka*. I go to dig (a hole). *huraanin*. (It) filled up with dirt (caved in). *hurasmak* gravediggers}} *Noun*: **huurani** 2. Meaning: usually of holes or graves. (Other Pronunc.: **huraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

fill up with flies ■ ***mumru** *Vrevers*. fill up with flies {{Ex.: *wak mumruhne*. / *mumruhne-k*. It gets filled up with flies. *yete-k mumrun*. It will fill up with flies later.}} *Noun*: **muumuri**; *Similar*: **mumri**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), meaning something just fills up with flies on its own, or

with -hne or -hnis, meaning that something gets filled up with flies by someone.

fill up with tears ■ **pakre** *V* fill up with tears, start crying {{Ex.: *pakre-k wak-in*. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

fill with worms ■ **karse** *Vrevers*. fill/get infested with worms {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase, amSi-k ekwe karsehne!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! *karsenin yuukis*. The acorns got worms.}} *Noun*: **kareS**; *Similar*: **karSe**. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as karSe.

filmy

be filmy ■ ***Takru** *V* be translucent/see-through/filmy {{Ex.: *TakruTe eshen*. The blanket is see-through. *TakruSmin* a translucent thing}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

filth ■ **yuumus** *Nrevers*. filth, grime, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon-me yuumus*. You're filthy. (You have much filth.) *laasuSte-k yuumusum*. It is full of filth.}} *Verb*: ***yumsu**.

filthy ■ **yumsuSte** (Inflected form of: ***yumsu**, **-Ste**) *perf* filthy, grimy

be filthy ■ ***yumsu** *Vrevers*. be filthy/grimy {{Ex.: *yumsuSte-k, ekwe-k hiTTapu*. He's filthy, he doesn't wash himself. *yumsun wak-moohel*. His head (hair) is filthy.}} *Noun*: **yuumus**. Grammar: with -n(i) means to be filthy, with -mpi means to make something filthy, also used with -Ste and -Smin. ■ **hiksa** *V* be filthy {{Ex.: *hiksaSte men-issu*. Your hands are filthy. *hiksanin*. (It) got filthy.}} ■ **yumsun** (Made from: ***yumsu**, **-n₃**) *V* be filthy/grimy (Other Pronunc.: **yumsuni** before a suffix)

filthy one ■ **yumsuSmin** (Made from: ***yumsu**, **-Smin**) *N* filthy/grimy one Meaning: filthy person or thing.

final ■ **tuunehte** (Inflected form of: **tunne₁**, **-Ste**) *perf* last, final

find ■ **tonse** *V* find {{Ex.: *kariy-ka-was tonsen*. I found him/it outside. *moT-me-was tonsehte*? Have you found it? *makse tonsen tollon torow*. We found a lot of soaproot. *ekwe makam wattin, ussi-ka makamse ekwe tonse!* Don't you all go away, because I won't find you!}} *Similar: tonne.*

fine

be fine ■ ***pelSe** *V* be soft, be fine {{Ex.: *pelSeksiSmin* a very soft, fine one}} *Similar: pelLmo*. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ksi, Asc. said it couldn't be used by itself. Meaning: of soft, finely ground flour or a very thin, fine piece of cloth.

fine one ■ **pelSeSmin** (Made from: ***pelSe**, -Smin) *N* soft/fine one

finger ■ **raraS** *N* finger, toe {{Ex.: *men kannis tattan kan-raraaSum*. You touched me with my finger. *wak-raraS wak-siretka*. His finger is on his heart. *akkumpi haysa raraaSe*. They put their fingers in.}} *wh: issu₁*; *Similar: kaapiS*. Meaning: any finger, not a specific one. (Other Pronunc.: **raraaS** before a vowel in the word)

signal with the finger ■ **enuki** *V* signal with the finger {{Ex.: *enuki kannis*. (Someone) signals to me with his finger.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unclear. [Attested only once]

extend fingers and do "top-top" ■ **toopope** *V* extend fingers and do 'top-top' {{Ex.: *toopope-kames*. I stretch your fingers out and make them make a tapping noise.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, the word probably sounds similar to the sound one makes with the fingers. Grammar: may contain an older form of -pu. Meaning: possibly to make a tapping sound with fingers, drum one's fingers, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

little/pinky finger ■ **kaapiS** *N* little finger, pinky {{Ex.: *kuutYihmin kan-kaapiS*. My little finger is small.}} *Similar: raraS*.

index finger ■ **Tukalas** *N* index finger
Pronunciation: pronunciation not typical for Mutsun, very unsure. [Attested only once]

finger nail ■ **tuuriS** *N* fingernail {{Ex.: *layTaSte men-tuuriS*. Your fingernails are (have become) long. *moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS?* Do

your fingernails hurt? *kan teren kan-tuuriSe*. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I'm cutting my fingernails. *tereepuy-me / tersey men-tuuriS!* Cut your fingernails!}} Meaning: may also include toenails.

finish ■ ***tuppu** *V* finish, end {{Ex.: *tuppun wak-TiT*. His life is ending. *kanne ekwe tuppun*. Before (it) ends. *tuppumpi wak-ennene*. He finishes his writing. *waate tuppun*. It comes to an end/is about to end.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: something stops, ceases (ends at a point in time). ■ **accu** *V* make, do, finish {{Ex.: *kan-was accumpi*. I finish it. *kan accunin* I finished. *iTTas-kane accumpin* I made it a new one. *accuSte muccuw*. Breakfast is ready.}} ■ **accun** (Made from: **accu**, -n₃) *V* finish (Other Pronunc.: **accuni** before another suffix) ■ **heerenmi** *V* finish {{Ex.: *heerenmiSte-me, Tummate-mes piNi*. You finished (your food), maybe you liked it.}} *Similar: -mi*. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **kawra** (Borrowed from: *acabar*?? Spanish??) *V* finish, end, run out {{Ex.: *nuhu kawran Taskuhmin*. The red one ends there. *kawran-ka nossow*. I'm running out of breath. *kawran kan-cayic*. My strength is running out. *kawran-ak wak-hiSSene*. He finished his work. *kawrahte-ka amman*. I've finished eating. *kawraSte sii*. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) *kanne makke maTTer kawran* before our tobacco runs out *kawraSte himah'a*. All gone. *koc waate kan kawran TiT*. When my life is coming to an end.}} *Similar: kattu*. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish *acabar*, not borrowed. ■ **tuppumpi** (Made from: ***tuppu**, -mpi) *V* finish, end, complete Grammar: to finish or complete something (not to finish on its own). ■ **tuppun** (Made from: ***tuppu**, -n₃) *V* finish, end Grammar: something ends on its own (not to finish something). ■ **tusi** *V* end, finish {{Ex.: *tusiSte* finished}} Meaning: meaning and word very unsure. [Attested only once]

be finished ■ **nuuya** *V* stop, finish, be done, be enough {{Ex.: *nuuyatiy men-riccan!* Stop your talking! (and keep it stopped) *nuuyatiy men-*

Sollen! Stop being sad! *nuuya-k*. It stops. / It's finished.}} Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, *nuya* may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping, finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done' (not clear whether the stopping has already happened), *nuuyati* seems to have similar meaning to just *nuuya*.

finish life ■ **huni** *V* finish life Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

finished ■ **accuSte** (Inflected form of: **accu**, -Ste) *perf* finished, made, done, ready ■ **kawraSte** (Inflected form of: **kawra**, -Ste) *perf* finished, used up, gone, ended

be finished ■ **ari** *V* be finished, be done Social use: existence of this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

fir

Douglas fir ■ **rappak** *Nrevers*. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns *Verb*: **rapka**. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglass fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: *Pseudotsuga mucronata* or *P. sabiniana*, or entirely different trees.

fire ■ **sottow** *N* fire {{Ex.: *iccompimit sottow!* Take out the fire for me! *yulke sottow*. The fire is burning. *kuTTunin-ak sottow*. The fire started. *icon kaares sottowtak*. Smoke is coming out of the fire. *kan Taakampi sottowe*. I'm bringing fire. *hiTTew maanan sottowe*. The wind blew out the fire. *mistu-k sottowtak*. He's warming himself by the fire.}} *Similar*: **soTTe**.

large fire/bonfire ■ **huteepa** *N* bonfire, large fire {{Ex.: *kuunile huteepa*. The large fire is smoking.}} [Tentative]

catch fire ■ **huttepu** (Made from: **hutte**, -pu) *V* catch fire Meaning: for a fire or wood to light itself on fire, a fire starts itself. ■ **kuTTun** (Made from:

kuTTu, -n₃) *V* light, catch fire Grammar: something lights, catches fire (not to set something on fire). (Other Pronunc.: **kuTTuni** before another suffix)

on fire ■ **kuTTuSte** (Made from: **kuTTu**, -Ste) *perf* lit, on fire Grammar: already lit, already on fire.

light/stoke a fire ■ **hutte** *V* light/stoke a fire {{Ex.: *wak hutten*. He made a fire. *hummit tuSir, kan hutte*. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. *huttehne seemo*. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). *huttemit sottow!* Light the fire for me! *huttey!* Light a fire! *hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese*. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}} *Synonym*: **haala**.

get fire ■ **pokke** *V* get fire {{Ex.: *pokkey!* Get fire!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

make fire ■ **kiTTa** *V* make fire {{Ex.: *kiTTay!* Make a fire (with two sticks)!}} Meaning: with two sticks. [Ar + Asc. guess]

make a fire ■ **isla** *V* make a fire Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

catch red fire ants ■ **oTwo** *Vrevers*. catch red fire ants {{Ex.: *oTwona makke*. We go to catch red fire ants.}} *Noun*: **oTTow**.

warm by the fire ■ **temme** *V* warm by the fire {{Ex.: *temmenis-ka*. I got warm by the fire. *temme haysa tina*. They're getting warm there (by the fire). *temmey-me issu!* Warm your hands by the fire! *temmepu* to warm oneself by the fire}} *Similar*: **tissi**; *Similar*: **temso**. Meaning: only for warming by a fire, usually of lying down with one's back to the fire, but can be hands, etc.. ■ **tissi** *V* warm by the fire {{Ex.: *kan tissi neppe sinnise*. I'm warming this baby by the fire. *tissipu* to warm oneself at the fire}} *Similar*: **temme**.

throw into the fire ■ **muuki** *V* throw into the fire {{Ex.: *muukiy!* Throw (it) in the fire! *muukimpiy!* Make (something) get burnt up in the fire! *muukiSte-k*. It's thrown in the fire.}} Grammar: exact meaning with -mpi vs. -Ste vs. no suffix somewhat unclear.

light/bring a fire ■ **hiiyi** *V* light/bring fire {{Ex.: *hiiyiSte sottom*. The fire is lit. *hiysiSte* They are lit. *hiiyiy!* Light a fire! *hiiyiyis!* (sometimes pronounced *hiis* or *hiiyis*) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! *hiiyis* a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) *hiiyinin-ak*. It got lit.}} *Similar: hiiyis; Similar: hiis*. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like *hiiyiyis*. Grammar: oftne used with -*yis* to tell someone to go light it, or with -*s*-possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time).

secure fire ■ **paske** *V* secure fire {{Ex.: *paskey sottom!* Secure the fire!}} Meaning: with flint and steel. [Ar + Asc. guess]

start a fire ■ **weesi** *V* light, start a fire {{Ex.: *niitum weesi*. It lights around (from) here. *hattena-mes weesimin?* Who lit (it) for you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

set on fire ■ **kuTTu** *V* light, set on fire {{Ex.: *kan-was yete kuTTu*. I will light it. *kuTTunin-ak sottom*. The fire lit. *kuTTuSte-k*. It's lit. *puuTey sottom*, *amSi-k kuTTu sottom*. Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights.}}

kindle a fire ■ **karka** *V* kindle a fire {{Ex.: *karkay sottom!* Kindle the fire!}} *Noun: karka*. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably start a fire with small sticks, with kindling. [Tentative]

red fire ant ■ **oTTow** *N*revers. red fire ant *Verb: oTwo*. Cultural info.: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

go bring fire ■ **hiis** (Made from: **hiiyi**, -*yis*) *Command* go bring fire! *Similar: hiiyi*. Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of *hiiyiyis*, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of *hiiyi* plus -*yis*.

stir fire ■ **siTTe** *V* stir fire {{Ex.: *siTTeY!* Stir the fire! *sottom siTTehe*. The fire is stirred. *kan-was siTTe sottom*. I stir it, the fire. *hummit*

siTTes! Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!}}

fire drill ■ **karka** *N* fire drill *Verb: karka*. Cultural info.: made from elder wood, probably from blue elderberry wood (*sambucus glauca*). Meaning: drill for making fire. [Me only]

fire stick ■ **hiiyis** (Made from: **hiiyi**, -*s*) *N* fire stick *Similar: hiiyi; Similar: -s*. Meaning: a stick one lights in order to start a fire.

fireplace ■ **cokor** *N* fireplace [Me only]

firesticks ■ **kiTTas** (Made from: **kiTTa**, -*s*) *N* firesticks

fire-stirring stick ■ **siTTes** (Made from: **siTTe**, -*s*) *N* poker, fire-stirring stick

firewood

give firewood ■ **SuttYa** *V* eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

first ■ **hemec'awas** (Inflected form of: **hemec'a**, -*was*) *num* first Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once] ■ **huuyis** (Made from: **huuyi**, -*s*) *N* first Grammar: the first (a noun meaning the first thing). ■ **huuyiSte** (Inflected form of: **huuyi**, -*Ste*) *perf* first, started

unknown word related to being first ■ **inni** *N* unknown word relating to being first {{Ex.: *inniwass* first}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word may not exist and may reflect a misreading of *huuyi*. Grammar: might only appear with -*was*. Social use: not in use in Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

be first ■ **huuyi** *V* be first, begin, start {{Ex.: *yete-k huuyi*. He will begin later. *makse huuyi tawhari*. We begin to work. *wak huuyi sukmu*. He smokes first. *huuyin pisanmin*. It started drizzling. *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has started to flower. *misnisway, huuyis noviempre*. Sunday, the 1st of November. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. My first birth.}} Meaning: with another verb, means either 'start __ing' or 'do __ first', more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is *hemec'awas*. ■ **huysi**, 2 *V* go ahead, be first {{Ex.: *hoTTo-me, huysiy!* You go, go ahead!}}

for the first time ■ **cen** *Adv* now, just now, for the first time {{Ex.: *cen carka*. Now it is clear. *haysa cen waate*. They are coming now.}}

at first glance ■ **hawhayi** *Adv* at first glance {{Ex.: *hawhayi-k aman*. It's completely at first glance.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

first time ■ **hemecpu** (Made from: **hemce**, **-pu**) *num* first time, once, one time *Similar*: **hemec'a**. Meaning: non-literal use of **-pu**.

fish ■ **huuyi** *N* fish {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak*. He got pricked in the throat with fish bones. *ampihmin huuyi* roasted fish *huuyi wak-TattYi* fishbones *huuyi mohleSmin* swordfish}} *Verb*: **huyni**. Meaning: general, any type of fish. ■ **huyni** *V* fish {{Ex.: *huynina-ka kalletka*. I'm going fishing in the sea. *huyni makke piiroyum*. We are fishing with a net. *huynimit kannis!* Fish for me (for my sake)! *huynina makke!* Let's go fishing! *kan huynina paysare*. I'm going fishing for whitefish.}} *Noun*: **huuyi**. Cultural info.: for fishing in the river, the water had to be clear, and only 2-3 people could fish together, and they had to be very quiet.

swordfish ■ **huuyi mohleSmin** (Borrowed from: *pescado cabezon* translation of Spanish) (Compound composed of: **huuyi**, **mohle**, **-Smin**) *N* swordfish *native*: **mookoT**. Meaning: literally big-headed fish.

freshwater fish ■ **Selle** *V* freshwater fish Cultural info.: disappearing by Asc's time, and she comments on loss of fish species. Meaning: described as a small fish, lived in the San Benito river (hence a freshwater fish), up to 9" long, possibly as small as 6", very similar to sardines of the sea except being freshwater, fat and without bones.

sucker fish ■ **kolkol** *N* sucker fish *Verb*: **kolkol**. Meaning: a long, freshwater, big-mouthed fish.

white fish ■ **paysar** *N* white fish Cultural info.: used to live in the San Benito River, but the Americans put catfish and then carp in the river, and the catfish killed these and the other species of fish, sometimes caught at La Poza (San Juan beach), tasted good. Meaning: similar to salmon, spotted, with no small bones, had a small mouth and was short and fat, had white meat,

may refer either to a fish about one foot long or to a fish about 8-10 inches long, possibly both pike and trout.

basket tool for fishing ■ **Tipol** *N* basket tool for fishing Cultural info.: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing they had for fishing made by weaving together barras for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel shape) and they put that into the river to catch fish....Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord. Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in corriente where water was not cesparranda & where was not much water." [Attested only once]

a type of fish ■ **moyarra** *N* a type of fish Pronunciation: long rr not typical in Mutsun. Meaning: exact meaning unclear. [Attested only once]

catch sucker fish ■ **kolkol** *V* catch sucker fish {{Ex.: *kolkona makke*. We go to catch sucker fish.}} *Noun*: **kolkol**.

go fishing/go to fish ■ **huynina** (Made from: **huyni**, **-na**) *V* go fishing, go to fish

shiny small fish ■ **ceris** *N* shiny small fish Cultural info.: lives in the San Bendito River, tastes good fried. Meaning: small, fat, shiny fish with small scales. [Attested only once]

fish for salmon ■ **hurka** *V* *revers*. fish for salmon {{Ex.: *hurkana makke*. We go salmon fishing.}} *Noun*: **huuraka**. Cultural info.: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

fish like a catfish

fish like a small catfish ■ **mookoT** *N* fish like a small catfish *loanword*: **huuyi mohleSmin**. Cultural info.: they are good to eat, and can be skinned whole. Meaning: approximately 6 inches long, with a large head, possibly also similar to a swordfish.

fishers ■ **huynismak** (Made from: **huyni**, **-smak**) *N* fishers

fishing net ■ **piiroy** *N* fishing net {{Ex.: *huyni makke piiroyum*. We are fishing with a net. *yaTTan laasun, piiroy*. The net is full, the net.}} Cultural info.: fine mesh (thumb-sized, not finger-sized), a long net, but not like a bag, with strings at the top, used for fishing in rivers and lakes and possibly (less likely) in the ocean. ■ **yaTTan** *N*

fishing net {{Ex.: *yaTTan laasun*. The net is full.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fishing spear ■ **hipor**₂ *N* fishing spear Meaning: type of spear somewhat unsure, could be more general than for fish. [Attested only once]

fist

double up/close the fist ■ **parci** *V* double up fist, close fist {{Ex.: *parcipuy!* Double up your fist!}} [Attested only once]

fit ■ ***tappa**₁ *V* suit, fit, match {{Ex.: *ekwe-mes tappan*. It doesn't suit you. *ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu*. The shoe doesn't fit me. *miSte tappan*. It fits well. *kan tappanin*. I fitted. *tappampi kan-wettere*. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). *tappapuy!* Match yourself!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). ■ **tappan** (Made from: ***tappa**₁, -n₃) *V* fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: **tappani** before a suffix)

five ■ **parwes** *num* five {{Ex.: *parwes ekwe paakanin*. Five (nuts) didn't get shelled. *parwes makke yoweenin*. We five remained. *parwes nuwa*. There are five. *parwesi* by fives/five by five}} (Other Pronunc.: **parwe** before -na suffix)

five days ■ **parwesin** (Made from: **parwes**) *num* five days, fifth day, Friday loanword: **wiyernes**.

five times ■ **parwena** (Made from: **parwes**, -na₃) *num* five times Grammar: this word is very unsure, Ascension was not sure it existed. [Attested only once]

fix ■ **aTwa** *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *kan-was yete aTwa*. I am going to fix it. *aTwanin-ak*. It became fixed.}} ■ **conro** *V* straighten, fix Grammar: form conro is constructed based on conorpu. Meaning: this word is extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **conor** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **otto** *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *ottohte-k*. It's mended. It's fixed. *kan-was otto*. I'm fixing it. *ottoy men-eshen!* Mend your blanket! *hemec'a ottos*. one scrap (for mending something with) *otton-ka ruusum*. I fixed it with saliva.}} Meaning: usually of fixing by sewing, but not always. ■ **uske** *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *ottoy eshen, uskey neppese!* Mend the blanket,

mend this!}} Meaning: meaning similar to otto.

flame ■ **yulet** *N* flame, blaze Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

flash (lightning) ■ **wilpe** *V*evers. strike, flash (lightning) {{Ex.: *koc amne, wilpe*. When it rains, lightning flashes.}} Similar: **Tura**; *Noun*: **willep**. Grammar: can be used by itself as a whole sentence to mean 'there is lightning' or 'lightning flashes'.

flat ■ **satlahte** (Made from: **satla**, -Ste) *perf* flat Meaning: usually of flat nose shape, but can be a flat rock, or possibly flat in general.

have a flat belly ■ **hicla** *V* have a flat belly {{Ex.: *hiclahte, TonkoSte hutu*. flat-bellied, flat belly.}} Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative]

be flat-bellied ■ **Tonko**₂ *V* be flat-bellied, be flat {{Ex.: *TonkoSte* flat-bellied/flat from drying}} Similar: **corko**₁ 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one's belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

be flat-nosed ■ **muTna** *V* be flat-nosed {{Ex.: *muTnahte* flat-nosed *muTnaSmin* a flat-nosed person}} Similar: **nukci**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, muTna, maTnu almost equally common. ■ **Tatlu** *V* be flat-nosed {{Ex.: *TatluSmin*. / *TatluSmin hus*. (He's) a flat-nosed person.}} Grammar: might only occur with -Smin.

be flat ■ **satla** *V* be flat {{Ex.: *irek satlaSmin* a flat rock *satlahte wak-hus*. His nose is flat.}} Similar: **nukci**. Grammar: may only occur with -Smin (-hmin), -hte, or -ya. Meaning: often of a flat, stubby nose, but also of flat rocks, and probably other things. ■ **Tonko**₂ *V* be flat-bellied, be flat {{Ex.: *TonkoSte* flat-bellied/flat from drying}} Similar: **corko**₁ 1. Meaning: may be used to refer to seeds that flatten out as they dry, or to one's belly being flat, but these may include confusions with other words, meaning unsure. [Tentative]

gather flat bulrush ■ **luppe**₂ *V* gather flat bulrush {{Ex.: *luppena makke*. We go to gather flat bulrushes.}} *Noun*: **luppe**₁.

flat bulrush ■ **luppe**₁ *N* flat bulrush Similar: **haale**₁, **kaamun**, **rapsana**; *Verb*: **luppe**₂. Meaning: a flat type

of bulrush, possibly a three-cornered tule, different species from haale.

flat surface ■ **palsin**₁ *N* flat surface, tray {{Ex.: *palsin numan hutnahte*. A mortar/tray where (it) is ground.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, probably means a tray or flat surface, and that can include a flat stone on which you grind, using it as a mortar.

flat-bellied ■ **hiclahte** (Made from: **hicla**, **-Ste**) *perf* flat-bellied

flatulent

be flatulent ■ ***haake** *V* have gas, be flatulent {{Ex.: *haakenin-ka*. I had gas.}} *Synonym*: **sikke**, **raaca**. Grammar: always with **-n(i)** (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **haaken** (Made from: ***haake**, **-n₃**) *V* have gas, be flatulent

flavor ■ **Tumma**₁ *N* flavor, taste, scent {{Ex.: *awsey amSi Tummate!* Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! *miSte wak-Tumma*. Its flavor is good. *ekwe Tummate*. It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. *ekwena petsen, suukar, Tummamin*. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}} *Similar*: ***tsumma**; *Verb*: **Tumma**₂. Grammar: almost always used with **-min** or **-te**, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (tsumma).

have flavor ■ **Tummate** (Made from: **Tumma**₁, **-te**) *V* be tasty, have flavor

flavorful thing ■ **Tummamin** (Made from:

Tumma₁, **-min**) *N* flavorful thing, sugar Meaning: can refer to flavorful meat or such, having any good flavor, not necessarily sweet.

flea ■ **por** *N* flea {{Ex.: *murtey kannis amman por*. At night the flea ate me. *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blanket. *harkenin por kan-tokkohtak*. The fleas increased in my bed. *culun por*. The flea jumped. *Tilli-ka neppe poore*. I'm bursting this flea (with my fingernails).}} *Verb*: **poore**. (Other Pronunc.: **poor** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **wipsur**₁ *N* flea Meaning: rare word for por.

catch fleas ■ **poore** *V* catch fleas {{Ex.: *poorena makke*. We go to catch fleas. *porsepu-ka*. I'm removing the fleas from myself.}} *Noun*: **por**.

remove fleas ■ **porse** (Made from: **poore**, **-s₂**) *V* remove fleas, de-flea Grammar: may only appear with **-pu**. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

flee ■ ***uuwi** (Borrowed from: *huir?* Spanish?) *V* run away, flee {{Ex.: *uuwinin makse*. We fled. *kan-mes uuwin*. I'm running away from you. *uuwin-ak kalletka*. He runs away to the sea.}} *native*: **haahe** **1**. Grammar: probably only used with **-n(i)**, with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with **-se/-e**, place you run to marked with **-tak/-tka**, can have an object with **-se/-e** even though it has **-n(i)**. ■ **haahe** **1** *V* run away {{Ex.: *huksi makse haahenin*. We just ran away. *hittYeyuT makke haahen!* Come on, let's flee!}} *loanword*: ***uuwi**. ■ **huuye** *V* flee, run away {{Ex.: *huuyeSte-k*. He/she has run away.}} [Attested only once] ■ **uuwin** (Made from: ***uuwi**, **-n₃**) *V* run away, flee (Other Pronunc.: **uuwini** before a suffix)

flesh ■ **tooTe** *N* meat, flesh, deer {{Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese*. Therefore he gave him meat. *tooTe riiTok*. Deer intestines. *kan lawku tooTese*. I gulp down the meat.}} *Similar*: **ris**; *Similar*: **puukuy**; *loanword*: **res**.

tear flesh ■ **sutki** *V* tear flesh {{Ex.: *men-kas sutki kan-haaye*. You tear/stretch my mouth.}} Cultural info.: there was a practice of making tears in the ear of children, and the tears had to be tended to prevent infection. Meaning: usually of making tears in the flesh of the ear, but could also apply to the mouth, of tearing the flesh rather than just stretching it out.

flicker ■ **Tiwak** *Nrevers*. flicker *Verb*: **Tiwka**.

Cultural info.: feathers used for feathering arrows, possibly associated with a medicine man. Meaning: type of bird, red shoulders and body, spotted breast. Sci. name: on Dawson p. 1039.

catch flickers ■ **Tiwka** *Vrevers*. catch flickers {{Ex.: *Tiwkana makke*. We go flicker hunting.}} *Noun*: **Tiwak**. Cultural info.: feathers used for feathering arrows, possibly associated with a medicine man. Meaning: type of bird, red shoulders and body, spotted breast. Sci. name: on Dawson p. 1039.

flint ■ **soto** *N* flint Meaning: possibly for making fire.
[Attested only once]

flirt ■ **yosso** *V* flirt, be in love {{Ex.: *kan yosso mukurmase*. I'm in love with the woman. *yossonin*. (He) fell in love. *yossoy kannis!* Flirt with me! *yossomu haysa*. They are flirting with each other.}} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people. ■ **yossopaN** (Made from: **yosso**, **-paN**) *N* flirt, lady's man Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

float ■ **helhelte** (Made from: ***helhel**, **-te**) *V* float
Grammar: see notes on **helhel**. ■ **helhelti** (Made from: ***helhel**, **-ti**) *V* float Grammar: see **helhel**.
[Tentative]

floatingness ■ ***helhel** *N* floatingness {{Ex.: *sitka helhelti tappur*. The log is floating on the water. *helhelte taprey sitka*. (It) is floating on top of the water.}} Grammar: only appears with **-ti** or **-te** (to float, be floating), very unsure, but may be a noun meaning flotation. [Tentative]

flour ■ **ariina** (Borrowed from: *harina* Spanish) *N*
flour {{Ex.: *ariina wak-riT* The flour's coarse meal.}} [Tentative]

flow ■ **pitti** *V* flow {{Ex.: *pittinin-ka in*. My tears flowed.}} Grammar: might only be used with **-n(i)**. Meaning: of tears, rare word. ■ **soro** *V* flow {{Ex.: *soron wak-pattYan*. His blood was gushing. *soro men-in*. Your tears are flowing. *soroo-ka*. I'm flowing (with tears). *nii soron sii*. Water flows here (a stream).}} Meaning: of water in a stream or creek, tears, blood, or possibly other liquids. (Other Pronunc.: **soroo** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **waksi** *V*revers. flow {{Ex.: *waksi men-in*. Your tears flow. *waksi sii*. The water flows. *waksinin sii*. The water flowed. *waksimpi-ka*. I make it flow.}} *Noun*: **waakis**; *Similar*: **waski**. Grammar: either with **-n(i)** or without, means water flows on its own, must use **-mpi** to mean someone makes something flow, different from **waski**. Meaning: of a small amount of water (**wakku** is a large amount of water, like a flood).

overflow ■ **wakku** *V* drown, overflow {{Ex.: *kan yete wakkun*. I will drown. *yete wakkun*. It will overflow. *haysa wakkuSte*. They've drowned. *wakkuSte-k*. It's overflowed. *koc-me talku rummese*, *wakkun-me yete*. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. *himah'a wakkunis*. They all drowned. *wakkuSmin tappur* drowned wood}} *Similar*: **waski**; *Similar*: **ukni**, **melso**. Grammar: only used with **-n(i)** or **-Ste** or rarely with **-Smin**, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if "it" or nothing is the subject, meaning same with **-n(i)**. Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (**waksi**). ■ **wakkun** (Made from: **wakku**, **-n₃**) *V* drown, overflow (Other Pronunc.: **wakkuni** before a suffix)

make flow ■ **waski** *V* make flow, turn on {{Ex.: *waskiy sii!* Turn on the water! *waskinin sii*. The water flowed.}} *Similar*: **wakku**; *Similar*: **waksi**. Grammar: without **-n(i)**, means to make water flow by pouring it out or turning on a faucet, etc., with **-n(i)**, means water flows on its own (different from **waksi**). Meaning: small quantities of water, as from a tap, not as a flood (**wakku**).

flower ■ **tiwis** *N*revers. flower {{Ex.: *ruutay tiwis!* Gather flowers! *tiiru miste neppe tiwis*. This flower is very pretty. *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road out of flowers. *wetremak wak-tiwis*. It's flower is large.}} *Verb*: **tiwsi**. ■ **tiwsi** *V*revers. flower, bloom, grow out {{Ex.: *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has started to flower/to be in bloom. *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. In summer it blooms in the hills. *tiwsi sewooya*. The onion is blooming. *tiwsin kan-urih*. My hair is growing out well.}} *Noun*: **tiwis**. Meaning: of flowers coming out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting thick and bushy).

gather medicinal sunflowers ■ **sorko** *V*revers.
gather medicinal sunflowers {{Ex.: *sorkona makke*. We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.}} *Noun*: **soorokwa**. Meaning: larger sunflower than **kaamer**, with stalks 18 inches tall.

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower ■ kaamer Nrevers.

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant
Verb: kamre; Similar: soorokwa. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

gather dwarf sunflowers ■ kamre Vrevers. gather dwarf sunflowers {{Ex.: *kamreena makke*. We go to gather dwarf sunflowers.}} *Noun:*

kaamer. Meaning: probably the narrowleaf mule-ear plant. Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*. (Other Pronunc.: **kamree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

type of flower ■ muumuci N wild rose, type of flower Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.medicinal sunflower ■ soorokwa Nrevers.

medicinal sunflower *Similar: kaamer; Verb: sorko.* Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches tall.

flute ■ hussek N whistle, flute {{Ex.: *Salkinin hussek wak-haayum*. He split the whistle with his mouth.}} *Verb: huske. ■ lullup Nrevers.* flute {{Ex.: *cisnawas lullup*. alderwood flute.}} *Verb: lulpu.* Cultural info.: flutes were made of alder wood (*cisnan*), had small holes, and played a low range.play the flute ■ lulpu Vrevers. play the flute {{Ex.: *lulpuy nuk!* Play the flute!}} *Noun: lullup.*play a flute ■ huske V blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: *huske-k*. He's playing the flute. *huskey!* Blow the whistle!}} *Noun: hussek.* Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and *husken* and *huske* seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with

just one's mouth.

fly ■ *hummu V fly {{Ex.: *hummunin laalak.* / *humsunin laalak*. The geese flew. *kan meheesi neppe hummumpise*. I see this airplane. *wassaka-k icconin amSi-k hummun*. The buzzard came out (was born) to fly. *humsuSte*. (They) have flown. *nuhu waate laalak humsun*. There come geese, flying. *hinTisna numan humsun?* What are those that are flying around?}} *Similar: huumus; Similar: humuunya.* Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste, Ascension says it could not be used alone. ■

hummun (Made from: ***hummu**, -n₃) *V* fly (Other Pronunc.: **hummuni** before another suffix) ■

muumuri Nrevers. fly {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase* Shoo the flies away from the sick one! *kan liikin muumurise*. I killed the fly. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper.}} *Verb: mumri; Verb: *mumru.* Meaning: of the insect.

fill up with flies ■ *mumru Vrevers. fill up with flies {{Ex.: *wak mumruhne.* / *mumruhne-k*. It gets filled up with flies. *yete-k mumrun*. It will fill up with flies later.}} *Noun: muumuri; Similar: mumri.* Grammar: appears only with -n(i), meaning something just fills up with flies on its own, or with -hne or -hnis, meaning that something gets filled up with flies by someone.catch flies ■ mumri V catch flies {{Ex.: *kan mumriina*. I go to catch flies.}} *Noun:*

muumuri; Similar: *mumru. (Other Pronunc.: **mumrii** before one consonant and then a vowel)

green-black fly ■ tawtarria (Borrowed from:

tautarria? Spanish?) *N* green-black fly
 Pronunciation: "rr" does not occur in Mutsun, and this is either a word borrowed from Spanish or a completely Spanish word. Social use: may be a Spanish word, not even used in Mutsun at all.
 [Attested only once]

fly (dirt) ■ rokye V fly (dirt), get dust on {{Ex.: *rokye pire*. The dirt is flying.}} *Similar: rokse.* Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may

focus more on the dirt while *rokse* focuses more on the air.

fly (of many) ■ humsu (Made from: ***hummu**, -s-₂)

V (many) fly Grammar: of many things flying.

foam ■ kos *N* foam, froth {{Ex.: *waate-k kos*.

Foam is coming.}} *Verb*: **kose**.

foamy

be foamy ■ kose *V* be foamy, be frothy *Noun*: **kos**.

[Attested only once]

fog ■ meeceknis (Made from: ***meecek**, -kniS) *N*

fog, mist, breeze

fold ■ toplari (Borrowed from: *doblar* Spanish) *V* fold

{{Ex.: *toplariy roopa!* Fold the clothes!}}

native: **cunnu**. Pronunciation: given in the data only with the pronunciation *doblari*, Mutsunized pronunciation is *toplari*. [Attested only once]

unfold ■ wilki *V* unfold, spread out {{Ex.: *yeela-*

ka wilki! Let me unfold it!}} Meaning: of a blanket or similar things.

fold up ■ cunnu *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap

{{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnuht kannis*, *amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword*: **toplari**. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **ilku** *V* roll/fold up, shake out {{Ex.: *ilkun-ak eshen*, *kitroh*. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. *ilkuy!* Roll up (your pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream)}} Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning. ■ **tannu** *V* lift, roll/fold up {{Ex.: *tannuhte-k*. It's rolled up. *tannuy nuk!* Fold/roll that up! *tannupuy!* Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!}} Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it.

foliage

hide behind foliage ■ huupi *V* hide behind foliage

{{Ex.: *huupipun*. Someone hid himself behind foliage. *huupihite* hidden behind foliage}} Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

follow ■ tahra *V* follow {{Ex.: *tahrahte*

followed}} *Similar*: **ware**, **warSi**, **yaaTi**. Meaning:

meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **ware** *V* follow {{Ex.: *yete-k kannis ware kan-waatestak*. He will follow in my footsteps. *kan-mes ware*. I'm following you. *moT-me kannis waren?* Did you follow me? *waree-ka men-rukkatka*. I follow you to your house. *wareepuyni-ka-mes*. I'm coming to visit you.}} *Similar*: **warSi**, **tahra**, **yaaTi**. (Other Pronunc.: **waree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **warSi** *V* follow {{Ex.: *warSiy nuk!* Follow him! *ekwe men hinsu hiS'ase warSi*. You don't know how to follow anything (for ex. a conversation). *kan-was warSina*. I go to follow you.}} *Similar*: **ware**, **tahra**, **yaaTi**. Meaning: basic meaning same as *ware*, but cannot be used with -pu for 'visit,' and can be used figuratively for 'follow the conversation'. ■ **yaaTi** *V* follow, accompany {{Ex.: *yaaTin-ka*. I'm following (you). *tarekse-me yaaTin*. Your brother is following (you). *yaaTinin*. (Someone) followed.}} *Similar*: **ware**, **warSi**, **tahra**; *Similar*: **onye**, **huywe**. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, but sometimes used alone. ■ **yaaTin** (Made from: **yaaTi**, -n₃) *V* follow, accompany Grammar: more common than *yaaTi* alone, same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **yaaTini** before a suffix)

follow in file ■ waalehti *V* follow in file

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

fondle ■ *onse *V* fondle, caress, hold {{Ex.: *onespu-ka neppe sinnise*. I hold and caress this child.}}

Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: ***ones** before -pu or -mu) ■ **onespu**

(Made from: ***onse**, -pu) *V* fondle, caress, hold

font

baptismal font ■ humrimsa (Made from: **humri**, -msa) *N* baptismal font

food ■ amman (Made from: **amma**, -n₂) *N* meal, food

loanword: **laseena**; *Similar*: **notson**. Grammar: can use *ammamsa* instead with similar meaning. ■ **notson** *N* food {{Ex.: *nuhu roote makse notson*. There is our food. *amma-ka notsone*. I'm eating the food.}} *Similar*: **amman**.

make food ■ tumme *V* make food, cook {{Ex.: *kan tumme*. I'm cooking. *tummeti* to cook a

feast (keep cooking)}} *loanword*: **kusneru**. [Ar +

Asc. guess]

try/taste food ■ **amma 2** *V* try/taste food {{Ex.: *amma makke iiwuse*. We try eating figs. *hummitit kan amma!* Give it to me, I will try it!}} Meaning: rare meaning.

type of food ■ **tuuTe** (Borrowed from: *tuche* Spanish?) *N* *tuche*, type of food {{Ex.: *kan yaase tuuTese*. I'm eating *tuche*.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, type of food. [Attested only once]

go without food ■ **coppopu** (Made from: **coppo**, **-pu**) *V* fast, go without food *loanword*: **yunaari**; *Similar*: **uspu**. Meaning: use of suffix unclear, not literal meaning of **-pu**. Social use: *yunaari* replaced this and *uspu* as the typical word for fasting.

get full of food ■ **kissi** *V* get stuffed, get full of food {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka kissinin*. I got really stuffed.}} Grammar: may only appear with **-n(i)** to mean 'become/get' stuffed. [Attested only once]

large tightly woven food basket ■ **tipSin** *N* basket {{Ex.: *wattimpihte-k tipSintak*. He carried (him) in a basket. *ekwe-me kannis helle kan-tipSine*. Don't move my basket! *kan hirSe kan-tipSine*. I'm weaving my food basket. *huyhuna makke amSi makke hiSse tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass so we can make food baskets.}} Cultural info.: Mutsuns did not make them, they were made by tribes in the mountains and sold in San Juan Bautista and elsewhere; the type of basket in the One-leg story. Meaning: large deep basket for putting food in (tortillas, mush, or other food) and possibly other purposes, size and shape of a dishpan, some water-tight, long-lasting.

savor food ■ **Tummaspu** (Made from: **Tumsa**, **-pu**) *V* enjoy oneself, savor food Meaning: may mean both to enjoy oneself and to enjoy food or for food to be tasty, unclear meaning.

fool ■ **hotYes** *N* foolish person, fool {{Ex.: *pina waate hotYes*. Here comes the foolish person.}} *Similar*: **hamaama**. [Attested only once]

fool around sexually with oneself ■ **monoypu** (Made from: **monyo**, **-pu**) *V* fool around sexually with oneself, masturbate Meaning: meaning 'masturbate' unsure but likely, often used with plural subject though, has a less serious connotation than *monyo* itself.

foolish

be foolish ■ **hamna** *V* be crazy/foolish {{Ex.: *mukurma kannis hamnampin*. The woman drove me crazy. *hamnaSmin* crazy person}} *Similar*: **mamha**. ■ **mamha** *V* be crazy, be foolish {{Ex.: *mamhanin*. (He) became foolish.}} *Similar*: **hamna**. Pronunciation: there may be a longer pronunciation for this word (like *mammanha*) as well. Meaning: to be half-crazy, not quite right in the head.

foolish person ■ **hotYes** *N* foolish person, fool {{Ex.: *pina waate hotYes*. Here comes the foolish person.}} *Similar*: **hamaama**. [Attested only once] ■ **mamhaSmin** (Made from: **mamha**, **-Smin**) *N* crazy person, foolish person

foot ■ **koro** *N* leg, foot {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *semmoSte kan-koro*. My foot is asleep (literally: dead). *towToSte kan-koro*. My leg is stiff. *hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum?* Who is kicking me with his foot? *Sukru-k men-koroose*. He's tickling your feet.}} *Synonym*: **cipay**; *Similar*: **kaatYul**. Meaning: most typical word for both foot and leg. (Other Pronunc.: **koroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

be big-footed ■ **noyoro** *V* be big-footed {{Ex.: *noyoroSte koro* a big foot}} Pronunciation: not a normal form for Mutsun verbs, pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

be missing a hand or foot ■ **ukmi** *V* be missing a hand or foot {{Ex.: *ukmihte* missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with **-hte**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have skinny, dry feet ■ **Tonko**, *V* have skinny, dry feet {{Ex.: *Tonkomak* ones with skinny, dry feet}} Meaning: possibly of chickens, describing their feet.

lift feet ■ **honhoNe** *V* lift feet {{Ex.: *honhoNee-ka waate*. I come lifting my feet. *honhoNes eepe*. (Someone) lifted his feet (to) pass by.}} Pronunciation: does not fit normal verb forms (may be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **honhoNee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

footbridge ■ **konona** *N* footbridge, bridge, boat, canoe *loanword*: **wuuki**; *loanword*: **wapor**.

Pronunciation: form of word unusual for Mutsun, tuynes may be more reliable for bridge. Meaning: for boat meaning, a log dugout boat, for bridge meaning, was used for footbridges, but one could probably use it for bridges in general, might mean anything on which one crosses over, or anything one walks on that is not solid ground.

footprint ■ **waates** (Made from: **waate**, -s₁) *N*
footprint, trail

for

what for? ■ **hinkasi** (Made from: **hinka**, -s₁) *Q*
how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: *hinkasi-ka yete hiSSe?* How will I do it? *hinkasi-me hiwsen piinase?* How do you want that? / What do you want that for? *yuu-me hinkasi taahe?* And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from *hinkahte* 'how are (you)'.

for God's sake ■ **waras** *excl* for God's sake, by God
{{Ex.: *hummit sii, waras!* For God's sake, give me water! *riccayut, waras, atSayikma!* Talk, for God's sake, girls!}} Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

for someone's sake ■ **-mi Suff.** (*V > V*) for someone's sake {{Ex.: *hiSSemi-k tutiyyase wak-makkuhse*. She is making tortillas for her husband. *lalkamit kannis!* Bring me geese! *haraamit kannis!* Give it to me! *wak-was hinwimi*. He remembers him (for him). *kan-mes ennemi*. I am writing for you. *huttemit sottow!* Stoke the fire for me!}} *Similar:* **heerenmi**. Grammar: attach to end of verb to mean 'to do something for someone else', (benefactive).

for that reason ■ **piinasum** (Made from: **piina**, -sum) *Adv* because of that, for that reason

for the first time ■ **cen** *Adv* now, just now, for the first time {{Ex.: *cen carka*. Now it is clear. *haysa cen waate*. They are coming now.}}

force ■ ***hiwhi** *V* force {{Ex.: *hiwihpu-ka Samalpu*. I force myself to confess.}} Grammar: cannot be used without -pu (force oneself). Meaning: see *hiwihpu*. (Other Pronunc.: ***hiwih** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

force oneself ■ **hiwihpu** (Made from: ***hiwhi**, -pu) *V* force oneself Meaning: probably means force oneself to do something for one's own good, may be used only

of forcing oneself to do the Confession.

forehead ■ **timmah** *Nrevers*. forehead {{Ex.: *tuTkiy kan-urih kan-timmahtak!* Cut my hair on my forehead (cut my bangs)! *huytsuhte men-timmah*. Your forehead is wrinkled. *itman makse urih timmahtaktum*. The hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear). *mastunin-ka kan-timmahtak*. I got bumped on the forehead.}} *Verb: timha*.

have a big forehead ■ **tilTo** *V* have a big forehead {{Ex.: *tilToSmin, tilTomak* person with a big forehead, people with big foreheads}} *Similar:* **timha**. Grammar: usually used with -Smin. Meaning: Ha. states meaning is same as *timha*. ■ **timha** *Vrevers*. have a big forehead {{Ex.: *timhaSmin* someone with a big forehead}} *Similar: tilTo; Noun: timmah*. Meaning: same meaning as *tilTo*.

thump/snap on forehead ■ **tulku** *V* thump/snap on the forehead {{Ex.: *kan-was tulku*. I give him a thump on the forehead. *tulkuy nuk!* Snap him on the forehead! *tulukpu* to thump oneself on the forehead}} *Similar: Totto*. Cultural info.: snap with thumb and forefinger against forehead or possibly nose, often done as a game/teasing, but could sometimes hurt badly and cause injury. (Other Pronunc.: **tuluk** before -pu or -mu)

foreskin ■ **riikeh** *N* foreskin {{Ex.: *warastap wak-riikeh, ara wakse soron pattYan*. His foreskin was cut, then blood flowed from him. *riikehtak* on the foreskin *riikeh piliw* foreskin of the penis}} *Similar: piliw; wh: calamsa*. Meaning: of the penis.

forest ■ **hutya** *N* brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

forever ■ **hiimi yetattYa** (Compound composed of: **hiimi**, **yete**, **attYa**₁) *Adv* ever after, forever

forget ■ ***emme** *V* forget {{Ex.: *emmen-ak kan-riicase*. My language is being forgotten. *emmempin-ka hineeruse*. I forgot the money. *ekwe-me kannis emmen!* Don't forget me. *emmenin-ka*. I forgot. *emmeSte kannis ya*. I've forgotten too. *emmenin kannis*. I forgot. (It got forgotten by me.))} *Similar: *meene*. Grammar: the person who forgets can be either subject or object, but the latter may come from Spanish influence; only

appears with -Ste (forgotten), -n(i) (get forgotten or forget something), or -mpi (forget something). ■

***meene** *V* forget {{Ex.: *moT makam meenempin?* Will you all forget? *ekwe-kat meenempi.* I will not forget.}} *Similar: *emme.* Grammar: probably only appears with -mpi. Social use: emme is the more common word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **emmen** (Made from: ***emme**, -n₃) *V* get forgotten, forget Grammar: can be used with the person who forgets as subject and person/thing they forget as object (ex.: *ekwe-me kannis emmen*), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: *emmenin kannis*). (Other Pronunc.: **emmeni** before a suffix) ■ **meenempi** (Made from: ***meene**, -mpi) *V* forget Grammar: -mpi is probably not literal and does not change meaning, or perhaps implies that one causes one's mind to forget.

forgive ■ **anna 1** *V* forgive, pardon {{Ex.: *annanit kannis* Forgive me!}} Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -pu or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself. ■

annapu (Made from: **anna**, -pu) *V* pity, forgive

forgotten ■ **emmeSte** (Inflected form of: ***emme**, -Ste) *perf* forgotten

get forgotten ■ **emmen** (Made from: ***emme**, -n₃) *V* get forgotten, forget Grammar: can be used with the person who forgets as subject and person/thing they forget as object (ex.: *ekwe-me kannis emmen*), or can be used with the person who forgets as the object and no subject (ex.: *emmenin kannis*). (Other Pronunc.: **emmeni** before a suffix)

form ■ **yopro** *V* form, develop {{Ex.: *humrimsa yopron iTTas.* A new baptizing place develops/forms.}} Grammar: can occur with -n(i), meaning something develops on its own, might also occur without -n(i) or otherwise. [Attested only once]

■ **yopron** (Made from: **yopro**, -n₃) *V* form, develop

four ■ **uuTit** *num* four {{Ex.: *uuTitsi* four by four/by fours *uuTit tanats.* forty *uuTit nuwa.* There are four. *kaphan uuTit nuuyati, nuuya sukmu.* (He) finishes 3 or 4, (then he) stops smoking.}}

fourth ■ **uuTitwas** (Inflected form of: **uuTit**, -was) *num* fourth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

fray ■ **Seprero** *V* fray, fall apart {{Ex.: *SepreroSte eshen.* The blanket is frayed.}} Pronunciation: may contain an unknown suffix -re. Meaning: of cloth, fraying at the edge. ■ **titwi** (Made from: -w-) *V* fray, unravel {{Ex.: *titwi nuk!* Unravel it!}} *Similar: TiTku.* Grammar: probably includes -w- for undoing, pulling outward/apart, but not clear what verb combines with -w-. Meaning: probably of pulling a thread to make cloth unravel.

frayed ■ **SepreroSte** (Made from: **Seprero**, -Ste) *perf* frayed, tattered, falling apart

freckle ■ **heser** *Nrevers.* birth-mark, freckle, mole *Verb: hesre.* [Attested only once]

freckled

be freckled ■ **hesre** *Vrevers.* be freckled {{Ex.: *hesreSte* freckled}} *Noun: heser.* Meaning: may also include having a mole or birthmark, like the noun form.

free ■ **hetwe** (Made from: **hette**, -w-) *V* free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

Freedom Hill ■ **hwiskihil** (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) *Nplace* Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info.: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

freeze ■ **aTTa** *V* freeze, congeal, set {{Ex.: *aTTaste = aTTasmin.* congealed, congealed one}} ■ **isli** *Vrevers.* sleet, frost, be icy, freeze {{Ex.: *murtey yete islin.* At night it will freeze. *isli murtey, amenpu.* It will sleet at night, it's clouding up.}} *Noun: isil.* Meaning: of the weather. ■ **ruTTa** *V* freeze {{Ex.: *ruTTaSmin pattYan* frozen blood}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **sosro** *V* die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: *sosronin.* It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once] ■ **wakna** *V* freeze, North wind comes {{Ex.: *makkese waknanin.* It froze on us.}} *Noun: wakni.* Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the weather getting cold/freezing. [Tentative]

be freezing cold ■ tarsi *V* be freezing cold *Similar:* **tursi**. Meaning: colder than tursi, extremely cold. [Attested only once]

be icy/freezing cold ■ paaci *V* be icy/freezing cold {{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North wind is icy cold. *paacinin-ka*. I was freezing cold.}} Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

Fremont Peak ■ tooyohtak (Made from: **tooyoh**, -tak₂) *Nplace* Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.

freshwater fish ■ Selle *V* freshwater fish Cultural info.: disappearing by Asc's time, and she comments on loss of fish species. Meaning: described as a small fish, lived in the San Benito river (hence a freshwater fish), up to 9" long, possibly as small as 6", very similar to sardines of the sea except being freshwater, fat and without bones.

freshwater mussel ■ Siyal *N* freshwater mussel Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

Friday ■ coppopisway (Made from: **coppo**, -spis, -way) *N* Friday *loanword*: **wiyernes**. Grammar: literally related to 'time of fasting,' use of suffixes somewhat unclear, coppopismak can also be used with same meaning. ■ **parwesin** (Made from: **parwes**) *num* five days, fifth day, Friday *loanword*: **wiyernes**. ■ **wiyernes** (Borrowed from: *viernes* Spanish) *N* Friday {{Ex.: *wiyernes wattin kan-piretka*. Friday comes to my land. (I go to my land on Friday.))} *native*: **parwesin**; *native*: **coppopisway**. Pronunciation: given as viyernes in the data, but Mutsunized pronunciation would be with w-.

friend ■ kan-nansin (Compound composed of: **kan**=, **nansi**, -n₂) *N* friend [Attested only once] ■ **oneeya** (Made from: **ooney**, -ya₁) *N* friend {{Ex.: *citte makke oneeya*! Let's dance, friends! *haawa-ka kan-oneeyase kecwiSi*. I will call my friend soon. *ekwena kan oneeya*. I don't have any friends.}} *Similar*: **umaaya**; *Verb*: **onye**. Grammar: related to onye and -ya, but not directly made up out of them, may include a rare noun oneey and the suffix or word -ya. Meaning: sometimes said to be only female friends, but sometimes said to be either male or female. ■ **onyen** (Made from: **onye**, -n₂) *N* companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural is onyemak. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

frighten ■ *orko *V* frighten, scare {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe*, *orkonin-ka yaasir*. There comes the priest, I was very scared. *orkopun-me*. You scared yourself. *orkostap-ka*. I was frightened (by someone/something). *orkoSte makke*. We are scared.}} *Similar*: **koypo**; *Similar*: ***poyko**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, -pu, or -stap, not used as 'I scare him' but as 'I am/got/was scared'. Meaning: stronger fright than koypo/poyko. ■

***poyko** *V* frighten, scare, startle {{Ex.: *poykonin-ka*. I was/got scared. *kan-was poykompi*. I frightened him.}} *Similar*: ***orko**; *Synonym*: **koypompi**; *Similar*: **pitsi**. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare. ■ **poykompi** (Made from: ***poyko**, -mpi) *V* scare, frighten, startle Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

be frightened ■ poykon (Made from: ***poyko**, -n₃) *V* be frightened, be scared, be startled Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: **poykoni** before another suffix)

frightened ■ orkoSte (Made from: ***orko**, -Ste) *perf* scared, frightened

be frightened ■ orkon (Made from: ***orko**, -n₃) *V* be scared, be frightened Grammar: to just feel scared, not to scare someone or to be specifically scared by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **orkoni** before another suffix) ■ **pitsi** *V* be frightened {{Ex.: *pitsimpi* to frighten someone}} *Similar*: **koypo**; *Similar*: ***poyko**. Grammar: may only appear with -mpi (frighten someone). Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, koypo/poyko are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

frog ■ wakkaaT *N* frog Pronunciation: not a usual Mutsun noun form (wakkaT would be typical). Meaning: edible variety. [Attested only once]

catch bullfrogs ■ wakracmi *V* catch bullfrogs {{Ex.: *wakracmina makke*. We go to catch bullfrogs.}} *Noun*: **wakracmin**. Grammar: this word may come historically from wakracmin by removing the last sound (backformation). Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, eaten by humans.

bullfrog ■ wakracmin (Made from: **wakkaaT**, -min) *N* bullfrog *Verb*: **wakracmi**. Cultural info.: they collected them in boxes and sold them for a good

price in San Francisco, eaten by humans. Grammar: probably comes historically from wakkaaT -min, but unsure, primarily used as wakracmin. Meaning: this frog is smaller than a toad, but has longer legs, lived in the swamps, were common around Gilroy.

from ■ **-tum** *Suff. (Nplace)* from {{Ex.: *wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum*. I am going away from this house. *nahan yulke sottow, minmuy piretkatum iccon*. There a fire burns, it comes out from under the earth. *nahantum-ka Taakan*. I come from there. *kariytum-ka waate*. I'm coming from outside. *hannitum-me waate?* Where do you come from? *itman makse urih timmahtaktum*. Our hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear). *hannitum ennestap?* Where was it written from?}} Grammar: add to a location word (for ex. *hanni, nii, nahan*) directly, or add to a regular noun plus -tak/-tka (for ex. *rukkatku, timmahtak*), to mean 'from' or 'out from' the place (ablative case). ■ **-was** *Suff. (N)* from, of {{Ex.: *cisananwas lullup* elder tree flute *ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas*. I am not of this land. *piina men-appawas*. That is your father's (of your father). *hiTTew kaakuntakwas*. South wind. *kaakuntakwas* a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe *hemec'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...*}} Similar: **huumuntwas**; Similar: . Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in *huumuntwas* or *kaakuntuwas*) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. *nii* or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

person from ■ **-was** *Suff. (N)* from, of {{Ex.: *cisananwas lullup* elder tree flute *ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas*. I am not of this land. *piina men-appawas*. That is your father's (of your father). *hiTTew kaakuntakwas*. South wind. *kaakuntakwas* a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe *hemec'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...*}} Similar: **huumuntwas**; Similar: . Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or

-tuwas (as in *huumuntwas* or *kaakuntuwas*) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. *nii* or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

from a place

from above ■ **taprestum** (Inflected form of: **taprey**, **-tum**) *Adv* from above Grammar: irregular ablative ('from' -tum form) of *taprey*.

from here ■ **niyaatum** (Made from: **nii**, **-tum**) *Adv* from here Grammar: irregular form of *nii* plus -tum. ■ **tinatum** (Made from: **tina**₁, **-tum**) *Adv* from here

front

in front of ■ **huttYuy 1** *Adv* ahead, before, in front of {{Ex.: *huttYuy rukkatka*. In front of the house. *makke huttYuy wattin*. We go in front.}} Similar: **huuyu**.

front teeth ■ **muTTis** *N* front teeth [Ar + Asc. guess]

frost ■ **isli** *Vrevers*. sleet, frost, be icy, freeze {{Ex.: *murtey yete islin*. At night it will freeze. *isli murtey, amenpu*. It will sleet at night, it's clouding up.}} *Noun*: **isil**. Meaning: of the weather.

die of frost ■ **sosro** *V* die of frost/cold, freeze {{Ex.: *sosronin*. It died of frost.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or possibly -Ste. Meaning: of plants. [Attested only once]

froth ■ **kos** *N* foam, froth {{Ex.: *waate-k kos*. Foam is coming.}} *Verb*: **kose**.

frothy

be frothy ■ **kose** *V* be foamy, be frothy *Noun*: **kos**. [Attested only once]

frown ■ **kelTe** *V* scowl, frown {{Ex.: *kelTe-me hin*. Your eyes are scowling (you are scowling with your eyes/face). *kelTehne-me*. You are scowled at. *kelTe-me kannis*. You scowl at me.}} Meaning: could also include having cloudy eyes, but unsure.

fruit ■ **ama**₁ **3** *N* fruit, seed {{Ex.: *parki-was amaasum* It's heavy with fruit.}} Meaning: of a

plant. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

laurel fruit ■ **sokkoci** *Nrevers.* laurel tree/fruit

Verb: **sokco**. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

gather laurel fruit ■ **sokco** *Vrevers.* gather laurel fruit {{Ex.: *sokcona makke*. We go to gather laurel fruit.}} *Noun:* **sokkoci**. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: Me calls it a bay tree, Ha denies that and calls it a California laurel tree. Sci. name: Umbellularia californica Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

fuck ■ **sommo** *V* fuck, rape {{Ex.: *kan-was sommo*. I fuck her. *sommot kannis!* Fuck me! *sommohne* to be fucked}} Meaning: only for negative sexual acts, not consensual, positive sex, probably includes forcible sex (rape).

full ■ **laasuSte** (Made from: ***laasu**, -**Ste**) *perf* full ■ **pussaSte** (Made from: ***pussa**, -**Ste**) *perf* full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ **sunyiSte** (Inflected form of: **sunyi**, -**Ste**) *perf* full Meaning: from having eaten.

have a full stomach ■ **harto** (Borrowed from: *harto* Spanish) *V* have a full stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only once]

be full of smiles/laughter ■ **mayti** *Vrevers.* be full of smiles/laughter {{Ex.: *hiimi-me waate maytiSte*. You always come full of laughter. *maytiSmin* someone who is always full of smiles (never angry)}} *Noun:* **maayit**.

get/be full ■ **sunyin** (Made from: **sunyi**, -**n₃**) *V* get full, be full Meaning: may mean just 'be full,' or may also mean 'to become full'.

be full-breasted ■ **pulci** *V* be full-breasted {{Ex.: *moT-me sitnunte*, *amuu-me pulcihte?* Do you have a child, so that your breasts are so full? (for ex. from nursing)}} Meaning: possibly only for swelling of breasts with nursing or pregnancy. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get full of food ■ **kissi** *V* get stuffed, get full of food {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka kissinin*. I got really stuffed.}} Grammar: may only appear with -**n(i)** to mean 'become/get' stuffed. [Attested only once]

be full of holes ■ **cohlo** *Vrevers.* be full of holes {{Ex.: *cohlonin*. It became full of holes. *cooholsi innutka*. It's full of holes in the road.}} *Noun:* **cohol**. (Other Pronunc.: **coohol** before -**si**?) ■ **cooholsi** (Made from: **cohlo**, -**si**) *V* be full of holes *Similar:* **coprore 1**.

get full ■ **laasun** (Made from: ***laasu**, -**n₃**) *V* get full, fill Grammar: to fill up on its own or become full, not to fill something. (Other Pronunc.: **laasuni** before another suffix) ■ **pussan** (Made from: ***pussa**, -**n₃**) *perf* get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: **pussani** before another suffix) ■ **sepye** *V* satiate, get full {{Ex.: *haysa piNi sepyenin*. Maybe they got satiated.}} Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by *sunyi*. [Ar only, very unsure]

be full ■ ***laasu** *V* be full {{Ex.: *iisirum wak-moohel laasunin*. His head got full of dandruff. *laasuSte kan-ullis*. My water dish is full. *kan-was laasumpi*. I am filling it.}} Grammar: appears only with -**n(i)**, -**mpi**, or -**Ste**. ■ **sunyi** *V* fill up, be full {{Ex.: *sunyiSte-ka santiyasum*. I'm full from watermelon. *sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *sunyiinin-ka*. I got full. *piinaway-ka sunyin*. Therefore I get full.}} Grammar: usually occurs with -**n(i)** (get/become full) or -**Ste** (full). Meaning: only to get full from eating, be content from having eaten enough. (Other Pronunc.: **sunyii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **wane₁** *V* be full, be satiated {{Ex.: *kan waneSte*. I am satiated/full. *ekwe-me ama hinsu wanen*. You do not know how to get full. *kan waneenin*. I got full.}} Grammar: may only be used with -**Ste** or -**n(i)**. Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: **wanee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

be full of small holes ■ **coprore 1** *V* be full of small holes {{Ex.: *hinTis piina coprore?* What is that thing full of holes?}} *Similar:* **cooholsi**.

fun

make fun of ■ ***koco 1** *V* laugh at, make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu*. he's making fun of me.}} Grammar: appears only with -w-as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) ■ **kocoopu 1** (Made from: ***koco**, **-pu**) *V* laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu). ■ **ura** *V* make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *uraapun wak*. He/she is making fun of him/herself.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **uraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make fun of a dead person ■ **onno** *V* make fun of a dead person {{Ex.: *onnoykun-ka*. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). *onnotkun-mes-ak aru*. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).}} Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

funny ■ **maymiSte** (Inflected form of: **maayi**, **-Ste**) *perf* funny {{Ex.: *men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi*. You are talking funny so that you all laugh.}} *Similar*: **miSte**. Grammar: may be a merged form of **maayi** and **miSte**, or an irregular form of **maayi** -Ste.

be funny ■ **isnu** *V* be funny, have fun {{Ex.: *kan isnuSmin*. I'm a funny person. *isnupaN-me amane*. You are truly a jokester. *kan makamse isnumpi*. I make all of you have fun. *isnunin*. It was funny. / He had fun.}}

Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

fur ■ **marah** *Nrevers*. fur, hair, leaf {{Ex.: *marahte neppe weeru*. This skin has much fur. *ekwena-k marah corkoSte*. There aren't any dry leaves. *marahmak* leaves}} *Verb*: **marha**. Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human.

further on ■ **huSun** (Made from: ***huSu**, **-n₂**) *Adv* further on Grammar: acts like an adverb, but probably contains -n nominalizer. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

future ■ **=t₂** *Adv* future {{Ex.: *atpet-ka*. I will be careful. *inhan-met*. You will get sick. *ekwe-kat meenempi*. I won't forget. *putti-kaste*. I will wrap it.}} Grammar: suffix form of **yete**, probably shortened from it, add to any word (usually pronoun, but also question word, adverb, etc.), to indicate future tense. Social use: common in Ar's time, almost completely out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by **yete**. (Other Pronunc.: **-te** directly before or after a consonant in the same word)

later ■ **yete** *Adv* will, later {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *hinkasi-me yete hooyo siise?* How will you get water? *yete-k malan kan-eschen*. My blanket will get wet. *yete-ka tursin*. I'll be cold. *yeteSte-k hiwan*. He's about to arrive.}} Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will', rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: **yetee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

fuzz ■ **piitak** *N* lint, fuzz {{Ex.: *piitakse neppe?* Is this lint?}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

G g

gain weight ■ **uhSimpi** (Made from: ***uhSi**, **-mpi**) *V* increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with -pu).

game ■ **eTina-puwatis** *N* game *Similar*: **-ti₂**; *Similar*: **-s₁**. Grammar: compound, but not clear what the parts

are. Meaning: children's game. [Attested only once]

play a game ■ **halle** *V* play a game {{Ex.: *halleti makke*. We're playing hide and seek (or another game).}} Grammar: almost always appears with **-ti**, Ascension said it had to be

with -ti, but one time she used it without. Meaning: could be for playing a game peon, hide-and-seek, or other games. ■ **huuTi** *V* play a game {{Ex.: *huuTi makke*. We're playing hide and seek.}} *Noun*: **huT**. Meaning: includes playing a game called peon in Spanish (pawn), which may be a game involving hiding something and gambling, may also include playing hide-and-seek, and possibly playing games in general.

ball and stick game ■ **oc** *N* ball and stick game {{Ex.: *octak-ka wattin*. I go to game of oc (to the ball and stick game).}} Cultural info.: a game people played a long time ago, involving running and hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played by women or possibly played by both men and women, Ascension was not sure.

children's game ■ **peleeTa** *N* children's game ■ **rakaT** *N* children's game Meaning: meaning unsure, could be a confusion with raakaT 'name'. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

sticks for the stick game ■ **Somel** *N* sticks for stick game Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: 2 sticks or bones for the guessing game of 2 sticks. [Attested only once]

play the hand game ■ **issu₂** *V* play the hand game {{Ex.: *issumu* to play the hand game with each other *issu-ka*. I play the hand game.}} *Noun*: **issu₁**.

play 10-stick game ■ **Talki** *V*revers. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: *Talkina makke*. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} *Noun*: **Tallik**. Cultural info.: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

hiding game ■ **huT** *N* hiding game *Verb*: **huuTi**. Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

game counter ■ **suTe** *N* game counter Meaning: counters to use in counting points in the Tallik stick game. [Attested only once]

game of 10 sticks ■ **Tallik** *N*revers. game of 10 sticks *Verb*: **Talki**. Cultural info.: game involving 10 larger sticks which one throws, and smaller counter sticks to keep score. Meaning: refers to either the sticks themselves or the game involving them.

game of spinning until dizzy ■ **laahi** *N* game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

game of throwing pole ■ **wannis** *N* game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

garbage ■ **wasuura** (Borrowed from: *basura* Spanish) *N* trash, garbage {{Ex.: *nahan witimsatka wasuura* there in the trash container *moT-me oswehte wasuurse*? Have you thrown the trash out? *hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura*! You all go, you all throw out the trash!}}

garbage can ■ **witimsa** (Made from: **witi**, **-msa**) *N* trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

gas ■ **sikken** (Made from: **sikke**, **-n₂**) *N* fart, gas

have gas ■ ***haake** *V* have gas, be flatulent {{Ex.: *haakenin-ka*. I had gas.}} *Synonym*: **sikke**, **raaca**. Grammar: always with -n(i) (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **haaken** (Made from: ***haake**, **-n₃**) *V* have gas, be flatulent ■ **raaca** *V* have gas {{Ex.: *raacanin-ka*. I got a lot of gas (in my stomach).}} *Synonym*: ***haake**, **sikke**. Meaning: in the stomach.

gasp for breath ■ ***nussa** *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant {{Ex.: *nussanin makke*. We gasped for breath. *nussan-ka yete*. I will suffocate.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. ■ **nussan** (Made from: ***nussa**, **-n₃**) *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

gather ■ **hatu** *V* roll over, gather {{Ex.: *hatuhte por*. The fleas have gathered. *hatuhte* rolled (gathered up?) *hatuupu-ka*. I am rolling (myself) over.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, roll could be like gather up, meaning may have changed between Arroyo's and Ascension's time. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hatuu** before one consonant and then a vowel) ■ **hummen** (Made from: **humme**, **-n₃**) *V* pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: **hummeni** before another suffix) ■ **oTTo** *V* pick up, gather {{Ex.: *oTToy tuSir*! Pick up garbage! *oTTona-ka yuukise*. I go to pick up acorns. *kan-was oTTohte*. I've picked it up.}} Meaning: usually of small things, like grains or seeds. ■ **rekTe** *V* gather, collect, pile up {{Ex.: *rekTehte* gathered}} *Similar*: **moyce**. Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of

things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **ruta** *V* gather, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *ruta makse tiriikuse*. We gather wheat. *rutaana makke yuukise*. We go to gather acorns. *yuu makam rutaana makam, rutaykun, rutaayis makam himah'a ammane!* And you all go to gather, went to gather, you all go gather all the food! *rutaa-ka*. I'm gathering/harvesting (something).}} Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunc.: **rutaa** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

pick grapes ■ **huwsa** (Borrowed from: *uvas* Spanish) *Vrevers*. pick grapes {{Ex.: *huwsana* to go to pick grapes}} *Noun*: **huwas**. Grammar: formed from *huwas* by changing order of final sounds even though this word is borrowed from Spanish.

go gathering ■ **naaya** *V* go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: *naayati* to go around gathering}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

go to gather wood ■ **tapruna** (Made from: **tapru**, -**na**.) *V* go to gather wood Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: **tapruyku** before past tense -s or -n)

gather alder wood ■ **cisna** *V* gather alder wood {{Ex.: *hinwa makke cisnana?* When will we go to gather alder wood?}} *Noun*: **cisnan**. Cultural info.: people ate this a lot.

gather bear herb/coffee berry/pigeon berry ■ **purSu** *Vrevers*. gather bear herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.: *purSuna makke*. We go to gather bear herb.}} *Noun*: **puruuriS**. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

gather buckeye trees ■ **cattYa₁** *V* gather buckeye trees {{Ex.: *cattYana makke*. We go to gather buckeye trees.}} *Noun*: **cattYa₂ 1**. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*.

gather bunch-grass ■ **huyhu** *V* gather cutgrass {{Ex.: *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}} *Noun*: **huyhuy**. Cultural info.:

grass used for making baskets.

gather clover ■ **muure** *V* gather clover {{Ex.: *muurena makke*. We go to gather clover.}} *Noun*: **muuren**.

gather cutgrass ■ **huyhu** *V* gather cutgrass {{Ex.: *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}} *Noun*: **huyhuy**. Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

gather seeds ■ **ama₅** *V* gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds *Noun*: **ama, 1**. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

gather shellfish ■ **uri** *V* gather shellfish {{Ex.: *uriina* to go to gather shellfish}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **urii** before one consonant and then a vowel in the word)

gather together ■ **moyce** *V* bunch/gather together {{Ex.: *moyce waate*. They are coming all bunched together. *haysa moycenin*. They bunched up.}} *Similar*: **rekTe**; *Similar*: **moyle**. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc..

gather up ■ **humme** *V* pile, stack, gather up {{Ex.: *haysa hummenin*. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) *hummenin-ak tappur siisum*. The wood piled up (because of) the water. *hummeSte-k*. It's piled up. *hummey men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan*. Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}} Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it means piled up in a pile.

gather/get rocks ■ **irke 2** *Vrevers*. get/gather rocks {{Ex.: *kan irkenin*. I gathered rocks.}} *Noun*: **irek 1**. Meaning: less common meaning.

gathered ■ **moycehte** (Made from: **moyce**, -**Ste**) *perf* bunched up, gathered, together

Gavilan Peak ■ **tooyohtak** (Made from: **tooyoh**, -**tak₂**) *Nplace* Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.

gawk ■ **lelTe** *V* rubberneck, gawk {{Ex.: *lelTenin-me*. You gawked.}} *Similar*: **leleTe**. Meaning: to go along looking at something that isn't your own business.

gel ■ **likas** (Made from: **lika**, -s₁) *N* ointment, spread, gel Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

generous ■ **harwaSte** (Inflected form of: **hara**, -w-, -Ste) *perf* generous Meaning: literally means having given outward.

generous one ■ **ukcaSmin** (Made from: **ukca**, -Smin) *perf* generous one, offerer Meaning: someone who likes to offer things to others.

genitals ■ **coho** *N* genitals *Similar*: **cohol**. Meaning: probably related to **cohol** 'hole,' so it has a taboo meaning too. ■ **icik** *N* genitals Meaning: not clear whether it's a general term for all genitals, or whether the specific meaning was not recorded. ■ **kaacici** *N* genitals [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **suute** *N* genitals Meaning: which part of genitals is unknown.

show genitals ■ **wissa**₁ *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu*, *amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak*. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa*. I uncover him (of his clothing).}} *Similar*: **wakci**, **waaha**₁. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

gentile ■ **hentil** (Borrowed from: **Gentil** Spanish) *N* pagan {{Ex.: *makam ney'a ekwe hentilmak kata okse*. You (pl) are not pagans now as you were before.}}

gesture ■ **oLwe** *V* beckon, gesture {{Ex.: *kan-was oLwen*. I beckoned to him with my hand.}} Meaning: to call someone by signalling them with your hand to turn around or to come toward you. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get ■ **hawne** *V* get, bring Meaning: could mean pulling water up from somewhere or bringing water, but meaning very unclear. [Attested only once] ■ **hooyo** *V* get, grab, take {{Ex.: *hooyon-ak-was*. S/he grabbed him. *hooyohte-k*. It has been grabbed. *hooyomu*. They hold each other. *kan hooyona kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: *hooyoyni* 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to *hooyni*. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. ■ **moro** *V* ask for and collect, get {{Ex.: *kan-was*

moron. I asked for and collected it. *morooyis!* Go ask for and collect (something)!}}

Pronunciation: unclear whether it is *mooro* or *moro* when a vowel is long. Meaning: probably means to ask someone for something and get some of it, and possibly store or pile up the thing one gets. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **moroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

get a haircut ■ **yonnopu** (Made from: **yonno**, -pu) *V* get a haircut Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

get a headache ■ **timren** (Made from: **timre**, -n₃) *V* get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.

get a lot of something ■ **holse** (Made from: **holle**, -s-₂) *V* get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

get a tan ■ **hismesi** (Made from: **hisme**, -si₁) *V* be in the sun, get a tan [Attested only once]

get angry ■ **hassen** (Made from: **hasse**, -n₃) *V* get angry, become angry (Other Pronunc.: **hasseni** before another suffix)

get caught ■ **hittu**₁ *V* catch, get caught {{Ex.: *hittunin-ka kan-koro*. I got my foot caught.}} *Similar*: **hiTTi**. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning 'get caught,' but unsure. Meaning: get one's hand, foot, or possibly other body part caught in something, for example in a door. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get dark ■ ***mure** *V* get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: *murenin*. It got dark/late. *mureSte*, *murTu pire*. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. *yete muren*. It will get late/dark. *miSSimpin-mes diyos murempin*. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} *Similar*: **murtey**₁. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. ■ **hamci** *V* get dark {{Ex.: *hamciSte-k*. It is dark (has gotten dark).}} Meaning: for example after a fire goes out. [Attested only once] ■ **muren** (Made from: ***mure**, -n₃) *V* get late in the day, get dark

get dirt on ■ **rokye** *V* fly (dirt), get dust on {{Ex.: *rokye pire*. The dirt is flying.}} *Similar*: **rokse**. Meaning: probably means to get something dirty in a dirty place where dirt is flying around, may also refer

to the dirt flying around, meaning unsure, this may focus more on the dirt while *rokse* focuses more on the air.

get down ■ **laTwe** *V* get down {{Ex.: *niSSa laTwen hurcaSmintak*. These descend into hell. *laTwenin-ka*. I got down.}} Grammar: probably can only appear with -n(i). Meaning: probably includes dismounting from a horse, and descending to a place. ■ **laTwen** (Made from: **laTwe**, -n₃) *V* get down

get dressed ■ **esse**₂ *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: *essepuy* Dress yourself! *essehte eshenum*. It is covered with a blanket. *eswey nuk!* Undress/uncover him!}} *Noun*: **eshen**. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.

get dressed ■ **kitro** 1 *V* dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu)

get drunk ■ **hurcan** (Made from: **hurca**, -n₃) *V* get/become drunk (Other Pronunc.: **hurcani** before another suffix)

get fire ■ **pokke** *V* get fire {{Ex.: *pokkey!* Get fire!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

get full/satisfied/satiated ■ **pussan** (Made from: ***pussa**, -n₃) *perf* get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: **pussani** before another suffix)

get high up (sun) ■ **Tuhyin** (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

get high up (the sun) ■ ***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

get infested with worms ■ **karse** *V*revers. fill/get infested with worms {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase*, *amSi-k ekwe karsehne!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! *karsenin yuukis*. The acorns got worms.}} *Noun*: **kareS**; *Similar*: **karSe**. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as **karSe**.

get larks ■ **ciiritmi** *V* get larks {{Ex.: *ciiritmina-ka*. I go to get larks.}} *Noun*: **ciiritmin**.

get late in the day ■ ***mure** *V* get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: *murenin*. It got dark/late. *mureSte*, *murTu pire*. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. *yete muren*. It will get late/dark. *miSSimpin-mes diyos murempin*. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}} *Similar*: **murtey**₁. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. ■

muren (Made from: ***mure**, -n₃) *V* get late in the day, get dark

get late in the morning ■ ***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. ■

Tuhyin (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

get lost ■ **lahpan** (Made from: **lahpa**, -n₃) *V* get lost (Other Pronunc.: **lahpani** before another suffix)

get married ■ ***tullu** *V* marry {{Ex.: *hoTTo tullupuy!* Go get married! *wak yete oySo tullupun*. He will remarry later. *moT-me tullupun*, *moT-me kasaari?* Will you get married, will you get married?}} *Similar*: **makhu**; *loanword*: **kasaari**. Grammar: only used with -pu, but just means to get married, not to marry oneself

(non-literal use of -pu). Meaning: used for either a man or a woman getting married. ■ **makhu** *V*revers. get married {{Ex.: *moT-me oySo makhu?* Will you re-marry? *makhuy!* Get married!}} *Noun*: **makkuh**; *Similar*: ***tullu**; *loanword*: **kasaari**. Meaning: of a woman getting married (gaining a husband). ■ **tullupu** (Made from: ***tullu**, -pu) *V* marry, get married Meaning: reflexive use of -pu (or get oneself married).

get married ■ **kasaari** (Borrowed from: *casar* Spanish) *V* get married, marry {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaarin?* Are you married, are you married?}} *native*: ***tullu**; *native*: **makhu**.

get meal/grinding trays ■ **simre** *V* get meal/grinding trays {{Ex.: *simre-ka*. I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

get more than others ■ ***yewko** *V* get more than others *Similar*:. Grammar: only occurs with -Ste. Meaning: probably includes being longer, usually emphasizes getting more of something (including abstract, such as getting more love), similar to *yekre*, but must involve getting something.

get off ■ **apyari** (Borrowed from: *aparse* Spanish) *V* get off, get out {{Ex.: *licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out!}} [Attested only once]

get out ■ **apyari** (Borrowed from: *aparse* Spanish) *V* get off, get out {{Ex.: *licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out!}} [Attested only once]

get out of bed ■ **eTwe** (Made from: **eTTe**, -w-) *V* wake up, get out of bed

get out of here! ■ **hoTTo 1** *Command* go!, shoo!, get out of here! {{Ex.: *hoTTo Tokkeniy!* Run away! *hoTTONiy!* Get out of here! *hoTTo kariy!* Go outside. *hoTTo taaheniy!* Go ask! *hoTTo eTTesuy!* Go, go sleep! *hoTTo men-appame!* Go by your father! *hoTTo mukurmahTuk!* Go with the woman! *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (said when fighting)}} Grammar: this is the common usage, as a command

verb without -y added (inherent imperative). Meaning: can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults.

get out of the way ■ **yuTTun** (Made from: **yuTTu**, -n₃) *V* go to one side, get out of the way (Other Pronunc.: **yuTTuni** before a suffix)

get pregnant ■ **rutsu** *V* conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: *rutuspun wak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar*: **tunnu**, **usete**, **paaye**. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: **rutus** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **tunnu** *V* conceive, get pregnant {{Ex.: *tunnuhte, wak paayes*. She conceived, she was pregnant.}} *Similar*: **rutsu**, **usete**, **paaye**. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself. ■ **usete** *V* conceive, get pregnant *Similar*: **tunnu**, **rutsu**, **paaye**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

get ready to rain ■ **amenpu** (Made from: **amne**, -pu) *V* cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be pronounced *amempu* (n->m before p).

get repeatedly ■ **holse** (Made from: **holle**, -s₂) *V* get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

get sick ■ ***inha** *V* get sick, sicken {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You have become very sick. *kan inhaSte*. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) *mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane*. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) *yete-ka inhan*. I will get sick. *inahpu-me yete*. You will get sick yourself.}} *Noun*: **iina 1**; *Similar*: ***numa**₂. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -ti, or -pu normally, of those almost always with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: **inah** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **inhan** (Made from: ***inha**, -n₃) *V* get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: **inhani** before another suffix) ■ **numan**₂ (Made from: ***numa**₂, -n₃) *V* become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: **numaani** before another suffix)

get sick yourself ■ **inahpu** (Made from: ***inha**, -pu) *V* get sick yourself Meaning: not clear how this is different from *inhan(i)*, except in emphasizing who is getting sick, might mean 'make yourself sick' but that seems less likely.

get something in the eye ■ ***sullu** *V* get something in the eye {{Ex.: *sullunin-ka*. I got something in my eye. *sullumpin-me kannis*. You got something in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: get dirt or something irritating in the eye. ■ **sullun** (Made from: ***sullu**, -n₃) *V* get something in the eye

get stuck ■ **luuhun** (Made from: **luuhu**, -n₃) *V* get stuck Grammar: something sticks to or in something so that it gets stuck. (Other Pronunc.: **luuhuni** before another suffix)

get stuffed/full of food ■ **kissi** *V* get stuffed, get full of food {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka kissinin*. I got really stuffed.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) to mean 'become/get' stuffed. [Attested only once]

get sun ■ **hisme** *V* get sun, be a day {{Ex.: *hismenin*. (Someone) spent time in the sun.}} *Noun*: **hismen**. Grammar: not used often by itself, usually used in hismesis (clock). Meaning: to bask in the sun, spend time in the sun. [Tentative]

get the hiccups ■ **hikTen** (Made from: **hikTe**, -n₃) *V* get the hiccups (Other Pronunc.: **hikTeni** before another suffix)

get tired ■ **kommen** (Made from: ***komme**, -n₃) *V* become tired, get tired

get tired from travel ■ **inwi** *V* get tired from travel {{Ex.: *inwinin-ak*. He got tired from traveling.}} *Similar*: -w-; *Similar*: **inyu**. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

get trapped ■ **hetten** (Made from: **hette**, -n₃) *V* get trapped (Other Pronunc.: **hetteni** before a suffix)

get undressed ■ **kitorpu 1** (Made from: **kitro**, -pu) *V* get undressed Meaning: this meaning may be an error, main meaning may be to put on clothing, not to take it off.

get up ■ **akke 1** *V* wake up, get up {{Ex.: *akkenin haysa* They woke up. *kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTten*. I woke up, I didn't sleep.}} *Similar*: ***hinnu**, **itma**; *Synonym*: **awye**, **ooso**, ***hinnu**. ■ **itma** *V* get up {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-ka holle itma*. I can't get up. *itmanuy kan-hiS'a!* Lift/raise my stuff up! *kan-was holle itmanu*. I can lift it.}} *Similar*: **akke 1**, ***hinnu**. Meaning: get up out of bed, of a person.

wake up ■ **eTwe** (Made from: **eTTe**, -w-) *V* wake up, get out of bed

get well/better ■ **TiiTin** (Made from: **TiiTi**, -n₃) *V* get well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: **TiiTini** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

get wheat ■ **ati** *V* get wheat {{Ex.: *atiyni-ka*. I'm coming to get wheat.}} [Attested only once]

get worse ■ ***hiswa** *V* get worse {{Ex.: *kan yete hiswanin*. I got worse later. *hiswanin*. (Someone) got worse.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **hiswan** (Made from: ***hiswa**, -n₃) *V* get worse (Other Pronunc.: **hiswani** before another suffix) ■ **yiswa 1** *V* get worse {{Ex.: *yiswanin-ka*. I got worse (in health). *yete-k yiswan*. I will get worse (in health). *yiswanin men-koro*. Your foot got worse.}} *Synonym*: **enwe**, **yekre**. Grammar: this meaning probably only occurs with -n(i). Meaning: of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse, this may be the newer meaning (Asc's time).

ghost ■ **heweepas** *N* shadow, ghost {{Ex.: *kan-neppe heweepas*. This is my shadow.}} *Similar*: **heeweh**; *Similar*: **hewespi**; *Similar*: **heweepa**. Meaning: shadow of a person (not a tree, etc.). ■ **yummepuk** (Idiom composed of: **yumme**, -pu, =ak) *N* ghost Meaning: literally means 'he deceives himself,' Me finds it to mean 'ghost,' could mean someone deceives himself into thinking a ghost is real or a ghost deceives the viewer, but meaning not sure.

gift ■ **miraSmin** (Made from: **mira**, -Smin) *N* gift, present Meaning: specific type of gift one gives to one's girlfriend.

Gilroy ■ **kuluulistak** (Made from: **kuluulis**, -tak₂)

Nplace Gilroy Meaning: literally place of the elbow or at the elbow.

ginger

gather wild ginger root ■ **kuTsi** *Vrevers*. gather wild ginger root {{Ex.: *kuTsina makke*. We go to gather wild ginger root.}} *Noun*: **kuuTis**. Meaning: possibly angelica plant instead of wild ginger root.

wild ginger root ■ **kuuTis** *Nrevers*. wild ginger root, angelica *Verb*: **kuTsi**. Cultural info.: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not

know any medicinal uses.

girl ■ **atSakniS** (Made from: **atSa₂**, **-kniS**) *N* girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married. ■ **atSa₂** *N* girl, young woman {{Ex.: atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS. The girl got pregnant.}} Verb: **atSa₁**. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunc.: **atSayi** before plural suffix -kma)

be a girl ■ **atSa₁** *V* be a girl {{Ex.: atSakiSpu-k. She (the old woman) pretends to be a girl.}}
Noun: **atSa₂**. [Attested only once]

give ■ **ayun 2** *V* bring, give {{Ex.: hattena ayuna sottowe, ayun sottow! Who goes to bring fire? Bring me fire!}} ■ **hara** *V* give {{Ex.: haray men-issu! Give (him) your hand! hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran? How much money did you give me? harahne hinTis? What was given? kan haraapuykun. I went to give myself up (to the authorities). ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me. You are an offerer, you are generous (literally: having given outward). kan harsa. I give (repeatedly). haraamit kannis! Give it to me! kan-was haraayis. He goes to give (it) to him.}} (Other Pronunc.:

haraa before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hummi** *V* give {{Ex.: hummiy nuk men-ammane amSi sinnikma amma! Offer your food so the children will eat! hummit sukum! Give me a cigarette! yetee-ka-mes hummiti. I will treat you. hummit kannis men-haaTan! Give me your stolen thing! hummitiy nuk tooTe! Offer him/treat him to meat!}} ■

kattYa 2 *V* give {{Ex.: kan-mes kattYami. I give (it) to you. panooca kattYastap okse. Candy was given a long time ago.}} Grammar: often used with -mi in this meaning to mean 'give to someone'. Meaning: may only be for giving food, clothing, or rations. ■ **mira** *V* give {{Ex.: kan-was mirachte. I have given her a present. mirahne-me. You are given a gift. hinTis-me mirahnis? What were you given?}} Meaning: to give a specific type of gift to one's girlfriend. ■ **olte** *V* give {{Ex.: oltemit kurkah! Give me roasted corn! oltemitiyuT! You all keep giving to me!

kan-mes olte. I give (something) to you.}}

Grammar: can be used by itself, but usually used with -mi to mean to give to someone for their sake. ■

sumwa *V* give {{Ex.: sumwatiyuT kannis tappur! You all keep giving me firewood!}}

Meaning: may be only for giving firewood, but meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **uuru** *V* receive, give, proffer {{Ex.: kan uuru ennese. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). kan-was yete uuru meese, yuu-me-was hara uThin issusum. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.}} Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving. ■

yaTTa *V* give {{Ex.: he'e, yaTTatis-kas wak okse. Yes, he used to give (things) to me in the past. yaTTatit! Give me something!}}

Grammar: only used with -ti. Meaning: rare word for hara. ■ **yaTTati** (Made from: **yaTTa**, **-ti₂**) *V* give Meaning: may imply giving repeatedly or for a long time, unsure, rare word for hara.

keep giving ■ **hummiti** (Made from: **hummi**, **-ti₂**) *V* treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

give a headache ■ **timre** *V* give/have a headache {{Ex.: timre kan-moohel. My head has a headache. timre kannis. (It) is giving me a headache. timrenin-ka. / timrenin kan-moohel. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.

give a small amount ■ **akiLe** *V* give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

give a speech ■ **rawki** *V* reverse. give a speech {{Ex.: rawkin-ak. He's giving a speech. hattena rawki? Who gives a speech?}} *Noun*: **rawik**. Grammar: usage of rawik before suffixes very unsure. Meaning: possibly at a dance. (Other Pronunc.: **rawik** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -kiSpu)

give acorn bread ■ **atte₂** *V* give acorn bread {{Ex.: ruhhehitit attetit! Give me arrows, give me acorn bread!}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

give affection ■ **macispu** (Made from: ***macsi**, -pu)

V give affection Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, means to give affection to someone else, not to oneself.

give affection ■ ***macsi** *V* give affection {{Ex.: *kan macispu neppe sinnise*. I'm giving affection to this child.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **macis** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

give arrows ■ **ruhhe** *V* give arrows {{Ex.: *ruhhemtitit!* Give me arrows!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

give atole ■ **sokwe** *V* give atole {{Ex.: *sokwemitit!* Keep giving me atole!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

give birth ■ **hiswi** *V*revers. give birth {{Ex.: *hiswin-ak*. She gave birth. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. my first childbirth *hiswiSte-k*. She has given birth. *hiswin-ak Taarese / mukurmase*. She gave birth to a boy/girl. *hiswin penyek*. The cat gave birth. *hinTise wak-hiswin?* What (sex) did she give birth to? (i.e. Is it a boy or a girl?)} Noun: **hisiw**; Similar: **hiswa**. Meaning: can be used of both humans and animals.

one who recently gave birth ■ **hisiw** *N*revers. one who recently gave birth {{Ex.: *pina-k waate mukurma hisiw*. Here comes the woman who recently gave birth. *pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku*. Here comes a ewe (sheep) that recently gave birth, the ewe recently gave birth. *kan meheesi hisiwe*. I'm looking at the woman who just gave birth.}} Verb: **hiswi**. Meaning: can also mean a woman who is giving birth. (Other Pronunc.: **hisiw** before a vowel)

give firewood ■ **SuttYa** *V* eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

give for (someone) ■ **oltemi** (Made from: **olte**, -mi) *V* give for (someone) Meaning: give for someone's sake, usually for the person one is giving something to, showing the giving benefits that person.

give hand ■ **paklu** *V* give hand {{Ex.: *pakkulmuyut, kappalmuy!* Give each other your hands, hug each other!}} Similar: **pawli**. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **pakkul** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

give me it! ■ **ayun 1** *Command* bring me it!, give me it! {{Ex.: *ayun sii!* Bring water! *ayunyuT sii!* You all bring water! *ayun niSSa urkan!* Give me this mortar!}} Meaning: this meaning more common.

give more ■ **aari** *V* give more {{Ex.: *aariy nuk!* Give him more! *aariimit!* Give me more!}} (Other Pronunc.: **aarii** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

give oneself up ■ **haraapu** (Made from: **hara**, -pu) *V* give oneself up, turn oneself in Meaning: to the authorities, can also be used just as 'give oneself,' not literal use of -pu.

give seeds ■ **uswi** *V* give seeds {{Ex.: *uswimit!* Give me seeds!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: only appears with -mi, but may be used more broadly. [Tentative]

give the last of something ■ **akiLe** *V* give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

give tobacco ■ **maTukti** *V* give tobacco Similar: **maTter**. Pronunciation: not a regular form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: could include a suffix, but unclear. Social use: Ascension didn't know this word at all, 'hummit maTter' is more common. [Attested only once]

give water ■ **hoppo** *V* give water {{Ex.: *hoppot kannis!* Give me water! *hoppotityuT!* You all give me water! *hoppoyis!* Go give (someone) water!}} Grammar: often used in commands (hoppoy, hoppoyis, hoppot, etc.), but does not have to be.

give wood ■ **ahha** *V* give wood {{Ex.: *ahhami* to give wood for me}} Similar: **ahhamen**. [Tentative]

glad ■ **heLkeSte** (Inflected form of: **heLke**, -Ste) *perf* happy, glad

be glad ■ **heLke** *V* be happy, be glad {{Ex.: *heLken haysa*. They are happy. *kan heLke*. I am happy. *heLekpu kan-sire*. My heart is happy. *heLekpu-ka. / heLkeSte-ka*. I am happy. (Second one implies I'm already in the state of being happy.)) (Other Pronunc.: **heLek** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

glare ■ **kilTe** *V* glare {{Ex.: *men-kas kilTe*. You are glaring at me.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

get glare in eyes ■ **SuSpu** *V* dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: *SuSpunin-ka*. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). *kan-was SuSpumpi*. I make something glare in his eyes. *ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi!* Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

glass lantern screen ■ **pantaLa** (Borrowed from: *pantalla* Spanish) *N* glass lantern screen {{Ex.: *hihronin pantaLa*. The screen slipped.}} [Attested only once]

gleam ■ **parsa** *V* gleam {{Ex.: *parsaksi* to gleam strongly}} *Similar*: **paksa**. Meaning: meaning and word unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

glow ■ **cehse** *V* shine, glow, be bluish {{Ex.: *cehseksi wak-hin kata penyek*. His eyes shine like a cat's.}} Meaning: of the eyes.

glue ■ **pele** *V* stick together, glue {{Ex.: *peley!* Glue it! *hinTisum-me pelestap?* With what were you glued?}} *Similar*: **peTTe**. Meaning: peTTe is a more common word with similar meaning. ■ **peTTemsa** (Made from: **peTTe**, **-msa**) *N* glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

glutton ■ **amSaSmin** (Made from: **amSa**, **-Smin**) *N* big eater, glutton *Similar*: **orSe**. Meaning: one that just goes around eating off of friends. ■ **amtYaSmin** (Made from: **amma**, **-tY-**, **-Smin**) *N* big eater, glutton ■ **orSeSmin** (Made from: **orSe**, **-Smin**) *N* appetite, glutton Meaning: can refer to either the person who has an appetite (the glutton, having a large appetite) or the appetite itself (the having of an appetite).

gnaw ■ **hunce** *V* gnaw, chew {{Ex.: *kata kareS huncempi puhut*. Like the worm makes the bread get chewed.}} Meaning: probably only for insect or animal pests chewing, not for humans eating their food. [Attested only once]

go ■ ***hiswe₂** *V* go {{Ex.: *hiswen-ka kan-rukkatka*. I am going home. *hisweSte haysa rukkatka*. They've gone home.}} Grammar: only appears with either -n(i) (same meaning) or -Ste (gone). ■ **helle** (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) *V* move, go, go away {{Ex.: *yeela haysa helsepu!* Let them go! *hellepu makke aNNistak*. We are

moving to somewhere else. *helleSte-k rammay*. He's gone inside. *hellempiy nuk!* Carry it!}} *native*: **watti**. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was Awsayma, not Mutsun, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in Mutsun too. ■ **hellepu** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, **-pu**) *V* go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent. ■ **hinne** *V* walk, move, go {{Ex.: *kommeSte-ka kan hinne*. I am tired from walking. *hintYeSmin*, *hinseSmin* wanderer *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa*. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. *ekwe-me hinne!* Don't go! *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *ekwe-k hinne sire*. His heart doesn't go. *hinne-k amaaya*. He goes around naked. *miSmin wak-hinnen*. His walking is good. *hinney miSSimpi!* Go well! (Goodbye!) *hinnenuy!* Carry (it)! (Literally: put in a position to go) *ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huytsuhte*. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.}} *Similar*: **inyu**; *Similar*: **watti**. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. ■ **hiswen₁** (Made from: ***hiswe₂**, **-n₃**) *V* go (Other Pronunc.: **hisweni** before another suffix) ■ **hittYe 3** *V* go Grammar: this usage is unsure, and only appears in a few unclear sentences. ■ **hoTTo 2** *V* go, go away {{Ex.: *hoTton makke*. We are going.}} Grammar: rare usage, just a verb 'to go,' not a command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin. ■ **ihwi** *V* go {{Ex.: *ihwiyuT!* You all go!}} Meaning: meaning not clear. Social use: rare, not in use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] ■ **watti** *V* go, go away {{Ex.: *wattin-ka keetehtak koc-me huupuna men-ammane*. I'll go to the resting place when you go to buy your food. *hanni-me wattin?* Where are you going? *wattin makke rukkatka*. We're going home/to the house. *watti-ka ussi kannis ekwe niipa*. I'm going (away) because you won't teach me. *watti-ka*. / *wattin-ka*. I go. *wattinin-ak atSakniSTuk*. He went with the girl. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSiS*. The coyote brings a chicken. *wattiSte-k*. He's gone. *wattimpihne-*

ka. I am carried.}} *Similar: waate; Similar: hinne; loanword: helle*. Grammar: almost always used with -n(i) or -mpi, or rarely with -Ste, but can be used alone with same meaning. ■ **wattin** (Made from: **watti**, -n₃) *V* go, go away ■ **yuu₁** *Command* run!, go! {{Ex.: *yuu culuy!* Go jump! *yuu, hoTTo ereeSiy!* Go take a bath! *yuu, hoTTo!* Go, get out of here! *yuyyuT!* You all go!}} Grammar: forms a command by itself without -y, but can add -yuT to command more than one person.

let go ■ **hokke** *V* send, release, let go {{Ex.: *hokkehte-ka mukurmase*. I have sent a woman. *hokkeniyuT karta!* Send the letters! *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa*. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.))} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ **paTwi** (Made from: **paTTi**, -w-) *V* let go

here you go ■ **yaa excl** here, here you go {{Ex.: *yaa hooyoy!* Here, take it! *yaayuT!* Here, you all!}} Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).

let's go! ■ **hittYe 1** *Command* come on!, let's go! {{Ex.: *hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go to see the hot springs! *hittYe makke paytana!* Let's go hunting! *hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne!* Let's go home so you don't get rained on!}} Grammar: most common usage.

return and go from place to place ■ **putu** *V* return and go from place to place Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go ahead ■ **caawa** *V* go ahead, speed up {{Ex.: *caawan-ak pireese*. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **huysi₁**, **2** *V* go ahead, be first {{Ex.: *hoTTo-me, huysiy!* You go, go ahead!}} ■ **kane₂** *V* go ahead {{Ex.: *kan kaneepu*. I'm going ahead.}} *Similar: kanee*. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.:

kanee before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

go ahead ■ **huuyu** *V* go ahead {{Ex.: *huuyuy-was!* Go ahead of him! *huuyuT!* You all go ahead!}} *Similar: huttYuy 1*. [Tentative]

go ahead (you all)! ■ **huuyuT** (Made from: **huuyu**, -yuT) *Command* you all go ahead! Grammar: irregular plural command form of *huuyu*, shortened from *huuyuyuT*.

go ahead! ■ **huttYuy 2** *Command* go ahead! {{Ex.: *huttYuy!* Go ahead!}} Grammar: this usage is uncommon.

go along eating ■ **ammati** (Made from: **amma**, -ti₂) *V* go along eating

go around rubbernecking ■ **leeleTe** *V* go around rubbernecking *Similar: lelTe*. Pronunciation: unusual verb form, made from *lelTe*, probably symbolic that it stretches the sound out. Meaning: to go around doing the action *lelTe* all the time.

go away ■ ***sihhu** *V* run out, dissipate, go away {{Ex.: *sihhunin kan-ak*. My thirst went away. *sihhunin kaares*. The smoke has dissipated. *sihhunin eenena*. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. ■ **helle** (Borrowed from: ?? probably *Awsayma*) *V* move, go, go away {{Ex.: *yeela haysa helsepu!* Let them go! *hellepu makke aNNistak*. We are moving to somewhere else. *helleSte-k rammay*. He's gone inside. *hellempiy nuk!* Carry it!}} *native: watti*. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was *Awsayma*, not *Mutsun*, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in *Mutsun* too. ■ **hellepu** (Borrowed from: probably *Awsayma*) (Made from: **helle**, -pu) *V* go, move oneself, go away Social use: *helle* is *Awsayma*, not *Mutsun*, but *Mutsun watti* is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent. ■ **hoTTo 2** *V* go, go away {{Ex.: *hoTTo makke*. We are going.}} Grammar: rare usage, just a verb 'to go,' not a command form, might only be used with -n(i) or -Smin. ■ **sihhun** (Made from: ***sihhu**, -n₃) *V* run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: **sihhuni** before another suffix)

go away! ■ **iske** *Command* go away! {{Ex.: *iskeyuT!* Go away! (more than one person) *iske niitum!* Get away from here! *iske himmana mooroSe!* Go, go look for blind moles!}} Meaning: usually to tell someone to leave, but can also be used for telling someone to move over to make room, or telling someone to go do something.

go bring fire ■ **hiisi** (Made from: **hiiyi**, **-yis**)

Command go bring fire! *Similar: hiiyi.*

Pronunciation: the pronunciation of this word is a shortened version of hiyyiys, because several sounds are similar. Grammar: derived and inflected verb, irregular form of hiyyi plus -yis.

go carefully ■ **issinte** (Made partly from: **issi**) *V* go carefully Grammar: not clear what is added to issi to form this word.

go do X! ■ **-k Suff.** (*V*) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: *eTTesuk!* Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to the suffix -su to mean 'go do the verb!', can only go on the suffix -su. ■ **-yis Suff.** (*V*) go do X!, command (go do) {{Ex.: *citteyis!* Go dance! *uttuyisyuT!* You all go to put (it somewhere)! *haraayis nuk!* Go to give it! *huupuyis tooTe!* Go buy meat!}} *Similar: -na₁.* Grammar: add to a verb to make a command meaning 'go to (do the verb)!', followed by -yuT for more than one person, as with regular command -y, do not use -se/-e on object (motion/andative imperative).

go down ■ **ape** (Borrowed from: appear Spanish) *V* descend, go down {{Ex.: *apey!* Get down! (for ex. from a tree)}}}

go far away ■ **harpa** *V* sink, go far away {{Ex.: *harpanin wak, harpaSte wak.* He sank, he has sunk.}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear.

go fishing/to fish ■ **huynina** (Made from: **huyni**, **-na₁**) *V* go fishing, go to fish

go from one place to another ■ **remooma** *V* go from one place to another {{Ex.: *remoomaSte am sinni.* That child has (really) gone from one place to another (all over) now.}} Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, implies walking or wandering all over the place a lot. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go gathering ■ **naaya** *V* go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: *naayati* to go around gathering}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

go in ■ **akku** *V* enter, go in {{Ex.: *moT-me akkuSte?* Have you gone in? *akkuy kan-rukkatka!* Enter my house! *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiasum.* You come in again with your cane. *akkumpiy-me issu wolsatka.* Put your hand in the bag! *nuhu, numan akku hismen.* There, where the sun goes in (sets). *akkun-ak kan-tooTetka.* It entered my flesh (of chiggers). *kalletka akkun yu-k luppupun.* He entered into the sea and ducked his head under. *akkumpi-ka-mes hemec'a rukkatka.* I make you go into one house. *akkumpiy tappur rammay!* Put the (fire)wood inside! *akkunuy kannis!* Position yourself to enter me! (sexual)}} *Similar: hemko, hotpo.* Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with same meaning, with -mpi means to bring in or make go in. Meaning: used of entering places (houses, etc.), of the sun setting or possibly rising, of bringing laundry etc. in, of a chigger entering one's flesh, and of sexually entering another's body.

go in single file ■ **hallale** *V* go in single file

Pronunciation: word and pronunciation extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go numb ■ **sitya** *V* go numb, go to sleep {{Ex.: *sityanin-ka.* My legs/feet/arms/hands fell asleep.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs (feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of circulation.

go on a trip ■ **hiie** *V* take a trip, go on a trip {{Ex.: *hiie makke, horpena nuppi paaranise.* We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.}}

go on tip-toe ■ **Teke** *V* tip-toe {{Ex.: *kan Teke, Tekee-ka.* I tiptoe, I tiptoe.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **Tekee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

go out (tide) ■ **kaawa** *V* be low (tide), go out (tide) {{Ex.: *kaawan* (the tide) goes out}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: of the sea, the tide going out. [Attested only once]

go out suddenly ■ **uSSule** *V* go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might have an unknown suffix -le. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go quickly ■ **elme** *V* go quickly {{Ex.: *elmespu* to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph elem is very

unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **elem** probably before -pu or -mu)

go quietly ■ **taye** *V* go quietly {{Ex.: *tayey!* Go quietly! *tayee-ka*. I'm going quietly.}} Meaning: may include tiptoeing. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **tayee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

go to a plain ■ **TaTka** *V*revers. go to a plain {{Ex.: *hoTTo*, *TaTkayis!* Go, go to go to a plain!}}
Noun: **TaaTak**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

go to bed ■ **eTTe** *V* sleep, go to bed {{Ex.: *eTTen-ka*. I'm going to sleep/to bed. *eTTeniyis!* Go (to bed) to sleep! *coore'Sa-ka eTTen*. I sleep alone. *haayi eTTeniway!* Come (to bed) to sleep! *eTweyis!* Go get up/out of bed!}}
Similar: **eTne**, **eeTe**, **eTse**; Noun: **eT**. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or with -su/-na/-yis/-wu (motion), or with -Ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually of change in sleep (going/coming to bed, getting up in the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas **eeTe** refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but **eTTe** is not as clearly of falling asleep as **eTne**. ■ **eTTen** (Made from: **eTTe**, -n₃) *V* sleep, go to bed Grammar: most common usage of **eTTe**. (Other Pronunc.: **eTTeni** before a suffix) ■ **eTTesu** (Made from: **eTTe**, -su) *V* go to bed Meaning: specifically to go somewhere (usually bed) in order to sleep.

go to do ■ **-na₁** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) go to do {{Ex.: *oTTona-ka yuukise*. I go to gather acorns. *huyhuna makke*, *amSi makke hiSSe tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass, so we can make baskets. *makke meheena paaranise*. We go to see the hills. *makse Tawraykun rammay*. We went to be (sit) inside. *hattese-me hayweyken?* Who did you go to see? *hakwaykus-ka*. I went to collect mussels.}}
Opp.: **-yni**; Similar: **-su**; Similar: **-yis**; Opp.: **-wu**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'go to do the verb' (andative). (Other Pronunc.: -yku before past tense suffixes (-n or -s), -a after a verb ending in n) ■ **-su** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) go to do {{Ex.: *yuu wattiniy eeTesuy!* Go! Go to sleep! *ammasu-ka kusiinatka*. I go eat in the kitchen. *calaasu-ka*. I go to pee (I'm going to the bathroom). *eTTesuk!* Go to sleep!/Go to bed!}} Similar: **-na₁**; Similar: **iTTasu**. Grammar: add to a verb to make

a verb meaning 'to go to do' the verb (andative), for command form it usually takes a special -k suffix, but can rarely take the usual -y instead. Social use: in Asc's time, only used for going somewhere indoors or nearby to do the thing (things you do in or near home, for ex. eat, cook, sleep), -na was used for going somewhere outdoors or further away, but in Ar's time -su could also be used for going far/outdoors (for ex. going hunting).

go to gather wood ■ **tapruna** (Made from: **tapru**, -na₁) *V* go to gather wood Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: **tapruyku** before past tense -s or -n)

go to one side ■ **yuTTu** *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off. ■ **yuTTun** (Made from: **yuTTu**, -n₃) *V* go to one side, get out of the way (Other Pronunc.: **yuTTuni** before a suffix)

go to sleep (limb) ■ **sitya** *V* go numb, go to sleep {{Ex.: *sityanin-ka*. My legs/feet/arms/hands fell asleep.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs (feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of circulation.

go with ■ **huywe** *V* accompany, go with {{Ex.: *kan-mes huywe*. I'm accompanying you. *huywetit!* Accompany me!}} Similar: **onye**, **yaaTi**.

go without food ■ **coppopu** (Made from: **coppo**, -pu) *V* fast, go without food *loanword*: **yunaari**; Similar: **uspu**. Meaning: use of suffix unclear, not literal meaning of -pu. Social use: **yunaari** replaced this and **uspu** as the typical word for fasting.

go! ■ **hittYe 2** *Command* go! {{Ex.: *hittYeyuT!* You all go!}} ■ **hoTTo 1** *Command* go!, shoo!, get out of here! {{Ex.: *hoTTo Tokkeniy!* Run away! *hoTToniy!* Get out of here! *hoTTo kariy!* Go outside. *hoTTo taaheniy!* Go ask! *hoTTo eTTesuy!* Go, go sleep! *hoTTo men-appame!* Go by your father! *hoTTo mukurmahTuk!* Go with the woman! *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (said when fighting)}} Grammar: this is the common usage, as a command verb without -y added (inherent imperative). Meaning:

can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults.

goat ■ **paarani-hopeSmin** (New word made from: **paarani**, **hope**, **-Smin**) *N* goat

God ■ **diyos** (Borrowed from: Dios Spanish) *N* God
 {{Ex.: *aaman-ka diyoose*. I believe in God. *muySin-ka diyoose*. I love God. *miSSimpin-mes am diyos uykampin*. God has made you get through the day (afternoon) well.}} *native*: **hoole**. Pronunciation: would be pronounced tiyos in Mutsun, but was clearly used a lot as diyos. (Other Pronunc.: **diyoos** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hoole** *N* God {{Ex.: *naha Tawra hoole, ekwe neppe numan makke mehe, aNNis Tarah numan Tawra hoole*. God lives there, not this one (place) which we see, it is another sky where God lives. *naha Tawra hoole*. God lives there. *holle kannis annan*. God forgives me.}} *loanword*: **diyos**.

for God's sake/by God ■ **waras** *excl* for God's sake, by God {{Ex.: *hummit sii, waras!* For God's sake, give me water! *riccayut, waras, atSayikma!* Talk, for God's sake, girls!}}
 Social use: polite expression of emphasis, not swearing.

God(?) ■ **willep** *Nrevers*. lightning, God(?) *Verb*: **wilpe**. Cultural info.: Asc. identified this as the closest Mutsun had to a word for 'God,' but it does not mean a god in the typical Christian sense.

goddaughter ■ **hihaata** (Borrowed from: ahijada Spanish) *N* goddaughter {{Ex.: *hihaatakma* goddaughters}}

godfather ■ **kumpaTe** (Borrowed from: compadre Spanish) *N* godfather *native*: **hiiwis**. [Attested only once]

godfather/mother ■ **hiiwis** *N* god-father/mother/parent {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak* my godparents (godmother and godfather) *hiiwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you.}}
loanword: **kumpaTe**; *loanword*: **kumaTe**; *Verb*: **hiwsi**. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

godmother ■ **kumaTe** (Borrowed from: comadre Spanish) *N* godmother *native*: **hiiwis**. [Attested only once]

godparent ■ **hiiwis** *N* god-father/mother/parent
 {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak* my godparents (godmother and godfather) *hiiwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you.}} *loanword*: **kumpaTe**; *loanword*: **kumaTe**; *Verb*: **hiwsi**. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

be a godparent/father/mother ■ **hiwsi** *V* be a godparent/father/mother {{Ex.: *hiwsi kan-mes, humri*. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.}} *Noun*: **hiiwis**. [Attested only once]

godson ■ **hihaatu** (Borrowed from: ahijado Spanish) *N* godson {{Ex.: *kan-was yete hihaatute*. I will have him as my godson.}}

golden

be golden-skinned ■ **haska** *V* be golden/dark/black-skinned {{Ex.: *mukyukniS haskaSmin* golden-skinned old woman *haskaSte* black}}
 Grammar: may only appear with **-Smin**, **-mak**, and **-Ste**, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear.

golden eagle ■ **siirih** *Nrevers*. bald/golden eagle
Verb: **sirhi**.

gone ■ **kawraSte** (Inflected form of: **kawra**, **-Ste**) *perf* finished, used up, gone, ended ■ **wattiSte** (Inflected form of: **watti**, **-Ste**) *perf* gone

be gone ■ ***huuTu** *V* run out, be gone {{Ex.: *huuTun yete iThine*. It will run out again.}}
 Grammar: probably only appears with **-n(i)**. Meaning: there's no more left of something. ■

huuTun (Made from: ***huuTu**, **-n3**) *V* run out, be gone (Other Pronunc.: **huuTuni** before another suffix)

good ■ **miSte** (Inflected form of: **miSSi**, **-Ste**) *perf* well, good *Similar*: **maymiSte**. Pronunciation: shortened form of **miSSiSte**, pronounced as **miSte**.

be good ■ **miSSi** *V* be good {{Ex.: *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, because you can't work well with the left hand. *miSSimpi wak ricca*. He speaks well. *moT haysa miSSimpi citte?* Do they dance well? *kan-was yete miSSimpi*. I will make it good. *ekwe miSSimak heenti nii*. There are no good people here. *nuppi Taares wak-hin kata*

miSmin Taares. That man looks like a good man from his face. *piina ekwe miSte.* That is not good. *ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca.* It's not good that he talks a lot. *moT-me miSte kan enne neppesum?* Are you OK if I write with this? (Is it OK with you if I write with this) *miSmin wak-sire.* He has a good heart (literally: liver). *miStetkun Taakan mukurma.* It would be good if the woman came.}}

Similar: missi. Meaning: includes being good and being OK with someone. (Other Pronunc.: **miS** before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min)

be good at running ■ paysa (Made from: **paya**, -s-) *V* be good at running {{Ex.: *paysaSmin*, *paysamak* good runner, good runners}} *Noun: paaya.* Cultural info.: there may have been men who were always the runners. Meaning: probably means literally 'run repeatedly, run a lot,' and may refer to the men whose job it was to run.

look good ■ cuyerte (Made from: **cuye**, -Ste) *V* look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: *cuyerte-ka.* I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

make/cause to be good ■ miSSimpi 1 (Made from: **miSSi**, -mpi) *V* make good, cause to be good Meaning: to actively make something be good.

make look good ■ cuye *V* dress, make look good {{Ex.: *cuyeepeu makse.* We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). *kan cuyen.* I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: **cuyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

smell good ■ *sahri *V* smell good, smell tasty {{Ex.: *sahrinin.* (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: probably only of food. ■ **sahrin** (Made from: ***sahri**, -n₃) *V* smell good, smell tasty Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: **sahrini** before another suffix)

good one ■ miSmin (Made from: **miSSi**, -Smin) *N* good one Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of *miSSiSmin*.

good ones ■ miSSimak (Made from: **miSSi**, -mak₂) *N* good ones ■ **miSSiya** (Made from: **miSSi**, -ya₁)

N good ones Pronunciation: can also be shortened to *miSyā*, both pronunciations are possible.

good runner ■ ToktYeSmin (Made from: ***Tokke**, -tY-, -Smin) *N* good runner

goose ■ laalak *Nrevers.* goose {{Ex.: *moT sawreSte laalak?* Is the goose fat? *hummunin laalak.* The geese flew. *paytana makse laalak.* We go to hunt geese.}} *Similar: sawrarwe; Verb: lalka.* Meaning: possibly a small goose or a Canada goose. Sci. name: *Branta canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus).

lesser snowgoose ■ waw *N* lesser snowgoose

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

hunt geese ■ lalka *Vrevers.* hunt geese {{Ex.: *lalkamit kannis!* Bring me geese! (Hunt geese for me!) *lalkana makke.* We go goose-hunting.}} *Noun: laalak.* Cultural info.: they hunted for geese using a lasso and bones.

large goose ■ lukluk *N* large goose [Attested only once] ■ **sawrarwe** *N* large goose *Similar: laalak.* Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual for Mutsun. [Ar + Asc. guess]

gooseberry

black gooseberry ■ tawka'li *N* black gooseberry Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual (' in middle of word), but is definite.

goosefoot

California goosefoot ■ hamatay *N* California goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only once]

gopher ■ sikkot *Nrevers.* mole, gopher {{Ex.: *wattimpi-ka kan-sikkotse.* I'm carrying my mole. *namtiy, pinaa-mes waate sikkot!* Listen, there's a gopher coming toward you! *sikkot wak-pitLan* gopher dirt (that the gopher dug up)}} *Verb: sikto.* Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

hunt gophers ■ sikto *Vrevers.* hunt moles/gophers {{Ex.: *moT-me siktoyni?* Are you coming to hunt moles? *koc onyemak sikto.* When the neighbors hunt moles/gophers. *siktona haysa.* They go to hunt moles/gophers.}} *Noun: sikkot.* Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or

mole.

gopher snake ■ ***kooTeh** *N* gopher snake Grammar: appears only with -tak or -wa. Meaning: also called mouse-hunting snake, mole snake, and deaf snake. ■ **kooTehwa₁** (Made from: ***kooTeh**, **-wa**) *N* gopher snake *Verb*: **kooTehwa₂**. Meaning: other names are mole snake, mouse-hunting snake, deaf snake.

catch gopher snakes ■ **kooTehwa₂** (Made from: ***kooTeh**, **-wa**) *V* catch gopher snakes *Noun*: **kooTehwa₁**. Grammar: -wa is not normally used in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or mouse-hunting snakes or deaf snakes.

goshawk young ■ **iilih** *N* goshawk young *Similar*: **eleymin**. Meaning: young of the eleymin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

gotten more than others ■ **yewkoSte** (Inflected form of: ***yewko**, **-Ste**) *perf* gotten more than others Meaning: someone has gotten more than others have, exact meaning unclear.

gotten sick ■ **inhaSte** (Made from: ***inha**, **-Ste**) *perf* sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is iinate 'be sick'.

gourd ■ **waahi** (Borrowed from: guaje Spanish) *N* gourd ■ **wuuli** (Borrowed from: buli/bule Spanish) *N* gourd Meaning: bule type of gourd.

calabash ■ **hikaritas** (Borrowed from: jicaritas Spanish) *N* calabash Cultural info.: the same as what were called guajes or gourds, with a long, thin neck, had one side cut off and they were made into drinking cups/ladles. [Attested only once]

grab ■ **holle 2** *V* grab, catch {{Ex.: *holsey!* Grab them! *ekwe-ka holle sallik*. I don't grab the splitstick. *ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin*. Turtles aren't caught now. *holletin-ka-was*. I kept grabbing it.}} Meaning: includes catching animals when hunting. ■ **hooyo** *V* get, grab, take {{Ex.: *hooyon-ak-was*. S/he grabbed him. *hooyohte-k*. It has been grabbed. *hooyomu*. They hold each other. *kan hooyona kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: hooyoyni 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyni. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. ■ **taata** *V* grab {{Ex.: *kan taata*. I grab (something). *taatanin*. Something got/came to be grabbed.}} Meaning: Asc. said meaning was

different from tatta.

grab repeatedly ■ **holse** (Made from: **holle**, **-s-2**) *V* get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

grab skin ■ **cimmi** *V* grab skin, pinch skin {{Ex.: *cimmiy* Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him!)} } Meaning: while fighting.

grab with talons ■ **Tonno** *V* grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: *kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYukse*. The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}} Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.

grader ■ **hattasmak** (Made from: **hatta₂**, **-smak**) *N* raker, grader Meaning: for ex. someone who rakes the fields to grade them correctly so the irrigation will work.

grain

type of grain ■ **porson** *N* type of grain Meaning: called trigo bronco or trigo del campo in Spanish, the shaft looks like wheat, similar to wheat but not the same. [Attested only once]

popped grain ■ **saTniS** (Made from: ***saT**, **-kniS**) *N* popcorn, popped grain Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.

thresh grain ■ **Tiipe** *V* thresh grain {{Ex.: *Tiipehne tiriiku*. The wheat is being threshed. *Tiipe makse urkanum*. We thresh (it) with the mortar. *Tiipeksi-ka*. I'm threshing (it) really well.}}

grandchild ■ **paplay** *N* grandchild {{Ex.: *Saanaypuy paplaymak!* Come here, grandchildren!}} Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

granddaughter ■ **paplay** *N* grandchild {{Ex.: *Saanaypuy paplaymak!* Come here, grandchildren!}} Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

grandfather ■ **paapa** *N* grandfather, father-in-law {{Ex.: *haayi makam men-paapame!* Come here (you-pl.) to your grandfather! *kan-paapakma* my grandfathers *men-paapahTuk* with your grandfather}} Grammar: can use papsa for 'my grandfather,' but kan-paapa is more common, there may be an irregular form paapaa for calling out to or addressing the grandfather, but unsure. Meaning: might be maternal grandfather, but more likely either

maternal or paternal, as well as father-in-law.

my grandfather ■ **papsa** (Made from: **paapa**, -s-₁)
N my grandfather

grandmother ■ **mennen** *N* grandmother {{Ex.: *kan-mennen kan-appasum*. my grandmother through my father (my paternal grandmother) *hulyaana wak-mennen liikipun*. Juliana's grandmother killed herself. *neppe eshen kan-mennen eshen*. This blanket is my grandmother's blanket. *hattese-me Tuuka, men-mennene?* Who do you ask, your grandmother? *men-mennentis rootes!* Your grandmother be damned! (Lit.: Your deceased grandmother existed.; said in anger)}} *Similar: mere*. Meaning: possibly only the paternal grandmother. ■ **mere** *N* grandmother {{Ex.: *kan-mere / merse* my grandmother *mereese* grandmother (obj.)}} *Similar: mennen*. Grammar: grandmothers (more than one) can be either *merekma* (regular plural) or *merekwa* (irregular plural). Meaning: probably only maternal grandmother. (Other Pronunc.: **meree** before a single consonant and then another vowel)

my grandmother ■ **mense** (Made from: **mennen**, -s-₁) *N* my grandmother ■ **merse** (Made from: **mere**, -s-₁) *N* my grandmother

grandson ■ **hapaapaT** *N* nephew, grandson {{Ex.: *kan-mes hapaapaTI* I am your nephew. *kannis-me hapaapaT*. You are my grandson.}}
 Meaning: usually means nephew, only use as grandson is from Arroyo, who used it for both, it may mean generally any boy in the family who isn't your own son, or may specifically mean one's sister's or brother's son, but it is less general than *meeres*. ■ **meeres** *N* nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law {{Ex.: *ammay, meeres* Eat, nephew! *kan meheesi kan-meerese*. I see my son-in-law. *akkuy meeres rukkatka!* Come in the house, grandson!}} Pronunciation: the pronunciation *meres* is used almost as often as *meeres*, *meeres* may mean brother/son-in-law while *meres* means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson). ■ **paplay** *N* grandchild {{Ex.: *Saanaypuy paplaymak!* Come

here, grandchildren!}} Meaning: includes both grandsons and granddaughters.

grape ■ **huuwas** (Borrowed from: *uvas* Spanish)
Nrevers. grape *Verb: huwsa*.

wild grape vine ■ **pelika** *N* wild grape vine
 Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

grape arbor ■ **para**₁ (Borrowed from: *parra/parron* Spanish) *N* grape arbor Pronunciation: changed from *parra* to *para* to make a *Mutsun*-like pronunciation, possibly not really used in *Mutsun*.

grasp ■ **kattYa** **1** *V* grasp {{Ex.: *kan kattYan*. I grasped it.}} Meaning: may sometimes mean to grasp something and give it (both meanings together). ■ **paTTi** *V* hold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka*. I was seized. *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Grab that bird! *ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse*. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne!* Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! *paTwiynuk!* Let it go! *paTTi-ka kan-onespun*. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

grasp between two sticks ■ **kacpa** *V* grasp between two sticks {{Ex.: *kacpa-met attYa*. You will just grasp it between two sticks.}} Meaning: like a pair of tongs, either with one stick in each hand or both in one hand.

grasp the hand ■ **taTka** *V* grasp the hand {{Ex.: *taTka men-issu*. (Someone) grasps your hand.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

grasp tightly with arm ■ **pitlu** *V* grasp tightly with arm {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete pitlu*. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. *pitluy nuk!* Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!}} *Similar: pistu*.

grass ■ **huni**₁ *N* grass [Attested only once] ■

Sakaati (Borrowed from: *zacate* Spanish) *N* grass {{Ex.: *Sakaati kannis cappumpin*. The grass cut me. *ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise*. I didn't pull out the grass.}}

cutgrass/bunchgrass ■ **huyhuy** *N* cutgrass,
bunchgrass Verb: hihu; Verb: huyhu. Cultural info.:

plant with little roots running from the main clump to other clumps 3-4 feet away, plant itself grows in the sand around Watsonville, in clumps a few inches high and has blades that cut the hands. People pulled the roots up like rope, cleaned, split, and scraped them, and used these roots as the main material for basketweaving. Sci. name: *Carex barbarae* Dewey.

soft tule-like grass ■ pac *N* soft tule-like grass
Cultural info.: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

saltgrass ■ hintel *N* saltgrass {{Ex.: *akkes hintelwas* salt from saltgrass}} [Attested only once]

gather cutgrass/bunch-grass ■ huyhu *V* gather cutgrass {{Ex.: *huyhuna makke, amSi makke hiSse tipSine*. We go to gather cutgrass in order to make baskets.}} *Noun*: **huyhuy**. Cultural info.: grass used for making baskets.

grasshopper ■ polookic *Nrevers*. grasshopper *Verb*: **polco**. Grammar: may contain an unclear suffix -ic. Meaning: probably a large grasshopper.

catch grasshoppers ■ polco₂ *Vrevers*. catch grasshoppers {{Ex.: *polcona makke*. We go to catch grasshoppers.}} *Noun*: **polookic**.

grave ■ huurani 1 *N* grave {{Ex.: *pina huurani*. There is a grave.}} Meaning: grave for burying a human after death.

gravedigger ■ hurasmak (Made from: **hura**, -**smak**)
N gravedigger Meaning: may have to refer to more than one gravedigger, but unsure.

gray tree squirrel ■ culol *N* gray tree squirrel
Similar: **Sicikna**. [Me only]

grease ■ issir *N* grease, oil, dirt {{Ex.: *issirte-k men*. You're dirty (on your body). *issir men-issu*. Your hands are dirty.}} *Similar*: **iisir**. Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to **iisir**. ■ **lukka** *V* grease, smear with grease {{Ex.: *lukkanpuy men-urih!* Grease your hair! *lukkanpuy!* Grease yourself (hair, body, anywhere)!}} Grammar: might only appear with -pu, or might be more general.

grease on scalp/hair ■ iisir *N* dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: *men-moohel tollon-ak iisir*. Your head is full of dandruff. *iisirte-k*

mooheltak. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} *Verb*: **isri**; *Similar*: **issir**. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

great blue heron ■ aareh *N* great blue heron, heron
{{Ex.: *aarehmak* great blue herons}}

great horned owl ■ huumis *Nrevers*. great horned owl *Verb*: **humsi**. Cultural info.: if it flew by one's house and stopped, it was considered a sign, and these and barn owls were considered bad animals, and were not eaten. Sci. name: *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin.

great! ■ Sokwe *Adv* really, great!, wow! {{Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan*. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! *Sokwe-k!* It's great!/Wow! *neppe Sokwe waska*. It's really streaked.}} Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something.

green ■ cuutuk₂ *N* green color, green {{Ex.: *kan meheesi cuutukse*. I see the color green.}} [Attested only once]

be green ■ cutsu *V* be green {{Ex.: *iccon lissokwa koc cutsuSte pire*. The earthworms come out when the earth is green. *cutsun* to become green *cutsukmin*, *cutsumak* green one (green thing), green ones}} Grammar: irregular noun form cutsukmin.

green one ■ cutsukmin (Made from: **cutsu**, -**Smin**)
N green one Grammar: irregular noun form of cutsu.

greet ■ pasikpu (Made from: **paski**, -**pu**) *V* greet
Grammar: non-literal use of -pu. ■ **paski** *V* greet {{Ex.: *paskinin-ka-mes, kan-mes hayweynin*. I greeted you, I came to see you. *kan-mes paski*. / *kan-mes pasikpu*. I greet you.}} *loanword*: **salutari**. Meaning: meaning same with or without -pu, non-literal use of -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **pasik** before -pu or -mu) ■ **salutari** (Borrowed from: *saludar* Spanish) *V* greet {{Ex.: *kan-was salutarin kan-moohelum*. I greeted him with my head (by bowing).}} *native*: **paski**. [Attested only once]

grimace ■ hutwe *V* grimace, make a face {{Ex.: *hutweSte wak*. He has grimaced.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.

grime ■ **yuumus** *Nrevers.* filth, grime, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon-me yuumus*. You're filthy. (You have much filth.) *laasuSte-k yuumusum*. It is full of filth.}} *Verb*: *yumsu.

grimy ■ **yumsuSte** (Inflected form of: *yumsu, -Ste) *perf* filthy, grimy

be grimy ■ *yumsu *Vrevers.* be filthy/grimy {{Ex.: *yumsuSte-k, ekwe-k hiTTapu*. He's filthy, he doesn't wash himself. *yumsun wak-moohel*. His head (hair) is filthy.}} *Noun*: **yuumus**. Grammar: with -n(i) means to be filthy, with -mpi means to make something filthy, also used with -Ste and -Smin. ■ **yumsun** (Made from: *yumsu, -n₃) *V* be filthy/grimy (Other Pronunc.: **yumsuni** before a suffix)

grimy one ■ **yumsuSmin** (Made from: *yumsu, -Smin) *N* filthy/grimy one Meaning: filthy person or thing.

grind ■ *siru *V* grind {{Ex.: *siruSte akkes*. The salt is ground. *sirumpiyis!* Go grind (it)! *sirumpi haysa wak-maTTere*. They grind their tobacco. *siruunin*. (It) got ground.}} Grammar: appears only with -Ste (ground), -mpi (to grind something), or -n(i) (to get ground). Meaning: of salt or probably other foods. (Other Pronunc.: **siruu** before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word) ■ **hutna** *V* grind {{Ex.: *urkantak wak hutnahne*. It is being ground up in the mortar. *amSi makke hutna*. So that we (can) grind. *hutnana makke*. We go to grind (something).}} Meaning: with a mortar or metate. ■ **mirhwi** *V* mill, grind {{Ex.: *mirhwimpi* to cause to grind}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure (-rhw- is normally impossible). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **sirumpi** (Made from: *siru, -mpi) *V* grind Grammar: to grind something. ■ **yikka** *V* grind, mill {{Ex.: *yikkay metaatitka!* Grind it in the metate! *kawrahte kan-yikkan kurkahse*. I finished grinding roasted corn.}} Meaning: in a mortar, mill, etc..

get meal/grinding trays ■ **simre** *V* get meal/grinding trays {{Ex.: *simre-ka*. I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they

ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

act of grinding acorns ■ **opanniS** *N* act of grinding acorns *Similar*: **uupic**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Me only]

grind roughly ■ **yassa** *V* crush, grind roughly Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

grinder ■ **yikkasmak** (Made from: **yikka**, -smak) *N* grinder, miller Meaning: someone who grinds (grain) regularly, possibly as a profession.

grinding tray ■ **simren** (Made from: **simre**, -n₂) *N* meal/grinding tray Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

groin ■ **saanan** *N* groin {{Ex.: *pookonin-ka saanan*. My groin swelled up.}} Meaning: either male or female, may refer to some other parts of body as well.

groom ■ **ureh** *Nrevers.* bride, groom {{Ex.: *ureh-mak* bride and groom}} *Verb*: **urhe**. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, would have to express as something like *kasaarimak*. [Attested only once]

ground ■ **pire**₁ *N* world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere {{Ex.: *piretka Tawray!* Sit on the ground! *wackiSte pire*. The ground/earth is cracked. *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *hemtso pire*. The world is silent. *muSSi pire*. It (the weather) is hot. *sokroSte pire*. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). *kan-was yete maka piresum*. I will throw handfuls of earth. *moT-ka neppe piretkawas?* Am I of this world?}} *Similar*: **pire**₂; *Similar*: **wis**, **mun**, **lot**. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: **piree** before a single

consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

burial ground ■ **piramsa** (Made from: **pira**, **-msa**)
N cemetery, burial ground

dancing ground ■ **cittemsa** (Made from: **citte**, **-msa**) *N* dancing ground, dancing place *Similar*:
Tahi. ■ **Tahi** *N* dancing ground *Similar*: **cittemsa**.
 Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Me only]

ground (up) ■ **hutnahte** (Made from: **hutna**, **-Ste**)
perf ground (up) ■ **siruSte** (Made from: ***siru**, **-Ste**)
perf ground (up) Meaning: of salt or probably other food.

groundsel

willow leaf groundsel ■ **paysu**, *N* willow ragwort,
 willow leaf groundsel *loanword*: **hariya**. Meaning:
 willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow
 flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-
 colored. Sci. name: Senecio salignus.

group

run/move in a group ■ **moyle** *V* run/move in a
 group {{Ex.: *moylehte sinnikma*. The children
 run along in a group. *Taares waate moylehte*.
 The men come (walking) in a group.}}
Similar: **moyce**.

grow ■ ***miTTe** *V* grow, grow up {{Ex.: *kan-was*
miTTempi neppe sinnise. I am raising this
 child. *hanni-me miTTen*? Where did you
 grow up? *kan miTTenin santa krus*. I grew up
 in Santa Cruz. *moT-ak miTTeSte men-sinni*?
 Has your child grown up? ... *rummetka*,
numan tollon miTTen. ...at the river, where a
 lot (of it) grows. *miTTen-ak Taares*. He's
 growing into a man (e.g. shaving now).
hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing (of a
 child). *ekwe haysa akku miTTemak*. The
 grown ones (adults) don't enter. *miTTeSte Tar*
 a full moon (grown moon)}} *Noun*: **miiTe**.
 Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -mpi, -Smin, or
 -mak, and Asc. confirms that. ■ **miTTen** (Made
 from: ***miTTe**, **-n₃**) *V* grow, grow up (Other Pronunc.:
miTTeni before another suffix)

cause to grow ■ **miTTempi** (Made from: ***miTTe**,
-mpi) *V* raise, cause to grow Meaning: to raise a child.

grow out ■ **tiwsi** *V*revers. flower, bloom, grow out
 {{Ex.: *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has

started to flower/to be in bloom. *Taalaway*
paaranitka tiwsi. In summer it blooms in the
 hills. *tiwsi sewooya*. The onion is blooming.
tiwsin kan-urih. My hair is growing out
 well.}} *Noun*: **tiwis**. Meaning: of flowers coming
 out, or of hair growing out well (and probably getting
 thick and bushy).

grow up ■ ***miTTe** *V* grow, grow up {{Ex.: *kan-*
was miTTempi neppe sinnise. I am raising this
 child. *hanni-me miTTen*? Where did you
 grow up? *kan miTTenin santa krus*. I grew up
 in Santa Cruz. *moT-ak miTTeSte men-sinni*?
 Has your child grown up? ... *rummetka*,
numan tollon miTTen. ...at the river, where a
 lot (of it) grows. *miTTen-ak Taares*. He's
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hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing (of a
 child). *ekwe haysa akku miTTemak*. The
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 a full moon (grown moon)}} *Noun*: **miiTe**.
 Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, -mpi, -Smin, or
 -mak, and Asc. confirms that. ■ **miTTen** (Made
 from: ***miTTe**, **-n₃**) *V* grow, grow up (Other Pronunc.:
miTTeni before another suffix)

growl ■ **ronko** (Borrowed from: roncar Spanish) *V*
 growl {{Ex.: *cuucu kannis ronko*. The dog is
 growling at me. *kan namtis wak-ronkos*. I
 heard his growl}} Meaning: for example of a dog.
 ■ **ronkos** (Borrowed from: roncar Spanish) (Made
 from: **ronko**, **-s₁**) *N* growl ■ **tuyrure** *V* growl,
 rumble {{Ex.: *tuyrure kan-huttu*. My stomach
 is growling.}} Pronunciation: not a typical verb
 form for Mutsun, the word could reflect the sound the
 stomach makes. Meaning: of the stomach growling.

stomach growls ■ **colyole** *V* growl (stomach)
 {{Ex.: *colyole kannis*. (My stomach) is
 growling at me.}}

grown (up) ■ **miTTeSte** (Inflected form of: ***miTTe**,
-Ste) *perf* grown, grown up *Similar*: **muura**.

grown one ■ **miTTeSmin** (Made from: ***miTTe**,
-Smin) *N* grown one, adult, older child of a family
 Grammar: singular of miTTemak.

grown ones ■ **miTTemak** (Made from: ***miTTe**,
-mak₂) *N* grown ones, adults, older children of a
 family Grammar: plural of miTTeSmin.

grown-up

be grown-up ■ **muura** *V* be big, be grown up
 {{Ex.: *muuraSte men-sitnun?* Is your child
 grown?}} *Similar: miTTeSte*. Grammar:
miTTeSte is more common. Meaning: can only
 refer to one who has grown to adulthood.

grumble ■ **atte**₁ *V* insult {{Ex.: *attetit!* Keep
 insulting me!}} [Attested only once] ■ **kolyole** *V*
 rumble, grumble {{Ex.: *kolyole kan-huttu*,
riiTok. My stomach is rumbling, (my)
 intestines.}} Pronunciation: does not match the usual
 Mutsun verb forms. Meaning: of one's stomach, for
 example when empty, or intestines. ■ **potSe** *V*
 grumble, complain {{Ex.: *potSehne nuk-me*. It is
 said that you are grumbled about. *kan potSe*.
 I'm complaining. *potSestap-ka*. I was
 grumbled about.}} Meaning: to speak badly about
 someone or something. ■ **tiye** *V* complain, moan,
 grumble {{Ex.: *ekwe-me tiye*. You don't
 complain. *ekwes men tiye sennehne?* Don't
 you complain (if) stung?}} *Similar: ruunu*.
 Meaning: similar to one menaing of ruunu.

guard ■ **attaspu** (Made from: **atta**, **-spu**) *V* guard
 Meaning: looking out at something repeatedly implies
 guarding it. ■ **pette** *V* guard {{Ex.: *pettey!*
 Guard (something)!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

guards ■ **attaspumak** (Made from: **atta**, **-spu**, **-mak**)
N guards Grammar: singular guard may be attapuSmin,
 but this form is more common.

guard-tower ■ **attaspis** (Made from: **atta**, **-spis**) *N*
 watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you
 use to watch out'.

guffaw ■ ***haTTi**₂ *V* laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.:
haTTin-ka. I am laughing hard. *yuu haTTiniy!*
 And laugh hard!}} Grammar: only appears with
 -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **eeye**₁ *V* laugh hard, guffaw
 {{Ex.: *hinkayi-me eeye?* What are you
 laughing hard at?}} *Similar: maayi*. [Tentative] ■
haTTin₂ (Made from: ***haTTi**₂, **-n**₃) *V* laugh hard,

guffaw (Other Pronunc.: **haTTini** before another
 suffix)

gulp ■ **horko**₂ *V* swallow, gulp {{Ex.: *hakkawe*
wak horkon. He swallowed the black clam.
horkoy, terpe neppe! Swallow (it), this is
 spicy! *ucwin pire, pire-was horkon*. The earth
 opened up, the earth swallowed him.
horkohte-ka. I've swallowed (it). *horkonin-ak*.
 He swallowed. *kihTiksi kan-horkos*. I really
 have pain in my throat.}} *Similar: Tikka, muyku*.
 ■ **lawku** *V* swallow, gulp {{Ex.: *lawkun-ka*. I
 swallowed it. *kan lawku tooTese*. I gulp down
 the meat. *lawkuSmin-me*. You are a gulper
 (glutton).}}

gummy

be gummy ■ **mehle** *V* be bleary-eyed, be gummy
 {{Ex.: *mehleSmin* gummy one (person with
 obvious gums)}} *Noun: mechel*. Pronunciation:
 pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very
 unsure, probably means either the mouth of the eyes
 are gummy or gummed up. [Attested only once]

gums ■ **mechel** *N* gums *Verb: mehle*. Meaning: of the
 mouth.

gush ■ **curcu** *V* gush {{Ex.: *men-hin curcuSte*.
 Your eyes gushed.}} [Attested only once]

gust ■ **haTri** *V* gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {{Ex.:
haTrinin men-rukkatka. It gusted in your
 house. *haTri-k yete*. It will gust later.}}
 Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence,
 this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu
 is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.:
haTir before -pu or -mu if possible)

guts ■ **riiTok** *N* intestines, guts {{Ex.: *tooTe riiTok*
 deer intestines *ricca kan-riiTok*. My stomach
 is growling (my intestines are talking).
iccompin-ak wak-riiTokse. He took it's
 intestines out.}} Meaning: general, of any animal,
 including humans.

H h

hail ■ **Saranni** *N* hail *Similar: yopok*. Pronunciation:
 pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **yopko**

Vrevers. snow, hail {{Ex.: *nuhu yete yopko*. It
 will hail/snow there. *yopko*. It's

snowing/hailing.}} *Noun*: **yopok**. Grammar: can be used as a whole sentence by itself. ■ **yopok**

Nrevers. hail, snow *Verb*: **yopko**; *Similar*: **Saranni**.

hair ■ **marah** *Nrevers*. fur, hair, leaf {{Ex.: *marachte neppe weeru*. This skin has much fur. *ekwena-k marah corkoSte*. There aren't any dry leaves. *marahmak* leaves}} *Verb*: **marha**. Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human. ■ **urih** *N* hair {{Ex.: *layTaSte men-urih*. Your hair is long. *terses men-urihse*? You cut your hair? *kan-mes assa men-urihse*. I'm parting your hair.}} *Similar*: **samursi**. Meaning: of hair on the head (not body hair).

cut bangs into hair ■ **aski 1** *V* cut bangs {{Ex.: *askihte men-timmah*. Your forehead is banged (has bangs cut). *kan-askih* my bangs *kan-mes aski*. I cut your bangs/cut bangs on you.}}

have body hair ■ **marha** *Vrevers*. have body hair {{Ex.: *marhaSmin* one with a lot of body hair}} *Noun*: **marah**. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: only of body hair, not of hair on the head, might apply to animals rather than people but unsure. [Attested only once]

have long hair ■ **malTa** *V* be hairy, have long hair {{Ex.: *malTa-me aamane, tereepuy!* You truly have long hair, cut it! *malTaSmin* long-haired/hairy one}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **samursi** *V* have long hair *Similar*: **urih**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word is probably incorrect. Meaning: related to hair, but probably a misunderstanding. [Attested only once]

wear/let hair down ■ **assa** *V* part hair, wear hair down, let hair down {{Ex.: *assahte men-urih*. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. *assahnis makse ammani wakse*. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). *assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun!* Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain)..

cut a toupee ■ **teepe** *V* cut a toupee {{Ex.: *teeppet kannis!* Cut me a toupee!}} *Similar*: **tere**; *Similar*: **samya**. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have a shaved head ■ ***Tohro** *V* have shaved head {{Ex.: *Tohronin-ka*. I got a shaved head. *kan-mes Tohrompi*. I make your head shaved (I shave your head). *TohroSmin* person with a shaved head}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).

greasy hair ■ **iisir** *N* dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: *men-moohel tollon-ak iisir*. Your head is full of dandruff. *iisirte-k mooheltak*. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} *Verb*: **isri**; *Similar*: **issir**. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

brush hair ■ **ahse** *Vrevers*. brush hair {{Ex.: *ahhespuy!* Brush your hair!}} *Noun*: **ahhes**; *Synonym*: **aha**, **sipku**. Cultural info.: with a soaproot brush. (Other Pronunc.: **ahhes** before -pu or -mu)

pull out hair ■ **pooTo** *V* pluck, pull out hair {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes pooTo*. Wait while I pull out your hair. *pooTohte-k*. It's plucked (of a chicken).}} *Noun*: **puT**. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

have body-hair ■ **Tapse** *V* have body-hair {{Ex.: *TapseSmin* person with a lot of body hair *TaptYeSmin* person with extremely much body hair}} *Noun*: **Tap**. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin (person with a lot of body-hair).

have greasy hair ■ **isri** *V* have dandruff, have greasy hair {{Ex.: *isriSte men-urih*. Your hair has dandruff.}} *Noun*: **iisir**.

comb hair ■ ***peNa** (Borrowed from: peina Spanish) *V* comb hair {{Ex.: *peNaapuy!* Comb your hair! *wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak ekwe peNaapu*. His head is big, a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair. *amSi-me peNaapu* so that you comb your hair}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **peNaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **aha**, *V* comb hair {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle ahaapu, peNaapu*. I can't comb my hair. *ahat kannis!* Comb me

(my hair)!}} *Synonym:* **ahse**, **sipku**. (Other Pronunc.: **ahaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

body hair ■ **Tap** *N* body hair {{Ex.: *kata ores wak-Tap*. His body hair is like a bear. *kan meheesi Tapse*. I'm looking at the body hair. *ores wak-Tap* a bear's body hair (possibly unusual usage)}} *Verb:* **Tapse**. Meaning: normally only of human body hair, but probably can also be used for a bear's hair.

have long/a lot of hair ■ **ursi**, *V* have long/a lot of hair {{Ex.: *ursiSmin mukurma* a woman with a long of/long hair}} Grammar: may only be used with -Smin and -mak, only to describe people. Meaning: refers to hair on the head, not body hair, can indicate a large hair style ('big hair') or long hair.

pull hair ■ **puTki** *V* pull hair {{Ex.: *kan-was puTkinin wak-urihse*. I pulled his hair. *puTkipun-ka*. / *puTkinin-ka*. I pulled my hair.}} Cultural info.: part of violent fighting, included pulling out hair by the fistful and using sharpened animal bones to cut the stomach or eyes, between women or men or both. Grammar: can appear with -n(i) or -mpi or no suffix, but usage unclear. Meaning: probably only as part of fighting.

cut hair in a bob ■ **tipru** *V* cut hair in a bob {{Ex.: *kan-mes tipru*. I'm cutting your hair in a bob. *tippurpu-ka yete*. I will cut my hair in a bob.}} (Other Pronunc.: **tippur** before -pu or -mu)

cut hair ■ **seepe** *V* cut hair {{Ex.: *kan-mes seepe men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *seepehte*. (hair) is cut.}} *Similar:* **sepke**. ■ **yonno** *V* cut hair, get/give haircut {{Ex.: *yonnopu-ka*. I'm getting a haircut. *kan-mes yonno men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *yonnopuy!* Get a haircut!/Cut your hair!}} Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure.

wear hair up in front ■ **hatSa** *V* wear hair up in front {{Ex.: *hatSanin*. (He) wore his hair up in a bun on the front.}} Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n. Meaning: probably refers to wearing the hair up in a bun on the front. [Tentative]

comb one's hair ■ **peNaapu** (Borrowed from: *peinar* Spanish) (Made from: ***peNa**, **-pu**) *V* comb one's hair

cut off hair ■ **pelo** (Borrowed from: *pelar/pelon?* Spanish?) *V* shave the head, cut off hair {{Ex.: *pelot kan-urih!* Cut off my hair! *kan-was pelo*. I'm shaving his head. *Taares peloSmin* a bald man *peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak!* Shave the hair in the middle of your head! *wak peloo-mes*. He's cutting your hair off.}} Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: **peloo** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

comb/untangle one's hair ■ **sipukpu** (Made from: **sipku**, **-pu**) *V* comb/untangle one's hair

sing the hair ■ **SuuSa** *V* sing the hair {{Ex.: *SuuSanin*. (The hair) got singed.}} *Similar:* **puuSa**; *Similar:* **posyo**; *Similar:* **TiTki**. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), meaning 'to become singed'. Meaning: probably only of hair, less common word for *posyo*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have wet hair ■ **luTpi** *V* have wet hair {{Ex.: *luTpisin-ka*. I just have wet hair. *luTpiti-me*. You keep having wet hair.}} *Similar:* **luTma**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

facial hair ■ **heeyes** *Nrevers*. beard, facial hair {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-heeyese*. I'm looking at your beard.}} *Verb:* **heyse**; *Synonym:* **seepek**. Meaning: including mustache, both facial hair on chin and cheeks.

stand up (dog's hair) ■ **tukce** *V* stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tie hair in a ponytail/put hair up ■ **Sotyo** *V* tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: *Sotyopuy men-urih!* / *Sotyopuy!* Put your hair up! *kan Sotyo men-urihse*. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. *yakSun Sotyohste*. The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

part the hair ■ **assa** *V* part hair, wear hair down, let hair down {{Ex.: *assahte men-urih*. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. *assahnis makse ammani wakse*. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). *assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun!* Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain)..

hair bun ■ **liston** *N* hair bun {{Ex.: *Sotyopu wak-urih, uttupu-k listone*. He braids his hair and puts it up on the back of the head in a bun.}} Meaning: of putting the braids/hair up so they do not hang down the back. [Attested only once]

haircut

get/give haircut ■ **yonno** *V* cut hair, get/give haircut {{Ex.: *yonnopu-ka*. I'm getting a haircut. *kan-mes yonno men-urihse*. I'm cutting your hair. *yonnopuy!* Get a haircut!/Cut your hair!}} Meaning: may imply not cutting the hair oneself, but getting it cut properly, somewhat unsure.

get a haircut ■ **yonnopu** (Made from: **yonno**, **-pu**) *V* get a haircut Grammar: non-literal use of **-pu**, not of cutting one's hair oneself, but getting oneself a haircut. Meaning: get one's hair cut by someone else.

hairpin ■ **leppenh** *N* hairpin {{Ex.: *leppehte-k*. He has a hairpin (in his hair). *leppenhmak* hairpins}}

hairy woodpecker ■ **curuutu** *N* woodpecker, hairy woodpecker *Similar: paraatYu; Verb: curtu*. Meaning: smaller woodpecker with some red on its head. Sci. name: *Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi* and/or *Picoides villosus*.

half ■ **Tamma** (Made from: **Tamma**, **-n₂**) *N* other side, side, half *Similar: kiwersi*.

be half painted ■ **tamci** *V* be half painted {{Ex.: *tamcihte neppe eshen*. This blanket is half-painted.}} Meaning: of something being painted on half and not on the other half.

be half ■ **Tamma** *V* be in the middle, be half {{Ex.: *Tammanin*. It came to the middle. *Tammantak* on the side/on the other side/on half *ekwe accuSte Tammantak*. It isn't finished on one half/side. *Tammantak paaranitka*. On the

other side of the hill. *Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire*. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. *Tammantak rummetka* the other side of the river}} Grammar: usually used with **-n** to make a noun, verb form may only occur with **-n(i)**. Meaning: the thing made from the middle is the side. [Attested only once]

moon in second half

■ **pumeSte-k-Tar** (Compound composed of: **pume**, **-Ste**, **=ak**, **Tar**) *N* moon in second half Meaning: just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

half-crazy

be half-crazy ■ **selpe** *V*revers. get high, be mischievous, be half-crazy {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu-k aamane*. He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco. *selpeSmin* someone who is high on tobacco/a half-crazy person}} *Noun: seelep*. Meaning: meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to seelep unclear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc..

ham ■ **hamoon** (Borrowed from: *jamon* Spanish) *N* ham {{Ex.: *kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone*. I am smoking this ham.}} [Attested only once]

hand ■ **issu₁** *N* hand, arm {{Ex.: *ekwe-me hiTTapu men-issuse*. You don't wash your hands. *hiTTinin-ka kan-issu*. I smashed my hand. *hiTTapuy men-issu!* Wash your hands! *ammitiy men-sinni men-issutka!* Keep holding your child in your arms! *kapTahte kan-issu*. My arms (hands) are crossed.}} *pt: raraS; Verb: issu₂*. Meaning: primarily hand, can refer to arm as well.

grasp the hand ■ **taTka** *V* grasp the hand {{Ex.: *taTka men-issu*. (Someone) grasps your hand.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

right-handed person ■ **sammaSmin** (Made from: **samma₁**, **-Smin**) *N* right-handed person *Opp.: awSiSmin*.

play the hand game ■ **issu₂** *V* play the hand game {{Ex.: *issumu* to play the hand game with each other *issu-ka*. I play the hand game.}}

Noun: **issu₁**.

shift from one hand to another ■ lakwa *V* shift from one hand to another, pass {{Ex.: *kan-was lakwa*. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

mash with the hands ■ kara *V* mash with the hands {{Ex.: *kan-was kara*. I mash it with my hands.}} Meaning: passing one's hand over stuff on a tray or board, for example popcorn. [Tentative]

extend hand ■ tiTu *V* extend hand {{Ex.: *tiTuy!* Hold your hand out! *tiTuhte* with hand extended}} Meaning: to hold the hand out, for example to grasp. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hold hands ■ pawli *V* hold hands {{Ex.: *pawliy nuk!* Hold his/her hand! *pawilmu* to hold each others' hands}} *Similar:* **paklu**. Social use: the word was pakkulmu in Ar's time, pawli in Asc's time. (Other Pronunc.: **pawil** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

right hand ■ samma₂ *N* right hand/side/part {{Ex.: *sammasum* with the right hand *sammatka* on/to the right}} *Opp.:* **awiS**; *Similar:* **atita**.

give hand ■ paklu *V* give hand {{Ex.: *pakkulmuyut*, *kappalmuy!* Give each other your hands, hug each other!}} *Similar:* **pawli**. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **pakkul** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

eat with the hands ■ letko *V* eat with the hands {{Ex.: *hatuule-k letko*. He is eating the acorn mush with his hands. *letkoy!* Eat it with your hands!}}

left hand ■ awiS *N* *revers.* left hand, left side, left {{Ex.: *kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon*. I shot him with my left hand. *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. *awiStak* to/on the left}} *Opp.:* **samma₂**; *Verb:* **awSi**. (Other Pronunc.: **awiiS** before a vowel in the same word)

be missing a hand or foot ■ ukmi *V* be missing a hand or foot {{Ex.: *ukmihte* missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

left-handed ■ awSiSte (Inflected form of: **awSi**, -Ste) *perf* left-handed

rub between hands ■ muswe *V* rub between hands {{Ex.: *kan-was muswe*. I rub it between my hands. *ekwe-ka muswehte*. I haven't rubbed it between my hands.}} [Tentative]

be right-handed ■ samma₁ *V* be right-handed {{Ex.: *sammanin*. (He) became right-handed.}}

handcuff ■ kaaca *V* handcuff, lock {{Ex.: *kaacay nuk!* Handcuff him! / Lock it! *hokyomak kaacahte*. The ones with sores are shackled. *kacwenis wak*. He got unshackled. *kacwey nuk!* Unstick it!}} Pronunciation: possible that kaaca is handcuff and kacca is lock, but more likely to be the same word.

handheld feather ornament ■ soohoy *N* handheld feather ornament Cultural info.: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

handkerchief ■ hunnuhpumsa (Made from:

hunhu, -pu, -msa) *N* handkerchief, tissue, kleenex *Similar:* **Suupis**. Grammar: literally the thing you use to blow your nose with. ■ **paaNu** (Borrowed from:

pañu Spanish) *N* shawl, handkerchief, headband

{{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse*. I will hem your shawl for you. *uttupuy men-paaNu*

mooheltak! Put your handkerchief on your head! *urukSan nuppi paaNu*. (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be

worn specifically tied around the head. ■ **Suupis**

(Made from: **suupi**, -s₁) *N* small cloth, handkerchief

{{Ex.: *Suupis cunnuy!* Fold the small cloth!}}

Similar: **hunnuhpumsa**. Grammar: realted to suupi (tie/sew on), but S instead of s may indicate the thing to be tied on is small. Meaning: literally 'little thing one uses to tie/sew onto something,' primarily a small piece of cloth, but can also be used for handkerchief.

handle

basket with handle ■ hoohoT *N* basket with handle Meaning: probably small. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hang ■ heeTole *V* hang, sway {{Ex.: *hinTisna nuhu heeTole?* What is that which is swaying there?}} Meaning: like swaying in the wind. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **hiki** *V* hang, tie {{Ex.: *hikiy!* / *hikisiy!* Hang it! / Hang it (often)! *pina hikihte*

Taapu. A washcloth is hung there. *hikihte-k tappurtak*. It's hung in the tree. *hikiinin*. It got hung up (on its own). *yetee-ka-mes culki, hikii-ka-mes, amSi-ka-mes liiki*. I will strangle you, I (will) hang you, so that I will kill you. *hikiipu-ka*. I hang myself. *hikis* a thread, a string *kan meheesi hikise*. I just see the string. *hikispuy!* Hang yourself! } } *loanword: orkari*. Meaning: can mean either to hang a cloth or household item up, or to kill a person by hanging. (Other Pronunc.: **hikii** before one consonant and then another vowel (like *hikiinin*)) ■ **hiTwi 1** *V* spread, spread out, hang { {Ex.: *kariy hiTwi men-saraape!* Hang your sarape outside! *hiTwi men-eshen!* Spread out your blanket! *ekwe-me hiTwin tiriikuse*. You didn't spread out the wheat. *hiTwihe Taalatka*. (It) is spread out in the sun. } } *Similar: hiTTi*. Grammar: may be composed of *hiTTi* 'crush' and *-w-* 'outward,' but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry. ■ **horko₁** (Borrowed from: *horcó* Spanish) *V* hang, strangle { {Ex.: *horkonin-ak*. He hanged himself. *hemec'a tappurtak wak horkonin*. He hanged himself in a tree. *horkot kannis!* Strangle me! } } *Similar: arca*. Pronunciation: borrowed from Spanish, similarity to Mutsun *horko* 'swallow' seems to be coincidence. Meaning: either with a rope or with the hands, around the neck. ■ **luuTiye** *V* hang { {Ex.: *luuTiye-me*. You are hanging (possibly as from a swing). } } Pronunciation: unusual form for a verb, or unknown suffix *-ye*. Meaning: like a swing, hanging from something, can be used for anything (not for killing by hanging). [Tentative] ■ **notolo** *V* hang { {Ex.: *notolosi-k hunnuh*. He has hanging mucous. } } Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure, possibly only for mucous hanging from the nose. [Attested only once] ■ **rotto** (Borrowed from: possible borrowing unknown) *V* hang, strangle { {Ex.: *rotopu-k*. He's hanging himself. *rottoy nuk!* Hang him! *okse makse rottos hucekniS*. A long time ago we used to strangle dogs. } } Social use: in killing someone, either execution or suicide, or killing an animal, this may not be the real Mutsun word for this, could be from some other nearby language, but it could be used in Mutsun. ■ **salpa** *V* hang { {Ex.: *tappurtak salpahne*. (It) is hung in

a tree. *salpahne nuk-me*. It is said that you are hung. } } Grammar: may usually be used with *-hne*. Meaning: unclear whether this can mean killing someone by hanging, or just hanging things for storage. Social use: less common word for *hiki*. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **tikci** *V* strangle, hang Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: hang someone/something by the neck to strangle. Social use: may have been replaced by *rotto* by Asc.'s time, borrowed from another nearby language. [Attested only once]

hang (by the neck) ■ **arca** *V* hang (by the neck) { {Ex.: *arcaSmin* hanged one } } *Similar: horko₁*. [Attested only once]

hang and sway ■ **haTwele** *V* hang and sway { {Ex.: *haTwele wak, tiye wak*. He hangs and sways, he complains. } } [Ar + Asc. guess]

hang more than one thing ■ **hiksi** (Made from: **hiki**, *-s-*) *V* hang more than one thing

hang oneself ■ **hikiipu** (Made from: **hiki**, *-pu*) *V* hang oneself

hanged person ■ **arcaSmin** (Made from: **arca**, *-Smin*) *N* hanged person [Attested only once]

hanging ■ **hikihte** (Made from: **hiki**, *-Ste*) *perf* hung, hanging

happen

what happens? ■ **hinkan** (Made from: **hinka**, *-n₃*)

V become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: **hinkani** before another suffix)

happy ■ **heLkeSte** (Inflected form of: **heLke**, *-Ste*) *perf* happy, glad ■ **hickeSte** (Inflected form of: **hicke**, *-Ste*) *perf* happy

be happy ■ ***hicke** *V* be happy { {Ex.: *moT-me hicken?* Are you happy? *ene men hinTisse hicken?* And what are you happy about? *ussi men hickeSte?* Why are you happy? } } Grammar: can have an object (what one is happy about), only appears with *-n(i)* (same meaning) or rarely *-Ste* (happy). ■ **heLekpu** (Made from: **heLke**, *-pu*) *V* be happy Grammar: meaning very similar to **heLke** by itself. ■ **heLke** *V* be happy, be glad { {Ex.: *heLken haysa*. They are happy. *kan heLke*. I am happy. *heLekpu kan-sire*. My heart is happy. *heLekpu-ka*. / *heLkeSte-ka*. I am happy.

(Second one implies I'm already in the state of being happy.)) (Other Pronunc.: **heLek** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **hicken** (Made from: ***hicke**, -n₃) *V* be happy (Other Pronunc.: **hickeni** before another suffix)

be ecstatic ■ **lolyo** *V* be ecstatic {{Ex.: *lolygonin*. (Someone) became ecstatic.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), but unsure. Meaning: to be crazy from happiness.

hard ■ **koyroSte** (Inflected form of: ***koyro**, -Ste) *perf* dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things.

be hard ■ **witTi** *V* be hard, be tough {{Ex.: *ekwe-k witTi*. It is not hard (stiff). *luppiy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi!* Simmer it in water, so it won't be hard! *witTi pan*. The bread is hard. *witTinin*. (It) got hard. *witTiy!* Be hard/tough!}} Meaning: of wood/stick, glass, bread, meat, etc., probably not of a person (probably cannot mean emotionally or physically tough).

get hard ■ **witTin** (Made from: **witTi**, -n₃) *V* get hard/tough (Other Pronunc.: **witTini** before a suffix)

wind blows hard ■ **haTri** *V* gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {{Ex.: *haTrinin men-rukkatka*. It gusted in your house. *haTri-k yete*. It will gust later.}} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form *haTirpu* is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: **haTir** before -pu or -mu if possible)

laugh hard ■ ***haTTi₂** *V* laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka*. I am laughing hard. *yuu haTTiniy!* And laugh hard!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **haTTin₂** (Made from: ***haTTi₂**, -n₃) *V* laugh hard, guffaw (Other Pronunc.: **haTTini** before another suffix)

be hard to do ■ **tawahte** (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) (Made from: **tawah**, -te) *V* have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult *loanword*: **warci**. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

be hard to see ■ **makka** *V* be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

harden ■ ***koyro** *V* harden, stiffen, shrink {{Ex.: *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. *koyronin*. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). *ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu!* Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: **koyor** before -pu) ■ **tooTu** *V* harden, stiffen {{Ex.: *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once]

hare ■ **ceeyes** *N* revers. hare, jackrabbit *Verb*: **ceyse**; *Similar*: **ruumay**. Meaning: black-tailed.

young hare ■ **ruumay** *N* young hare *Similar*: **ceeyes**. Meaning: young of either ceeyes or yuteh, or possibly of both.

large hare ■ **yuteh** *N* large hare *Similar*: **yuuren**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

harm ■ **riiki₂** *V* harm {{Ex.: *kan riiki*. I harm (someone). *kan riikihne*. I am harmed (by someone).}} Grammar: very similar to *riiki* 'tip, tilt,' may be related to each other or not, but if used with -mpi or -n(i), has to be the 'tip/tilt' verb. Meaning: rare word.

harvest ■ **aayi** *V* remove, take off, take, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse*. He took his hat from me. *haysa aayi yuukise*. They pick acorns.}} ■ **ruta** *V* gather, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *ruta makse tiriikuse*. We gather wheat. *rutaana makke yuukise*. We go to gather acorns. *yuu makam rutaana makam, rutaykun, rutaayis makam himah'a ammane!* And you all go to gather, went to gather, you all go gather all the food! *rutaa-ka*. I'm gathering/harvesting (something).}} Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunc.: **rutaa** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

soaproot harvest ■ **torken** (Made from: **torke**, -n₂) *N* gathered soaproot, soaproot harvest Meaning: literally what you gather when you gather soaproot.

harvest seeds ■ **ama**₅ *V* gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds *Noun*: **ama**₁ **1**. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

hat ■ **somreru** (Borrowed from: sombrero Spanish) *N* hat {{Ex.: *tappan-mes men-somreru*. Your hat fits you. *uttupuh-te-ka somreruse*. I've put my hat on. *uttupuy men-somreru men-mooheltak!* Put your hat on your head! *akkapuy men-somreru!* Take off your hat!}}

hate ■ **ahsi**₁ *V* hate {{Ex.: *ahsihnene makke* We are hated here.}} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **haSa** *V* be an enemy, hate {{Ex.: *kan haSamu*. I am enemies (with you).}} *Similar*: **haSmu**. [Attested only once] ■ **hesso** *V* hate, be disgusted {{Ex.: *kan-was hesson, hesson-ka-mes*. I am disgusted by him, I am disgusted by you. *hesson-ka neppes ammane, wattimpiy iTyan*. I am disgusted by this food, take it back! *hessoSmin* hater *hessoSte-ka*. I am disgusted.}} Grammar: object from is what one is disgusted by, this almost always appears with -ni, but does not have to. ■ **hesson** (Made from: **hesso**, -n₃) *V* hate, be disgusted (Other Pronunc.: **hessoni** before a suffix) ■ **iTTempi** (Made from: *iTTe₁, -mpi) *V* hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time. ■ **lo'e** (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) *V* loath, hate, be disgusted by {{Ex.: *lo'enin-ka ammane*. I hate the food. *lo'enin-me*. You were disgusted. *lo'e kannis*. (Someone) loathes me.}} Grammar: can be followed by -n(i) or used alone, even with the thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

have ■ **-te** *N* > *V* have {{Ex.: *aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate*. I throw up because I'm sick (I have sickness). *wak hawnante*. He has a wife. *sawreSmin tooTe, sakkerte tooTe*. The meat is fatty, the meat has fat. *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hole.}} Grammar: add to a noun to make a verb meaning 'to have (noun),' most common way to express 'to have something' (possession verbalizer). ■ **ammi** **2** *V* hold, have {{Ex.: *ammisiy nuk!* Just hold it! *hemmen ammisi*. He still has it.}} ■ **unni**₂ *V* have {{Ex.: *men ekwe hiwsen unnisi*. You don't want to have (it).}} Grammar: may

only be used with -si, with same meaning, usual way to express 'have' is with -te, but this word can be used even without stating what it is one has. Meaning:

meaning somewhat unsure. ■ **wiisi** *V* have Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, Ha gives uiisi, but that is not a typical Mutsun verb form. Grammar: could be related to hiwsen. [Tentative]

still have ■ ***hemme** *V* still be, still have, be anymore {{Ex.: *hemmen tollon*. There is still much. *hemmen-ak miTTen*. He's still growing. *hemmen tursi*. It's still cold. *hemmen-ak waate*. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **hemmen** (Made from: ***hemme**, -n₃) *V* still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: **hemmeni** before a suffix)

will have ...ed ■ **waate ...nin** (Phrasal verb composed of: **waate**, -n₃, -n₁) *V* will have ...ed, come to ... {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Grammar: waatena ...nin can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

not have ■ **ekwena** **2** (Made from: **ekwe**) *V* not have {{Ex.: *ekwena-k aanan*. He doesn't have a mother. *ekwena-ka suukar* I don't have any sugar.}} Grammar: with two nouns, means someone doesn't have any of something.

have a beard ■ **heyse** *V*revers. shave, have a beard {{Ex.: *kan heyepu*. I shave myself. *heysey nuk!* Shave him! *heyseSmin* bearded person *hiske kan-mes heyepu*. Let me shave you! *heyepus* shaving kit}} *Similar*: **womo**; *Noun*: **heeyes**. Cultural info.: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: **heyes** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **sepke** *V*revers. trim/have a beard {{Ex.: *sepket kannis!* Trim my beard! *sepkeSmin*. a bearded person. *amsinin seppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Similar*: **seepe**; *Noun*: **seepek**. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in sepkeSmin, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: **seppek** before -pu or -mu)

have a belly button/navel ■ **polco** *V*revers. have a belly button/navel {{Ex.: *polcoSmin* person with a (big) belly button}} *Noun*: **poloc**. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

have a big mouth ■ ***weyro** *V* have a big mouth {{Ex.: *weyrohte wak-hay*. His mouth is big. *weyromak* big-mouthed ones}} *Similar*: ***weclo**. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks.

have a conversation ■ **riccaspu** (Made from: **ricca**, -**spu**) *V* chat, converse, have a conversation

have a cramp (in neck) ■ **raanu** *V* have a cramp/pain (in neck) {{Ex.: *raanunin-ka*. I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

have a flat belly ■ **hicla** *V* have a flat belly {{Ex.: *hiclahte*, *TonkoSte hutu*. flat-bellied, flat belly.}} Grammar: may only be used with -hte, making flat-bellied. [Tentative]

have a full stomach ■ **harto** (Borrowed from: *harto* Spanish) *V* have a full stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only once]

have a headache ■ **timre** *V* give/have a headache {{Ex.: *timre kan-moohel*. My head has a headache. *timre kannis*. (It) is giving me a headache. *timrenin-ka*. / *timrenin kan-moohel*. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.

have a scar ■ ***hikTi** *V*revers. have a scar {{Ex.: *hikTihte wak-horkostak*. He is scarred on his throat. *hikTihte horkos*. a scarred throat *hikTiSmin* a scarred person}} *Noun*: **hikiT**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin (scarred one) and -hte (scarred).

have a sickle ■ **calku** *V* have a sickle, put on sickle {{Ex.: *calkuSte-k*. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)}} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

have a sore throat ■ **turtu** *V* have a sore throat {{Ex.: *koc tollon rus iccon rus*, *piinaway*

makke turtunin. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. *turtu kan-horkos*. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

have a toothache ■ **hisli** *V* have a toothache [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **murSun** (Made from: ***murSu**, -**n₃**) *V* ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: **murSuni** before another suffix)

have a wife ■ **hawna** *V* look for/have a wife {{Ex.: *uTTasi kan-hawnane*. I am waiting for my wife. *kan hawnaksi*. I am looking (hard) for a wife. *hawnaSte* has a wife *hawnaksa semmonis*. My wife/mistress died. *hawnanmin-me*, *men hawnante*. You are a married man (one characterized by a wife), you have a wife.}}

have anal sex ■ **pollo** *V* have anal sex {{Ex.: *pollomu haysa*. They're having anal sex with each other.}} Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have another ■ **aNNiste** (Made from: **aNNis**, -**te**) *V* have another [Tentative]

have big lips ■ **tuTru** *V* have big lips {{Ex.: *tuTru wak-hay*. His mouth is big-lipped.}} *Similar*: **sotlo**; *Similar*: ***etlo**. [Attested only once]

have boils ■ **hupru** *V*revers. have boils {{Ex.: *hupruSte* having boils, with boils}} *Synonym*: **huupurte**; *Noun*: **huupur**. [Attested only once] ■ **huupurte** (Made from: **huupur**, -**te**) *V* have boils *Synonym*: **hupru**.

have come up ■ **mokkohte** (Inflected form of: **mokko**, -**Ste**) *perf* born, sprouted, came up

have dandruff ■ **isri** *V* have dandruff, have greasy hair {{Ex.: *isriSte men-urih*. Your hair has dandruff.}} *Noun*: **iisir**.

have diarrhea ■ **cukri** *V*revers. have diarrhea {{Ex.: *cukrinin-ak*. He had diarrhea. *cukrimpin kannis neppe santiya*. This watermelon gave me diarrhea. *hinkahte men-cukrin*? How's your diarrhea?}} *Noun*: **cuukir**. Grammar: usually with -ni (-n).

have fun ■ **isnu** *V* be funny, have fun {{Ex.: *kan isnuSmin*. I'm a funny person. *isnupaN-me amane*. You are truly a jokester. *kan makamse isnumpi*. I make all of you have fun. *isnunin*. It

was funny. / He had fun.}} Meaning: also to clown around, joke, probably usually a describes a person being funny, not a joke or event being funny.

have gas ■ ***haake** *V* have gas, be flatulent {{Ex.: *haakenin-ka*. I had gas.}} *Synonym*: **sikke**, **raaca**. Grammar: always with -n(i) (same meaning). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **haaken** (Made from: ***haake**, -n₃) *V* have gas, be flatulent

have greasy hair ■ **isri** *V* have dandruff, have greasy hair {{Ex.: *isriSte men-urih*. Your hair has dandruff.}} *Noun*: **iisir**.

have large rear end ■ **tirSa** *Vrevers*. have large buttocks/rear/backside *Noun*: **tiiraS**. Grammar: only known to appear with -Smin, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

have long hair ■ **malTa** *V* be hairy, have long hair {{Ex.: *malTa-me aamane*, *tereepuy!* You truly have long hair, cut it! *malTaSmin* long-haired/hairy one}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

have many children ■ **sushe** *V* have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: *susheyuT sinnikma!* You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

have money ■ **irke 1** *Vrevers*. have money {{Ex.: *kan irke*. I have money.}}

have one eye ■ ***halka** *Vrevers*. have one eye, be blind {{Ex.: *halkaSte-ka*. I am blind(ed). (also if temporarily) *halkanin-ak*. He became blind *halkaSmin* one-eyed person / blind person}} *Noun*: **halak**. Grammar: appears with -n(i) (become blind), -Ste (blind), or -Smin (blind person).

have pain in stomach/butt ■ ***yanu** *V* have pain in stomach/butt {{Ex.: *yanuunin-ka*. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. *kan yanun*. My butt hurts.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: **yanuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yanun** (Made from: ***yanu**, -n₃) *V* have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: **yanuuni** before a suffix)

have pain in the throat ■ **kihTi** *V* have pain in the throat {{Ex.: *kihTiksi kan-horkos*. My throat hurts badly.}} Grammar: unsure whether horkos is

always used in the sentence or can be left out, usually used with -ksi. Meaning: only for pain in the throat.

have phlegm/mucous ■ **mahlu** *Vrevers*. have phlegm, have mucous {{Ex.: *mahluSmin* mucously one}} *Noun*: **maahul**. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. [Attested only once]

have protruding lips ■ ***etlo** *V* have protruding lips {{Ex.: *etloSmin wak-hay*. His lips stick out. *etloSmin* a person with protruding lips}} *Similar*: **tuTru**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -ya (person/people with protruding lips).

have sex with a sleeping woman ■ **hahme** *V* have sex with a sleeping woman {{Ex.: *hahmen-ak*. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. *hahmestap*. (She) was slept with in her sleep.}} Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. Social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).

have smallpox/measles ■ ***paTra** *Vrevers*. have smallpox/measles {{Ex.: *paTran-ka*. I have smallpox. *paTraSte-k*. He/she has smallpox.}} *Noun*: **paaTar**. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste.

have sores ■ **hokyo** *Vrevers*. have sores {{Ex.: *hokyoSmin* / *hokyomak* person / people with sores *men hokyoSte*. You have sores.}} *Noun*: **hookoy**; *loanword*: **kranuhiento**. ■ **kranuhiento** (Borrowed from: *granujiento* Spanish) *V* have sores *native*: **hokyo**. Pronunciation: if pronounced in Mutsun, it would start with k, but it was used with a Spanish pronunciation. Social use: unclear whether this word was ever used in Mutsun speech, or is just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

have sores all over ■ **tokro** *V* have sores all over {{Ex.: *tokroSte* having sores all over}} *Similar*: ***toklo**. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste. Meaning: unlike toklo, where sores are only on neck in front of ears.

have to ■ **marku** *V* have to, must {{Ex.: *marku-me am hillipu*. You have to put on a headband now. (meaning unsure).}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

have wet hair ■ **luTpi** *V* have wet hair {{Ex.: *luTpisin-ka*. I just have wet hair. *luTpiti-me*. You keep having wet hair.}} *Similar*: **luTma**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have work/employment ■ **tawahte** (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) (Made from: **tawah**, **-te**) *V* have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult
loanword: **warci**. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

hawk ■ **ciliskan** *N* hawk *Similar*: **siwkker**; *Verb*: **ciliska**. Cultural info.: feathers used for dances. Meaning: reddish tail and black bands across wings when spread, has some white, smallish, hovers in the air watching for prey.

catch nighthawks ■ **kawlepa** *V* catch nighthawks {{Ex.: *kawlepana* to go to catch nighthawks}} *Noun*: **kawlepat**. Meaning: tapcamino owls, see *kawlepat*.

catch sparrowhawks ■ **eyle** *Vrevers*. catch sparrowhawks {{Ex.: *eylena makke*. We go to catch sparrowhawks.}} *Noun*: **eleymin**. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

goshawk young ■ **iilih** *N* goshawk young *Similar*: **eleymin**. Meaning: young of the eleymin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

catch chicken hawks ■ **kaknu** *V* catch chicken hawks {{Ex.: *kaknuna makke*. We go to catch chicken hawks.}} *Noun*: **kaknuh**.

sparrowhawk ■ **eleymin** *Nrevers*. sparrowhawk {{Ex.: *loktohte attYa*, *eleymin iilih*. It's just soft, the young of a sparrowhawk.}} *Similar*: **iilih**; *Verb*: **eyle**; *Similar*: **siwkker**. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

catch hawks ■ **ciliska** *V* catch hawks {{Ex.: *ciliskana makke*. We go to catch hawks.}} *Noun*: **ciliskan**.

chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk ■ **kaknuh** *N* chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: *kaknu wak-heesentak* The chicken hawk's nest}} *Similar*: **siwkker**; *Verb*: **kaknu**. Meaning:

small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

catch large white hawks ■ **siwkre** *Vrevers*. catch large white hawks *Noun*: **siwkker**. Cultural info.: people ate this type. Pronunciation: -wkr- not normally possible in Mutsun, but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk species, not a true red-tailed hawk.

large white hawk ■ **siwkker** *Nrevers*. large white hawk *Similar*: **ciliskan**; *Similar*: **kaknuh**; *Similar*: **eleymin**; *Verb*: **siwkre**. Cultural info.: the people ate this hawk species. Pronunciation: wkk not normally possible in Mutsun but appears to be correct. Meaning: the largest hawk variety, catches rabbits and rats, very white, large, and thick, not truly the red-tailed hawk, but Merriam thought it was.

nighthawk ■ **kawlepat** *N* tapcamino owl, nighthawk *Verb*: **kawlepa**. Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

cooper hawk ■ **koonu** *N* cooper hawk [Attested only once]

hay ■ **caasuna** *N* an herb, hay Meaning: Ar thought it was hay, but Ascension says it has prickly points on the leaves when young and you have to cut them off, soak it, and throw away the liquid. ■ **huumes** (Made from: **humme**, **-s₁**) *N* hay, haystack {{Ex.: *metteSte tooTe hummestak*. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of **humme** and **-s**, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced **hummes**, as one would expect for that. ■ **ortrohmin** (Made from: **-Smin**) *N* hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which **-Smin** is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Asc. guess]

haystack ■ **huumes** (Made from: **humme**, **-s₁**) *N* hay, haystack {{Ex.: *metteSte tooTe hummestak*. The deer is hidden in the hay.}} Pronunciation: seems to be composed of **humme** and **-s**, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it was not pronounced **hummes**, as one would expect for that.

hazelnut ■ **sirak** *Nrevers*. hazelnut *Verb*: **sirka**. Cultural info.: a lot grew in the mountains near

Watsonville. Meaning: California hazelnut. Sci. name: *Corylus rostrata* Ait. var. *californica* A. DC. Jepson, p. 271. (Official name: *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *californica* (A. DC.) Sharp).

gather hazelnuts ■ sirka *Vrevers*. gather hazelnuts {{Ex.: *sirkana makke*. We go to gather hazelnuts *sirkasmak hellepu*. The hazelnut gatherers are going (away).}} *Noun: sirak*. Cultural info.: a lot grew in the mountains near Watsonville. Meaning: California hazelnut. Sci. name: *Corylus rostrata* Ait. var. *californica* A. DC. Jepson, p. 271. (Official name: *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *californica* (A. DC.) Sharp).

he ■ wak *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.: *roroSpu wak*. He/She is amusing him/herself. *wak huuyin*. He/she started. *hinwa wak hiswin?* When did she give birth? *wak allenin*. It broke.}} Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun). ■ **=ak** *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.: *rinTanin-ak*. He got skinny. *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child piggyback. *coore'Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkuh*, *yu-k coore'Sa Tawra*. Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. *wak neppe miSmin*, *miSmin-ak aNNis*. It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.}} Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: =k after a vowel)

he...her ■ was *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin*. He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

he...him ■ was *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin*. He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

he...it ■ was *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin*. He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

head ■ moohel *Nrevers*. head {{Ex.: *kussapu-ka kan-moohele*. I wash my head. *kaayi kan-moohel*. My head hurts. *himmun kan-moohel*. My head is dizzy.}} *Verb: mohle*.

bump one's head ■ *cintu *V* bump one's head, fall and bump head *Similar: martu*. Pronunciation: may have changed from cintu to cintu. Grammar: almost always appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: can include bumping one's head on the ceiling (without falling), can include falling and bumping the head.

put head through ■ sarpa *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: *sarpaSte men-eshen*. You've put your blanket on over your head. *sarpapuy!* Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

stick one's head out the door ■ maaya *V* stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: *maayay!* Stick your head out the door (and look out)! *maayaspu* to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form maayakpu, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular maayapu.

snap thumb against face/head ■ Tutto *V* snap thumb against face/head {{Ex.: *ussi maksen-me Tottos?* Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?}} *Similar: tulku*. Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

be big-headed ■ lahTe *V* be big-headed {{Ex.: *lahTeSmin*, *lahTemak* big-headed one, big-headed ones}} Meaning: with the skull sticking out in the midline, not the hair. ■ **mohle** *Vrevers*. have

a big head {{Ex.: *wak-moohel mohleSte, mohleSmin wak, ekwe peNaapu*. His head is big-headed, he's a big-headed one, he doesn't comb his hair (making his head look big). *mohlemak* big-headed ones}} *Noun: moohel*. Meaning: can be used of people or of the swordfish, probably also of other animals, may literally just mean 'to have a head,' but it one comments on it, it is noticeably large.

get a headache ■ **timren** (Made from: **timre**, -n₃) *V* get a headache Meaning: the headache develops, begins.

bump head ■ **martu** *V* bump head {{Ex.: *martunin-ak. / martunin-ak wak-moohel*. He bumped his head on the roof.}} *Similar: *mastu; Similar: *cintu*. Grammar: may appear only with -n(i). Meaning: for example on the roof (bumping one's head against something).

shave the head ■ **pelo** (Borrowed from: *pelar/pelon?* Spanish?) *V* shave the head, cut off hair {{Ex.: *pelot kan-urih!* Cut off my hair! *kan-was pelo*. I'm shaving his head. *Taares peloSmin* a bald man *peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak!* Shave the hair in the middle of your head! *wak peloo-mes*. He's cutting your hair off.}} *Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: peloo before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)*

hit over the head ■ **katSi** *V* hit over the head {{Ex.: *yetee-ka-mes katSi*. I will hit you over the head. *katiSpun*. (Someone) hit himself over the head.}} *Similar: kaaciS*. Meaning: refers to a very violent act of attack, probably hitting around the head or neck, likely to the point of killing the other person, possibly also including choking. (Other Pronunc.: **katiS** before -pu or -mu)

wrap head ■ **hilli** *V* wrap head, put headband on {{Ex.: *uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy!* Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! *hillipuy!* Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) *hilwiy!* Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) *hillipuchte-k*. He's got his head wrapped. *hillis* headband}} Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth

around the head.

unwrap head ■ **hilwi**₁ (Made from: **hilli**, -w-) *V* unwrap head Meaning: to take a headband or shawl off one's head.

forehead ■ **timmah** *Nrevers*. forehead {{Ex.: *tuTkiy kan-urih kan-timmahtak!* Cut my hair on my forehead (cut my bangs)! *huytsuhte men-timmah*. Your forehead is wrinkled. *itman makse urih timmahtaktum*. The hair stood up from our foreheads (in fear). *mastunin-ka kan-timmahtak*. I got bumped on the forehead.}} *Verb: timha*.

be head down ■ **motlo** *V* be head down {{Ex.: *motloSte-k eeTe*. He's sleeping head down. *motolpusiy kannis!* Bow your head to me! (Make a reverence to me!)} *Similar: mitli; Similar: matla*. Grammar: *motolpu* form somewhat unsure, but likely. Meaning: may also mean 'to be upside-down,' probably means specifically with the head down, not the face down (*matla*). (Other Pronunc.: **motol** before -pu or -mu)

have/give a headache ■ **timre** *V* give/have a headache {{Ex.: *timre kan-moohel*. My head has a headache. *timre kannis*. (It) is giving me a headache. *timrenin-ka. / timrenin kan-moohel*. I/my head got a headache.}} Grammar: used by itself, means the head hurts or something gives one a headache, used with -n(i) means one gets (develops) a headache.

duck the head underwater ■ **luppu** *V* duck the head underwater {{Ex.: *luppupuy sitka men-moohel!* Duck your head in the water! *kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun*. He went into the ocean and ducked his head underwater.}} *Similar: luki*.

have a shaved head ■ ***Tohro** *V* have shaved head {{Ex.: *Tohronin-ka*. I got a shaved head. *kan-mes Tohrompi*. I make your head shaved (I shave your head). *TohroSmin* person with a shaved head}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).

shake one's head 'no' ■ **ruttukpu** (Made from: ***rutku**, -**pu**) *V* shake one's head 'no'

feet to head and head to feet ■ **walte** *Adv* feet to head and head to feet {{Ex.: *walte haysa eTTe*. They fall asleep with their head to each others' feet.}} Social use: word went out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by full sentence explanation. [Attested only once]

two-headed snake ■ **lok** (Borrowed from: *lok Rumsien?*) *N* two-headed snake {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lokse*. I see a two-headed snake.}} Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use: this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension thought it was the same in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

shape the head ■ **mire** *V* shape the head {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes mire*. I will shape your head like a newborn's.}} Pronunciation: may be *miire* rather than *mire*. Meaning: usually of tying a newborn's head to shape it well if it became misshapen during delivery. [Attested only once]

bow one's head ■ **motolpu** (Made from: **motlo**, -**pu**) *V* bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -**pu**, possibly translation of Catholic term.

have a big forehead ■ **tilTo** *V* have a big forehead {{Ex.: *tilToSmin*, *tilTomak* person with a big forehead, people with big foreheads}} *Similar*: **timha**. Grammar: usually used with -**Smin**. Meaning: *Ha*. states meaning is same as *timha*. ■ **timha** *Vrevers*. have a big forehead {{Ex.: *timhaSmin* someone with a big forehead}} *Similar*: **tilTo**; *Noun*: **timmah**. Meaning: same meaning as *tilTo*.

cover the head ■ **wollo** *V* cover the head {{Ex.: *huunapuy men-moohel*, *yu-me wollopuy!* Cure your head, and cover your head! *wolloy nuk!* Cover it (someone's head)!}} Pronunciation: can be pronounced *wello*, both equally good pronunciations.

shake the head 'no' ■ ***rutku** *V* shake the head 'no' {{Ex.: *ruttukpuy!* Shake your head 'no'! *kan ruttukpu*. I shake my head 'no'.}} Grammar: only appears with -**pu**. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **ruttuk** before -**pu** (or -**mu** if possible))

feather headdress ■ **wareh** *N* feather headdress {{Ex.: *uttupuy-me wareh!* Put a feather headdress on yourself!}} *loanword*: **Tipoohol**; *Similar*: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: large feather headdress worn across the forehead, in the shape of a crown, with a big bunch of feathers sticking up, worn for dancing, put on before the Tipoohol. Meaning: large feather headdress.

bend/bow head ■ **nuylu** *V* bend/bow head {{Ex.: *nuylu-k waate*. He comes with his head bent down. *nuyly!* / *nuyyulpuy!* Bow your head! *kan Tawra nuylu*. I sit with my head bent forward.}} (Other Pronunc.: **nuyyul** before -**pu** and -**mu**)

head louse ■ **kahhay** *Nrevers*. head louse, black louse {{Ex.: *kan meheesi kahhaye*. I'm looking at the head louse. *kahyiy kan-moohel*, *tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak!* Delouse my head, I have a lot of lice on my head!}} *Verb*: **kahya**.

headband ■ **hillis** (Made from: **hilli**, -**s**) *N* headband Pronunciation: could also use *hilli* (possibly *hillih*) for the same meaning, with -**h** instead of -**s** nominalizer. ■ **paaNu** (Borrowed from: *pañu* Spanish) *N* shawl, handkerchief, headband {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse*. I will hem your shawl for you. *uttupuy men-paaNu mooheltak!* Put your handkerchief on your head! *urukSan nuppi paaNu*. (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head. ■ **Tipoohol** *N* feather headdress, headband *native*: **wareh**; *Similar*: **tiwih**. Cultural info.: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

put a headband on ■ **hilli** *V* wrap head, put headband on {{Ex.: *uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy!* Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! *hillipuy!* Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) *hilwi!* Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) *hillipuchte-k*. He's got his head wrapped. *hillis* headband}} Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head.

headdress

feather headdress ■ **tiwih** *N* feather headdress

{{Ex.: *tiwihmak* feather headdresses}}

Similar: wareh; Similar: Tipoohol. Cultural info.: vertical headdress, like a bird's crest, put on before putting on the Tipoohol, used for dancing. Meaning: probably smaller than the wareh, but unsure. ■

Tipoohol *N* feather headdress, headband *native: wareh; Similar: tiwih.* Cultural info.: horizontal headband, worn around the head, put on after the a vertical decoration was put on, worn for dancing.

headlouse

delouse/remove lice ■ **kahyi** (Made from: **kahya**, -w-) *V* de-louse (head), remove lice {{Ex.: *kahyiy nuk!* De-louse him! *kahyiy kan-moohel*, *tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak!* Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! *kan-was kahyiy.* I delouse him.}} *Similar: kahya.* Grammar: probably from *kahya* plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure.

collect headlice ■ **kahya** *V* *revers.* collect headlice {{Ex.: *ereeSiy amsi makam ekwe kahyan!* Take a bath, so that you all don't get lice! *kan kahyan.* I'm getting lice. *kahyana makke.* We go to get lice. *kan yetee-was kahya.* I will get lice on/from him.}} *Noun: kahhay; Similar: kahyi.* Grammar: without -n(i) probably means to collect lice, during the process of delousing or cleaning, not to get lice on one's head, with -n(i) means to get lice on one's head.

get headlice ■ **kahyan** (Made from: **kahya**, -n₃) *V* get lice Grammar: to have or get lice on one's head (be or become infested with lice). (Other Pronunc.: **kahyani** before another suffix)

heal ■ **huuna** *V* cure, heal {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me huunapu men-sitse?* What do you cure your teeth with? *Taakampiy huunasmak!* Bring the healer! *hittYe makke-was huunana!* Let's go cure him! *huunay!* / *huunapuy!* Cure (someone)! / Cure yourself!}} ■ **TiiTimpi** (Made from: **TiiTi**, -mpi) *V* heal, make get well Meaning: to cause someone to recover from an illness.

healer ■ **huskaSmin** (Made from: **huska**, -Smin) *N* healer ■ **huunasmak** (Made from: **huuna**, -smak)

N healer, doctor *loanword: totoor.*

hear ■ **namti** *V* hear, understand, listen {{Ex.: *koc tukne makam hiwsen namti.* If you all wanted to understand. *makam ekwe kannis namti.* You all don't hear/understand me. *namtisiy!* Just listen! *haysa ekwe namti riicase.* They don't understand the language. *ussi-k ekwe namti.* Why doesn't he understand? *kan-mes namtin men aru warka.* Then I heard you cry. *namitpu kari'a.* (It) is heard far away.}} (Other Pronunc.: **namit** before -pu or -mu)

be heard ■ **namitpu** (Made from: **namti**, -pu) *V* be heard, be audible Meaning: non-literal use of -pu to mean 'be heard' rather than 'hear oneself,' usage might have been borrowed from Spanish, may have had a more literal meaning or have meant the same as *namti* in Arroyo's time, but unclear.

hearing ■ **namtis** (Made from: **namti**, -s₁) *N* hearing Meaning: the experience of hearing something, possibly also a person's sense of hearing.

heart ■ **ruutYuy** *N* heart {{Ex.: *ruutYuytak* in the heart *kan huupu ruutYuye.* I'm buying heart (meat).}} *Similar: sire; Similar: ruutuy.* Meaning: literal heart (organ), not emotional heart. ■ **sire** *N* liver, heart, pith {{Ex.: *himah'a kan-sireesum.* With all my heart. *kaayi-ka kan-sire, kan wattin, yuu-ka-mes akka.* My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. *ekwe kan miSte kan-sire.* I'm not good in my heart. *kan pesyo kan-siretka.* I remember in my heart. *Tumyu mak-sire.* Our hearts are smiling. *tultule kan-sire.* My heart is pounding. *wak-raraS wak-siretka.* His finger is on his heart. *cisnan wak-sire.* The alder tree's pith.}} *Similar: ruutYuy.* Meaning: usually used of 'heart' as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: **siree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

heat ■ **ciiris** *N* heat {{Ex.: *ciirisway* summer}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, this word may not exist. Meaning: unclear whether meaning is exactly the same as the more common *Taala*, or possibly describes weather of a different part of the season. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **muSSi** *V* be hot, be warm, heat {{Ex.:

muSSi pire. It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) *muSSimpit kannis!* Warm me up! *muSSin-ka*. I'm hot. *haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipuhthe-ka*. Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. *yeela-ka muSSispu*. Let me warm myself!}} *Similar: muuhi*. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. ■ **muSSimpi** (Made from: **muSSi**, -mpi) *V* warm, heat Grammar: to warm or heat something/someone. ■ **takkampi** (Made from: **takka**, -mpi) *V* warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person. ■ **Taala** *N* heat, sweat, sunshine {{Ex.: *haTTinin-ka Taalasum*. I died of heat. *hiTwihne Taalatka*. It is spread out in the sunshine. *haysa taamu Taalatka*. They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. *tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka*. He has a lot of sweat on his body. *hitwipu kan-Taalase*. I'm cleaning my sweat (off). *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. It blooms in the hills in the summer.}} *Verb: Talla*. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings.

die of heat ■ **Suuri** *V* die of heat {{Ex.: *Suurinin haysa*. They died of heat.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i). Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

heat up ■ **Suucu** *V* heat up, toast {{Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan!* The bread is really good toasted!}} Meaning: of food.

heaven ■ **Tarah** *N* sky, heaven {{Ex.: *Tura Tarahtak*. It is thundering in the sky. *amenpu Tarah*. The sky is clouding up. *koc tollon amne yuu Tarah Tura*. When it rains a lot and the sky thunders. *ekwe neppe makke mehe, aNNis Tarah, Tawra hoole*. Not this (one) we see, a different sky/heaven, God lives (there). *Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte*. The road to heaven is narrow. *wak Tawra taprey Tarahtak*. He lives up in heaven (of the Christian God). *akra-k Tarahse*. He's looking up at the sky/to heaven.}} Meaning: meaning includes the physical sky and heavens, and also the heaven of the Christian

God, unclear whether it would be associated with the traditional God also.

heavy

be heavy ■ **parki** *V* be heavy {{Ex.: *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. *parki lawan*. The bow is heavy. *parki-was amaasum*. It is heavy with fruit.}}

heel ■ **saayan** *N* heel, talon [Attested only once]

squat on heels ■ **puyri** *V* squat on heels {{Ex.: *puyriy!* Squat on your heels!}} Meaning: to squat down resting on one's heels.

height ■ **layaaTa** *N*revers. height {{Ex.: *kan taapipun kan-layaaTa*. I measured my height.}} *Verb: *layTa*; *Similar: layaaya*. Pronunciation: irregular form in relation to layTa.

hell ■ **hurcaSmin 1** (Made from: **hurca**, -Smin) *N* hell

help ■ **yutaari** (Borrowed from: *ayudar* Spanish) *V* help {{Ex.: *yutaari-k hiswi mukurma*. The woman is helping her give birth. *yutaariy nuk!* Help her! *yutaarit!* Help me!}}

hem ■ **cunnu** *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword: toplari*. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **riri** *V*hem, baste {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse*. I baste your shawl for you. *kan meheesi neppe ririise*. I'm looking at this hem. *ririi-ka*. I'm hemming. *kawran-ka ririn*. My hemming finished. (I finished hemming.))} Meaning: of sewing, to put an edge on something. (Other Pronunc.: **ririi** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **riris₂** (Made from: **riri**, -s₁) *N*hem Meaning: the edge that has been hemmed onto something in sewing. (Other Pronunc.: **ririis** before a vowel in the same word)

hen ■ **kayiina₁** (Borrowed from: *gallina* Spanish) *N* chicken, hen {{Ex.: *kan yooreti kayiinase*. I keep chasing the chicken. *wattimpi kayiinase wakSis*. The coyote is carrying a chicken. *sawrempiy kayiina!* Fatten the chicken!}} *Verb: kayiina₂*.

catch/hunt mudhens ■ **yura₂** *V* catch/hunt

mudhens/coots {{Ex.: *kan yete yura*. I will go to catch coots. *yuraana makke*. We go coot-hunting.}} *Noun*: **yuran**. Cultural info.: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557. (Other Pronunc.: **yuraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

mudhen ■ **yuran** (Made from: **yura₂**, -n₂) *N*

mudhen, coot *Verb*: **yura₂**. Cultural info.: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Meaning: American coot. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557.

her ■ **nuk₁** *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *iccompiy nuk!*

Take it out! *pistuy nuk!* Pinch him! *aayimiy nuk!* Remove it for someone! *kuwahne ekwena nuk*. It is said that there isn't any. *nuk wattimpihne*. It is carried.}} Grammar: almost always with a command verb, as object of the command ("verb him/her/it!") (3rd person singular object of imperative), rarely without command, in those cases probably only 'it'. ■ **wakse** *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *kan yete hinnumpi wakse*. I will wake him/her up. *hinka-me wakse luhyimpi?* What do you do that inflates it?}} Pronunciation: may be pronounced somewhat more like waakse (long first vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person singular objective independent pronoun). Social use: more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent use in Asc's time. ■ **wak=** *Pro* his/her/its {{Ex.: *huppeSte-k wak-urih*. His/Her hair is smoothed down. *emmenin wak-Tippese*. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. *semmoSte-k wak-makkuh*. Her husband has died. *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun). ■ **=was** *Pro* him/her/it {{Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese*. Therefore he/she gave him/her meat. *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him/her. *kan-was okse muune haras*. I gave him/her loose dirt long ago. *haysa-was tiyon*. They shot it. *ney'a-ka-was eTnempin*. Now I made him fall asleep (put him to sleep).}} Grammar: used for either male or female people or for things, used for

direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one) (3rd person singular object enclitic).

I...him/her/it ■ **=kas₂** *Pro* I...him/it/her {{Ex.:

hiwsen-kas haawa. I like to call him. *haran-kas pattihse*. I gave him chia. *hinwa-kas hayweykun?* When did I go to see him? *ruyma-kas*. I'm shaking him. *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}} Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

herb ■ **lumwimin** *N* herb, type of plant *Similar*: -min.

[Ar + Asc. guess]

type of herb/plant ■ **Tuskes** *N* type of herb/plant

Verb: **Tuske**. Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

bear herb ■ **puruuriS** *N*revers. bear herb,

coffee/pigeon berry *Verb*: **purSu**. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

gather bear herb ■ **purSu** *V*revers. gather bear

herb, gather coffee/pigeon berry {{Ex.: *purSuna makke*. We go to gather bear herb.}} *Noun*: **puruuriS**. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

an herb ■ **caasuna** *N* an herb, hay Meaning: Ar

thought it was hay, but Ascension says it has prickly points on the leaves when young and you have to cut them off, soak it, and throw away the liquid.

gather herb type ■ **Tuske** *V* gather plant type

{{Ex.: *Tuskena makke*. We go to gather (this type of) herb.}} *Noun*: **Tuskes**. Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister,

later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

here ■ nii *Adv* here {{Ex.: *amma makke nii*. We are eating here. *ekwe-me nii Tawra*. You don't live here. *makse niitum niipa*. We are teaching from here. *ni-k haTTahne*. Here he is hit.}} Pronunciation: also just as often pronounced as *niya*, also often as *nee*. (Other Pronunc.: **ni** before two consonants or a consonant and then the end of the word) ■ **pina** *Adv* here, there {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe*. Here comes the Padre. *pina iccon pinaatum*. That comes out of there. *pina roote Tippe*. There's a knife there. *pinaa-ka okse hinne*, *ekwe-ka kari'a*, *nii-ka okse hinne*. I used to go around there, not far, I used to go around here.}} *Similar: pinaa*; *Similar: tina₁*. Grammar: rarely appears with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb. Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further than *nii*, closer than *nuhu*, possibly near the person one is talking to, similar to *tina*. (Other Pronunc.: **pinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **tina₁** *Adv* here, there {{Ex.: *moT tina sinni?* Is the baby there? *piTTey tina!* Tie it there! *itmay tinaatum!* Get up from there! *hinka-me hiSse men tina coore'Sa rammay muruTtak?* What are you doing there alone in the dark? *tinaa-ka roote kan-TiT*. My destiny is here.}} *Similar: pina*. Meaning: probably an intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably close to the listener, unclear how it is different from *pina*. (Other Pronunc.: **tinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **yaa excl** here, here you go {{Ex.: *yaa hooyoy!* Here, take it! *yaayuT!* Here, you all!}} Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).

just be here ■ numa₁ (Borrowed from: no mas? possibly Spanish?) *V* just be here {{Ex.: *makse numa ricca*. We are just here talking.}} Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

(call to) come here ■ haayi 2 *V* (call to) come here {{Ex.: *haayiSte*. (She) has come here.}} Pronunciation: less common usage.

from here ■ niyaatum (Made from: **nii**, -tum) *Adv* from here Grammar: irregular form of *nii* plus -tum. ■ **tinatum** (Made from: **tina₁**, -tum) *Adv* from here

come here(!) ■ haayi 1 *Command* come here! {{Ex.: *haayi makam*, *kan-paplay!* Come here, my grandchildren! *haayiyuT!* / *haayi makam!* Come here! (more than one person) *haayi kannis-me*, *he'e*, *he'e!* You come here to me, yes, yes!}} Pronunciation: when used with -yuT to more than one person, could be pronounced either *haayiyuT* (regular form) or *haayiT* (irregular form). Grammar: common usage. Meaning: to someone nearby.

Here I am! ■ haa excl Here I am! Meaning: call in response to someone else's shout.

here you go ■ yaa excl here, here you go {{Ex.: *yaa hooyoy!* Here, take it! *yaayuT!* Here, you all!}} Grammar: can be used as inherent imperative verb (takes -yuT for plural), but otherwise as an exclamation (no -y for singular). Meaning: only said when handing something to someone (here you go, take it).

heron ■ aareh *N* great blue heron, heron {{Ex.: *aarehmak* great blue herons}}

great blue heron ■ aareh *N* great blue heron, heron {{Ex.: *aarehmak* great blue herons}}

hey! ■ mini excl hey! {{Ex.: *yeela*, *mini!* Hey, wait! *namtiy mini!* Hey, listen! *yeela minii-ka pesyo!* Hey, wait, I'm thinking!}} *Similar: ke*. Meaning: may have been used by older people speaking to younger people, less formal, for use by respected higher status or older people. (Other Pronunc.: **minii** before one consonant and another vowel)

hiccup ■ hikTe *V* hiccup {{Ex.: *hikTenin-ka*. I got the hiccups. *kan yete hikTe*. I will hiccup.}}

get the hiccups ■ hikTen (Made from: **hikTe**, -n₃) *V* get the hiccups (Other Pronunc.: **hikTeni** before another suffix)

hidden ■ lippahte (Made from: **lippa**, -Ste) *perf* hidden ■ **ruuhiSte** (Made from: **ruuhi**, -Ste) *perf* hidden Meaning: behind something.

become hidden ■ ruuhin (Made from: **ruuhi**, -kniS) *V* hide, become hidden Meaning: hide oneself behind something, but not actively, the person or thing

just becomes hidden. (Other Pronunc.: **ruuhini** before another suffix)

hide ■ ***mette** *V* hide {{Ex.: *mettenin por eshentak*. The flea hid in the blankets. *metteSte tooTe huumestak*. The deer is hidden in the haystack. *mettepu!* Hide yourself! *kan yete metten*. I will hide later.}} Grammar: appears only with -ksi, -Ste, -n(i), or -pu, usually used as 'to hide on one's own' (not to hide something), except as *mettepu* 'to hide oneself'. Meaning: to hide for ex. in grass, a haystack, or (for a flea) in blankets. ■ **ahca** *V* hide {{Ex.: *ahcan-me hinne wak*. You hide, he walks.}} Grammar: possibly only used with -n(i). [Tentative] ■ **arse 2** *V* conceal, hide {{Ex.: *arsey nuk!* Conceal it!}} Meaning: this meaning is somewhat unsure in the Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: **ares** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **cuspa** *V* hide {{Ex.: *cuspan-ak keetehtak*. He hid at the backrest.}} [Attested only once] ■ **hewLe** *V* hide {{Ex.: *moT tina sinni, tina hewLeSte rammay?* Is there a child there, hidden inside there?}} Pronunciation: Ascension thought it was *hewle*, but her family didn't use this word. Social use: either out of use by Ascension's time or a different dialect. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **hiliT** *N* hide, skin Meaning: of an animal. [Attested only once] ■ **kitpa** *V* hide {{Ex.: *kan-was kitpa, neppe sinnise*. I am hiding him, this child. *kitpahte piNi soomontak*. (It) might be hidden in a hole. *kan kitpapu*. I'm hiding (myself).}} ■ **kuha** *V* hide {{Ex.: *kuhaapu penyek*.}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu as *kuhaapu*, word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **kuhaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **lippa** *V* hide {{Ex.: *lippapun-ak; lippapuhte-k*. He hid himself; he is hidden (has hidden himself). *hanni-me lippan?* Where did you hide (it)? *lippapuy!* Hide (yourself)! *lippiat minmuy men-eshentak!* Hide me under your blanket!}} Similar: **tewo**. Grammar: means 'to hide something/someone' by itself. ■ **metten** (Made from: ***mette**, -n₃) *V* hide Grammar: to hide on one's own (not to hide something). (Other Pronunc.: **metteni** before another suffix) ■ **pattah** *N* skin, hide {{Ex.: *tammala pattah* mountain lion skin}} Meaning: includes both human skin on the body and the skin of

an animal (on the animal or its hide/leather). ■ **ruuhi** *V* hide {{Ex.: *ruuhiSte neppe*. This is hidden. *ruuhinin-ak*. He hid (behind something). *ruuhipuy!* Hide yourself behind something!}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), -pu, and possibly -mpi. Meaning: usually behind something. ■ **ruuhin** (Made from: **ruuhi**, -kniS) *V* hide, become hidden Meaning: hide oneself behind something, but not actively, the person or thing just becomes hidden. (Other Pronunc.: **ruuhini** before another suffix) ■ **tewo** *V* hide Similar: **lippa**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, rare word for *lippa* and others. [Attested only once] ■ **weeru** (Borrowed from: *cuero* Spanish) *N* leather, hide, pelt {{Ex.: *marachte neppe weeru*. This hide has fur. *yete kan-mes wara men-weeruse*. I will cut your leather. *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt is stiff.}} Verb: **werho**. ■ **wiLe** *V* hide {{Ex.: *hatte rammay wiLeSte?* Who has hid (something) inside?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: rare word for *lippa*, *kitpa*, etc.. [Ar only, very unsure]

remove the hide ■ **Suuhe** *V* skin, remove the hide {{Ex.: *kan-was Suuhe*. He skins it (for ex. a cow). *Suuhey nuk!* Skin it! *yetee-ka-mes Suuhe*. I will skin you later.}} Synonym: **helyen**. Meaning: usually of skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well.

cut hide into strips ■ **tiihi** *V* cut hide into strips {{Ex.: *tiihi-ka*. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.}} Similar: **tiihir**. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

hide behind ■ **wanta** *V* hide behind {{Ex.: *nahan-ak wantahte*. It is hidden there.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by *lippa*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hide behind foliage ■ **huupi** *V* hide behind foliage {{Ex.: *huupipun*. Someone hid himself behind foliage. *huupihite* hidden behind foliage}} Meaning: behind plants, trees, bushes, etc..

hide oneself ■ **lippapu** (Made from: **lippa**, -pu) *V* hide oneself Meaning: can translate in English as just 'hide' as in 'I hid,' but it is only for hiding oneself, not a thing. ■ **ruuhipu** (Made from: **ruuhi**, -pu) *V* hide oneself Meaning: actively hide oneself, behind something.

hide under something ■ **lihwa** *V* hide under something {{Ex.: *Temoh lihwahnis*. The arrow was hidden under something. *lihwahte-k*. It is hidden under something. *kan-was lihwa*. I hide it under something. *lihwapuy!* Hide yourself under something!}} Pronunciation: there might be a form *liiwakpu* instead of *lihwapu*, but it is less likely. Meaning: hide in the grass or branches, or nearby, usually under something.

hide-and-seek game ■ **huT** *N* hiding game *Verb*: **huuTi**. Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

hiding game ■ **huT** *N* hiding game *Verb*: **huuTi**. Meaning: probably both a game of hiding two objects and a game of hide-and-seek (hiding oneself).

high ■ **cieLe** *Adv* high Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may be a verb. Meaning: of voices or singing. [Attested only once]

get high on tobacco ■ **maTre** *Vrevers*. get high on tobacco, gather tobacco {{Ex.: *maTrey nuk!* Get him high on tobacco! *maTrempiy nuk!* Make him get high on tobacco! *kan maTrepu*. I get myself high on tobacco. *kan yete maTren*. I will get high on tobacco. *yete-ka maTrena*. I will go to gather tobacco. (not preferred way to say this).}} *Noun*: **maTTer**. Grammar: *maTre* alone can be used as 'make someone high', *maTrempi* is specifically to cause someone else to get high, and *maTren(i)* is to become high. Meaning: meaning of getting high is more common, meaning of gathering may not be typical.

sing the high part (turn) of a song ■ **cehle** *V* sing at the high part (turn) of a song {{Ex.: *cehle haysa saawen*. They sing the higher part.}} *Similar*: **cekle 1**. Cultural info.: refers to a part with higher tone in a traditional song, a turn in the song, that instructs the dancers to do something, may also have been used later to refer to just the higher voice in a song, possibly in singing European music.

stepping high ■ **hachaci** *Adv* stepping high {{Ex.: *moT-me hachaci hinne?* Are you walking high-steppingly?}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

get high ■ **selpe** *Vrevers*. get high, be mischievous, be half-crazy {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu-k aamane*. He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco. *selpeSmin* someone who is high on tobacco/a half-crazy person}} *Noun*: **seelep**. Meaning:

meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to *seelep* unclear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc..

be in a high place ■ **ceple** *V* be in high place, be up high {{Ex.: *histana nii ceple, kata ciles?* What is that here (that's) high up, like a bell?}}

Similar: **cekle 2**.

get high up (sun) ■ **Tuhyin** (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

be high ■ **awhe** *V* be high, be deep, be high up {{Ex.: *nuppi awhe*. That's high (up).}} ■ **hurca** (Borrowed from: borracho Spanish) *Vrevers*. be drunk, be high {{Ex.: *hurcan-ak yete*. He will get drunk. *hurcaSte-ka*. I'm drunk. *hurcaSmintak* in/to Hell (literally: at the place of the drunk ones) *heSSem'a haysa hurcan maTTerum*. They get high quickly from tobacco.}} *Noun*: **huraacu**. Meaning: on alcohol or tobacco.

get high up (the sun) ■ ***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

High East Sierra Mountains ■ **wappin yopohtak** (Compound composed of: ***wappin**, **yopok**, -tak₂) *Nplace* High East Sierra Mountains

high up (sun) ■ **TuhyiSte** (Inflected form of: ***Tuhyi**, -Ste) *perf* high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

high-voiced ■ **leeweTe** (Made partly from: -Te) *Adv* high-voiced {{Ex.: *haypire leeweTe*. Some are high (of the voice).}} *Opp.*: ***rinsi**.

hill ■ **paarani** *N* hill, mountain {{Ex.: *paarani kuutYiSmin* hill *Tammantak paaranitka* on the

other side of the hill *paaranitka haysa Tawra*. They live in the hills. *hiye makke, makke meheena paaranise*. We're going to take a trip, we go to see the hills.}} *Verb: para₂; Similar: huttYa*.

climb a hill ■ **para₂** *V* climb a hill {{Ex.: *para makke*. We climb a hill.}} *Noun: paarani*. [Attested only once]

Whiskey/Freedom Hill ■ **hwiskihil** (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) *Nplace* Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info.: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

hill people ■ **paaranitkawas** (Made from: **paarani**, **-tak₂**, **-was**) *Npersonal* Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

him ■ **nuk₁** *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *iccompiy nuk!* Take it out! *pistuy nuk!* Pinch him! *aayimiy nuk!* Remove it for someone! *kuwahne ekwena nuk*. It is said that there isn't any. *nuk wattimpihne*. It is carried.}} Grammar: almost always with a command verb, as object of the command ("verb him/her/it") (3rd person singular object of imperative), rarely without command, in those cases probably only 'it'. ■ **wakse** *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *kan yete hinnumpi wakse*. I will wake him/her up. *hinka-me wakse luhyimpi?* What do you do that inflates it?}} Pronunciation: may be pronounced somewhat more like waakse (long first vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female people and for things, equivalent to -was (3rd person singular objective independent pronoun). Social use: more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent use in Asc's time. ■ **=was** *Pro* him/her/it {{Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese*. Therefore he/she gave him/her meat. *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him/her. *kan-was okse muune haras*. I gave him/her loose dirt long ago. *haysa-was tiyon*. They shot it. *ney'a-ka-was eTnempin*. Now I made him fall asleep (put him to sleep).}} Grammar: used for either male or female people or for things, used for direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one) (3rd person

singular object enclitic).

you...him ■ **=mes₂** *Pro* you...him/her/it {{Ex.: *ekwe-mes hara hineeruse ney'a* Don't give him money now! *hinTis-mes hara?* What are you giving him/her? *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't (you) step on it!}} Pronunciation: shortened form of -me-was. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.

I...him/her/it ■ **=kas₂** *Pro* I...him/it/her {{Ex.: *hiwsen-kas haawa*. I like to call him. *haran-kas pattihse*. I gave him chia. *hinwa-kas hayweykun?* When did I go to see him? *ruyma-kas*. I'm shaking him. *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}} Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

hip ■ **tiiraS** *Nrevers*. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar: wakkas; Verb: tirSa*. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

his ■ **wak=** *Pro* his/her/its {{Ex.: *huppeSte-k wak-urih*. His/Her hair is smoothed down. *emmenin wak-Tippese*. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. *semmoSte-k wak-makkuh*. Her husband has died. *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun).

hit ■ **haTTa** *V* hit, strike, beat {{Ex.: *haTTapuy tayitmin!* Hit (beat) yourself eight times! *haTTay nuk!* Strike him! *kan-was haTTan*. I struck him. *haTTastap-ka*. I was hit with a stick. *hiimi haysa haTTamu*. They're always fighting each other.}} *Similar: notto*. Meaning: usually with a stick. ■ **nooto** *V* slap, hit, punch

{{Ex.: *nootoy nuk!* Hit him! *nootoyis!* Go hit (him)! *nootomu haysa*. They are hitting each other. *nootot kannise, kan Taares!* Hit me, I'm a man!}} *Similar: notto*. Meaning: repeatedly (must be more than one hit, otherwise it is 'notto'), usually or only on the mouth. ■ **notto** *V* slap, hit, punch {{Ex.: *kan-was notto*. I am hitting him (on the mouth). *nottos kannis wak-issusum*. He hit me with his hand. *nottoy nuk hintak!* Hit him in the face! *notton-ak oocotka*. He hit (someone) on the ear. *koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-kames*. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. *hittYe makke wattin, amSi makke ekwe nottohne!* Let's go so that we don't get slapped!}}

Similar: haTTa; *Similar: notto*. Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is *nooto*), somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth but can be around the ears, face, etc.. ■ **otSo** *V* hit, wound {{Ex.: *hiruhmin haywa-was otSon*. They all hit him. *kan-was yete otSo*. I will hit it (the mark). *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase*. When I don't hit the word (right). *hanni-k otSohnis?* Where is he hit?}} Grammar: sometimes seems to mean 'be wounded' instead. Meaning: hit a target, hit a specific spot when hunting something, hit in an abstract sense of 'get right', hit and wound. ■ **suYi** *V* strike, hit Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure, less common word for *haTTa*. [Attested only once]

hit over the head ■ **katSi** *V* hit over the head {{Ex.: *yete-ka-mes katSi*. I will hit you over the head. *katiSpun*. (Someone) hit himself over the head.}} *Similar: kaaciS*. Meaning: refers to a very violent act of attack, probably hitting around the head or neck, likely to the point of killing the other person, possibly also including choking. (Other Pronunc.: **katiS** before -pu or -mu)

hoarse

be hoarse ■ ***rinsi** *V* be deep, low, hoarse {{Ex.: *rinsiksi Taares koc haysa saawe*. The men sing low when they sing. *rinsiksi wak ricca*. He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is deep/hoarse). *haypire rinsiksi, haypire leeweTes*. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.}} *Opp.: leeweTe*. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe

speech. ■ **kehle** *V* be hoarse {{Ex.: *kehleSmin* hoarse person *kehlenin-ka*. I got hoarse.}} Grammar: may appear only with -n(i) (meaning become hoarse) or -Smin, but unsure. ■ **rinsiksi** (Made from: ***rinsi**, **-ksi**) *V* be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic. ■ **Sokle** *V* be hoarse {{Ex.: *Soklenin*. (Someone) got hoarse.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (meaning 'become hoarse'), or possibly with suffixes such as -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hog ■ **kooci** (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) *N* swine, pig, hog {{Ex.: *liikiy kooci, amSi makke amma tooTese!* Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! *paytana makke koocise*. We go to hunt pigs.}}

hog testicles ■ **cattYa₂** *N* hog testicles Meaning: may be a metaphoric word for the buckeye tree.

hogtie ■ **kuuTa** *V* hogtie {{Ex.: *kan-was kuuTa*. I hog-tie her (the cow).}} Meaning: probably of tying an animal around the middle. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hold ■ ***onse** *V* fondle, caress, hold {{Ex.: *onespu-ka neppe sinnise*. I hold and caress this child.}} Grammar: appears only with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: ***ones** before -pu or -mu) ■ **ammi 2** *V* hold, have {{Ex.: *ammisiy nuk!* Just hold it! *hemmen ammisi*. He still has it.}} ■ **onespu** (Made from: ***onse**, **-pu**) *V* fondle, caress, hold ■ **paTTi** *V* hold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka*. I was seized. *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Grab that bird! *ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse*. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne!* Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! *paTwiy nuk!* Let it go! *paTTi-ka kan-onespun*. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

hold hands ■ **pawli** *V* hold hands {{Ex.: *pawliy nuk!* Hold his/her hand! *pawilmu* to hold each others' hands}} *Similar: paklu*. Social use: the word was pakkulmu in Ar's time, pawli in Asc's time. (Other Pronunc.: **pawil** before -mu (and -pu if possible))

hold in one's arms ■ **tawla** *V* hold in arms {{Ex.: *tawlasu* to go to hold (something/a baby) in one's arms *hemec'a wak tawlasu*. She's just holding one thing (for ex. a baby) in her arms.}} Meaning: for ex. a baby. [Tentative]

hold palms out ■ **talTu** *V* hold palms out {{Ex.: *talTuy!* Hold your hands out palm upward!}} Meaning: to hold the hands out with the palms upward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hole ■ **cohol** *Nrevers*. hole {{Ex.: *tollon wak-cohol kan-kalsu*. My pants have a lot of holes. (Many are its holes, my pants.) *coholte-k wak-ooco*. Her ears have holes (are pierced). *hiTTew akkun coholtak*. The wind came in the holes. *tursiSte-k wak-cohoolum*. He's cold because of its holes. (in walls)}} *Similar: coho; Verb: cohlo; Similar: hocol*. Meaning: probably has a taboo meaning also associated with coho 'genitals'. (Other Pronunc.: **cohool** before a vowel in the word)

■ **huurani 2** *N* hole *Verb: hura*. Meaning: any hole in the ground, possibly like a hole an animal might live in, but unclear. ■ **issin** *Nrevers*. burrow, hole {{Ex.: *kutYeelu wak-rukka issintak*. The tarantula's home is in a burrow. *issinte-k*. He has a burrow.}} *Verb: isni*. Meaning: burrow/hole of an animal, not a general hole in an object. ■ **soomon** *N* hole, hollow of a tree or log {{Ex.: *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hollow. *kitpahte-k soomontak*. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}} Meaning: in a tree or log.

open hole ■ **ruutis** *Nrevers*. open hole [Ar + Asc. guess]

make holes ■ **Tullu** *V* make holes, perforate {{Ex.: *TulluSte kan-looya*. My pot has holes. *Tulluy!* Make holes (in it)! *Tullunin looya*. My pot got holes.}} Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

ear hole ■ **yatu** (Borrowed from: ahijado?? Spanish??) *N* ear hole Meaning: probably hole of a pierced ear, not the hole into the ear canal, but exact meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

swimming hole ■ **poosa** (Borrowed from: poza Spanish) *N* swimming hole [Attested only once]

watering hole ■ **hoyloy** *N* watering hole {{Ex.: *nuhu taprey hoyloytak* up there at the watering hole}} [Attested only once]

become a hole ■ **hoclo** *Vrevers*. a hole forms {{Ex.: *sii-was hoclompin, hoclonin*. Water made a hole form, a hole formed.}} *Similar: hocorsi; Noun: hocol*.

grave hole ■ **huurani 1** *N* grave {{Ex.: *pina huurani*. There is a grave.}} Meaning: grave for burying a human after death.

a hole forms ■ **hoclo** *Vrevers*. a hole forms {{Ex.: *sii-was hoclompin, hoclonin*. Water made a hole form, a hole formed.}} *Similar: hocorsi; Noun: hocol*.

be full of holes ■ **cohlo** *Vrevers*. be full of holes {{Ex.: *cohlonin*. It became full of holes. *cooholsi innutka*. It's full of holes in the road.}} *Noun: cohol*. (Other Pronunc.: **coohol** before -si?) ■ **cooholsi** (Made from: **cohlo**, -si) *V* be full of holes *Similar: coprore 1*.

have potholes ■ **hocorsi** *V* have potholes *Similar: hoclo*. [Attested only once]

be full of small holes ■ **coprore 1** *V* be full of small holes {{Ex.: *hinTis piina coprore?* What is that thing full of holes?}} *Similar: cooholsi*.

make squirrel hole ■ **isni** *Vrevers*. make squirrel hole, burrow *Noun: issin*. Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

holiday ■ **heste** (Borrowed from: fiesta Spanish) *N* holiday {{Ex.: *huuyin tawah heste* the holiday when work begins}} Meaning: may be used for a day in general, rather than a holiday. Social use: rare, may only have been used in Mission times. [Ar only, very unsure]

holiest ■ **santisima** (Borrowed from: santissima Spanish) *Npersonal* holiest {{Ex.: *neppe muruTse horpeywas, eTse hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristusse*. In the middle of this sleeping night, the holiest Maria gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} *Similar: santi*. Grammar: part of speech unsure (borrowed from an adjective in Spanish), used as part of Maria's name. [Attested only once]

holler ■ **riTTa** *V* shout, holler {{Ex.: *riTTa-k*. He shouts. *riTTay men!* You, shout!}} *Similar:* **ricca**.

Hollister ■ **kooTehtak** (Made from: ***kooTeh**, **-tak**)
Nplace Hollister Meaning: literally 'at the place of the gophersnakes'.

Hollister (name) ■ **hoolister** (Borrowed from: Hollister English) *Npersonal* Hollister (name)
Meaning: name of a rancher in the area. [Attested only once]

hollow ■ **hotpeSte** (Inflected form of: **hotpe**, **-Ste**)
perf hollow [Ar only, very unsure]

be hollow ■ **hotpe** *V* be hollow {{Ex.: *hotpeSte* hollow}} Meaning: possibly of a hollow tree, but unclear. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

hollow tree or log ■ **soomon** *N* hole, hollow of a tree or log {{Ex.: *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hollow. *kitpahte-k soomontak*. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}} Meaning: in a tree or log.

holly

gather holly berries ■ **toyno** (Borrowed from: toyon? Spanish) *V* gather holly berries {{Ex.: *toyno makke*. We're gathering holly berries.}}
Noun: **tYottYoni**. Cultural info.: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Social use: may be a borrowing from Spanish, unsure. Sci. name: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* OR *Photinia arbutifolia* Lindl, Jepson p. 508.

holly berry ■ **tYottYoni** *N* holly berry {{Ex.: *koc atSakniS rutaana-k tYottYonise*. when the girl goes to pick holly berries.}} *Verb:* **toyno**.
Cultural info.: processed these berries by roasting them over the fire in a tray and stirring by hand, so that they 'sweat' and lose steam, and then leave them wrapped in many layers of cloth for 2-3 days, which makes them sweet, and tasty, and changes the color to black, if left unwrapped they would get hard and not taste good, also could not be eaten raw. Pronunciation: unusual relationship between noun and verb. Meaning: also called Christmas berry. Sci. name: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* OR *Photinia arbutifolia* Lindl, Jepson p.

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holy

holy one ■ **santi** (Borrowed from: *santo* Spanish) *N*
holy one, saint {{Ex.: *wak-raakat mariya santi*. Her name is Holy Maria. *hiruhmin santukma Tarahtakwas* All the saints of heaven}}
Similar: **santisima**. Grammar: usage partly depends on usage of the Spanish word, may be *santu* when used as a noun.

Holy Spirit ■ **espiritu** (Borrowed from: *espiritu* Spanish) *N* spirit {{Ex.: *aaman-ka, diyos appa, diyos innis, diyos espiritu santo*. I believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.}} *native:* **nossow**. Cultural info.: used only in translating Catholic documents. Meaning: closest Mutsun word is *nossow*, but meaning is not the same.

holy weed plant ■ **pukuti** *N* holy weed plant
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called *yerba santa* in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly *Eriodictyon californicum* or other *Eriodictyon* species. [Attested only once]

home ■ **rukka**₁ *N* house, home {{Ex.: *hittYe makke rukkatka*. Let's go (in)to the house. *wareeriy men-rukka*. Sweep your house! *aSSahte rukka*. The house is different. *kan yete Taakan kan-rukkatka*. I'll come home./I'll arrive at my house.}} *Verb:* **rukka**₂ 1.

make ourselves at home ■ **rukka**₂ **mu**, **-ksi** (Made from: **rukka**₂, **-mu**, **-ksi**) *V* village, make ourselves at home Grammar: *Me* translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb '(we) make ourselves very much at home'.

make oneself at home ■ **rukka**₂ **s** (Made from: **rukka**₂, **-s**) *V* make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

homely ■ **ektseSte** (Inflected form of: **ektse**, **-Ste**)
*perf*ugly, homely

hominy ■ **nistemal** (Borrowed from: *nixtamal* Spanish) *N* hominy [Attested only once]

honeydew from reed ■ **TiTi** *N* honeydew from reed
Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

hook with horns ■ **ciri**₂ *V* hook with horns {{Ex.: *tooro kannis cirin*. The bull hooked me by the horns.}} *Noun:* **ciiri**; *Synonym:* **hicku**. (Other

Pronunc.: **cirii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **hicku** *V* hook with horns {{Ex.: *hickun-kas waaka*. The cow jabbed me with its horns. *hickuy nuk!* Hook it with your horns! (said to a cow)}} *Synonym*: **ciri**₂.

hope ■ **suuti** *V* wait, hope {{Ex.: *kaatYi kan suuti...* Thus, I hope...}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **yuuhi** *V* hope {{Ex.: *kan yuuhispu haywe diyoose*. I hope to see God.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hopefully ■ **atpet** *Adv* hopefully {{Ex.: *atpet-ka holle*. I hope I'll be able to.}} Meaning: may be related to *atpe*(si), but unsure.

horn ■ **ciiri** *N* horn {{Ex.: *pulkinin ciiri*. The bottom broke off the horn.}} *Verb*: **ciri**₂.

catch great horned owls ■ **humsi** *V* catch great horned owls {{Ex.: *humsina makke*. We go to catch great horned owls.}} *Noun*: **huumis**. Sci. name: *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin.

hook with horns ■ **ciri**₂ *V* hook with horns {{Ex.: *tooro kannis cirin*. The bull hooked me by the horns.}} *Noun*: **ciiri**; *Synonym*: **hicku**. (Other Pronunc.: **cirii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **hicku** *V* hook with horns {{Ex.: *hickun-kas waaka*. The cow jabbed me with its horns. *hickuy nuk!* Hook it with your horns! (said to a cow)}} *Synonym*: **ciri**₂.

hornet ■ **opnin** *N* hornet [Attested only once]

horse ■ **kawaayu** (Borrowed from: *caballo* Spanish) *N* horse {{Ex.: *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired out my horse. *men-kawaayu mes witin*. Your horse threw you. *hopee-ka kawaayuse*. I mount the horse.}}

female horse (mare) ■ **yeewa** (Borrowed from: *yegua* Spanish) *N* mare {{Ex.: *yeewa hiswin*. The mare gave birth.}}

horse-bean ■ **haawas** *Nrevers.* horse-bean *Verb*: **hawsa**₁.

horsehair rope ■ **kapresto** (Borrowed from: *cabresto* > *cabestro* Spanish) *N* horsehair rope *native*: **ruk**. Pronunciation: pronounced with a *v* in

kavresto, H noted it was not a *w*, closest Musun pronunciation would be *kapresto*. [Attested only once]

host ■ **umSe** *V* welcome, receive, host {{Ex.: *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest.

hot

be hot ■ **muSSi** *V* be hot, be warm, heat {{Ex.: *muSSi pire*. It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) *muSSimpit kannis!* Warm me up! *muSSin-ka*. I'm hot. *haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipuhthe-ka*. Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. *yeela-ka muSSispu*. Let me warm myself!}} *Similar*: **muuhi**. Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -*pu* or -*mpi*. ■ **muuhi** *V* be hot {{Ex.: *muuhin-me*. You are hot. *neppe piretka muuhin-ka*. I'm hot in this land (this place). *muuhi nii*. It's hot here.}} *Similar*: **muSSi**. Grammar: by itself it means the weather is hot, with -*n*(i) it means a person feels hot from the weather. ■ **muuhin** (Made from: **muuhi**, -*n*₃) *V* be hot Meaning: of people (feeling hot from weather). (Other Pronunc.: **muuhini** before another suffix) ■ **takka** *V* be hot/warm, burn {{Ex.: *takkan kan-koro*. My feet are burning. *takkanin-ka*. I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). *ekwe-me takkan!* Don't get burnt! *takkampiy-me issu!* Warm up your hands! *kan takkampin irekse*. I warmed/heated the rock. *yeela-ka takkan mesme*. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. *takkanin*. It got hot (the weather). *takka pire*. The land is hot (from the hot sun). *takka Tuuhis*. The day is hot. *takkaSte sakker*. The fat is hot. *takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k*. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs!}} Meaning: with *pire*, *Tuuhis*, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hot springs. ■ **terpe** *V* be hot/spicy/piquant {{Ex.: *terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak*.

Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. *terpeSte neppe cil*. This chile is hot/spicy. *terpenin-ka*. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). *men-maTter terpeSmin*. Your tobacco is piquant.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco. ■ **Talla** *V* be hot, sweat, lie in sun {{Ex.: *Tallan*. It's hot. (the weather) *Tallan-ka*. / *Talla-ka*. I'm hot. *koc yete Talla*? When will it be hot? *tollon makkese Tallan*. It's very hot to us. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I'm getting hotter. *Tallan-ka*. I'm sweating. *Tallanin-ak waksomsom*. His armpits sweated. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu*. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. *Tallahne yuukis*. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} **Noun: Taala**. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry.

red-hot ■ halsiSte (Inflected form of: *halsi, -Ste)
perf red-hot

get/become hot ■ takkan (Made from: takka, -n₃)
V get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt
Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on it's own, not of warming someone/something.
Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one's hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **takkani** before another suffix) ■ **Tallan** (Made from: Talla, -n₃) *V* get/become hot, sweat Meaning: possibly also 'to be hot,' but usually either to become hot, or to sweat. (Other Pronunc.: **Tallani** before a suffix)

make red-hot ■ halsimpi (Made from: *halsi, -mpi) *V* make red-hot

get/become red-hot ■ halsin (Made from: *halsi, -n₃) *V* get red-hot (Other Pronunc.: **halsini** before a suffix)

be (very) hot ■ temso *V* be (very) hot {{Ex.: *temson-ka*. / *kan temson*. I'm hot. *temso rammay*. It's hot indoors. *temso sottowtak*. It's very hot by the fire. *temson-ak sottowtak*.

He's hot (standing) by the fire. *temsonin*. It got hot.}} *Similar: temme*. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) of a person, or without -n(i) of the surrounding temperature in general ('it's hot').

be red-hot ■ *halsi *V* be red-hot {{Ex.: *kan halsimpi irekse*. I made the stone red-hot. *halsiSte* red-hot}} Grammar: appears with -mpi (make red-hot), -n(i) (get red rot), or -Ste (red-hot).

hot (spicy) thing ■ terpeSmin (Made from: terpe, -Smin) *N* hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing
Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

hot spring ■ takkaSmin-sii (Compound composed of: takka, sii, -Smin) *N* hot spring *Similar: uupi*. Meaning: can also have the literal meaning 'hot water,' but also used for hot springs.

house ■ rukka₁ *N* house, home {{Ex.: *hittYe makke rukkatka*. Let's go (in)to the house. *wareeriy men-rukka*. Sweep your house! *aSSahte rukka*. The house is different. *kan yete Taakan kan-rukkatka*. I'll come home./I'll arrive at my house.}} *Verb: rukka₂ 1*.

build a house ■ rukka₂ 2 *V* build a house {{Ex.: *kan rukkapu*. I'm building myself a house.}} Meaning: same as hiSSe rukka (which is more common).

how ■ hinkahte (Made from: hinka, -Ste) *Q* how be? {{Ex.: *hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum*? How would it be if it were written with this? *hinkahte-m*? How are you?}} Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from hinkasi 'how (do you) do (something)'.

how be ■ hinkahte (Made from: hinka, -Ste) *Q* how be? {{Ex.: *hinkahte-k koctukne-k ennehne neppesum*? How would it be if it were written with this? *hinkahte-m*? How are you?}} Meaning: 'how are you, how is someone,' different from hinkasi 'how (do you) do (something)'.

how many? ■ hinhan *Q* how much/many? {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran*? How much money did you give me? *hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate*? How many days have you been sick? *hinhan-ak parki*? How heavy is it? *hinhan-me hooyon*? How many did you take? *kan iTkan hinhane*? How much did I pay?}}

Grammar: object form *hinhane* is only rarely marked.

how much

how much? ■ **hinhan** *Q* how much/many? {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate?* How many days have you been sick? *hinhan-ak parki?* How heavy is it? *hinhan-me hooyon?* How many did you take? *kan iTkan hinhane?* How much did I pay?}} Grammar: object form *hinhane* is only rarely marked.

how? ■ **hinkasi** (Made from: **hinka**, -si_i) *Q* how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: *hinkasi-ka yete hiSse?* How will I do it? *hinkasi-me hiwsen piinase?* How do you want that? / What do you want that for? *yuu-me hinkasi taahe?* And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from *hinkahte* 'how are (you)'.

hug ■ **kapla** *V* hug, embrace {{Ex.: *kaplay nuk!* Hug him/her! *makse kappalmu.* We embrace each other. *ekwe-k apSe wak kaplahne.* She isn't embraced easily.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kappal** before -pu or -mu) ■ **tanta** *V* embrace, hug {{Ex.: *tantay nuk!* Hug him! *kan tanta neppe sinnise.* I'm hugging this child.}} Meaning: less common word for *kapla*.

hummingbird ■ **humuunya** *N*revers. hummingbird {{Ex.: *humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku.* The size of the hummingbird's egg is like (a grain of) wheat.}} *Verb: humyu; Similar: hummus; Similar: *hummu.*

catch hummingbirds ■ **humyu** *V*revers. catch hummingbirds {{Ex.: *humyuna makke.* We go to catch hummingbirds.}} *Noun: humuunya.*

hunch

walk with shoulders hunched ■ **cancare** *V* walk with shoulders hunched {{Ex.: *cancare wak hinne.* He walks around with his shoulders hunched.}} Meaning: meaning unclear.

sit hunched ■ **ciiku** *V* sit uncomfortably, hunched {{Ex.: *ciiku-ka.* I sit hunched over uncomfortably.}} Meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.

hunchback ■ **tupSuSmin** (Made from: ***tupSu**, -Smin) *N* hunchback, stooped over person

hunchbacked ■ **tupSuhte** (Inflected form of: ***tupSu**, -Ste) *perf* hunchbacked, stooped

be hunchbacked ■ ***tupSu** *V* be hunchbacked, be stooped {{Ex.: *okse sinniway, wak tupSunis.* Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people. ■ **cipolsi** *V* be hunchbacked [Attested only once] ■ **riccu** *V* be hunchbacked Meaning: this word very unsure. [Attested only once]

get/become hunchbacked ■ **tupSun** (Made from: ***tupSu**, -n₃) *V* get hunchbacked, become stooped

hung ■ **hikihte** (Made from: **hiki**, -Ste) *perf* hung, hanging

hunger ■ **suune** *N* hunger {{Ex.: *haTTinin wak suunesum.* He died of hunger.}} *Verb: *sunne.*

hungry ■ **sunneSte** (Inflected form of: ***sunne**, -Ste) *perf* hungry

be hungry ■ ***sunne** *V* be hungry {{Ex.: *sunneSte haysa koc haysa itma.* They're hungry when they get up. *sunneSte-ka.* I'm hungry. (I've gotten hungry already.) *sunnen-ka.* I'm hungry. *tollon-ka sunnen.* I'm really hungry.}} *Noun: suune; Synonym: iSa.* Grammar: probably only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. ■ **iSa** *V* be hungry {{Ex.: *haTTinse makam ama iSapu?* Are you all dying of hunger now?}} *Synonym: *sunne.* Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, replaced by *sunne*. [Tentative] ■ **sunnen** (Made from: ***sunne**, -n₃) *V* be hungry

hunt ■ **kasaari**₂ (Borrowed from: *cazar* Spanish) *V* hunt {{Ex.: *wattin-ka kasaarina.* I go to go hunting.}} *native: payta.* [Attested only once] ■ **payta** *V* hunt {{Ex.: *paytaSmin* hunter, hunters *paytasmak* hunter, hunters *paytana makse laalakse.* We go goose hunting. (go to hunt geese) *payta-ka.* I'm hunting. *paytamit kannis.* Hunt for me!}} *Similar: Suuto; loanword: kasaari*₂. ■ **Suuto** *V* hunt {{Ex.: *Suutona haysa.* They go hunting.}} *Similar: payta.* Social use: less common word for *payta*.

bird-hunting blind ■ **uumit** *N* bird-hunting blind {{Ex.: *uumit attehne kulyan*. A bird-hunting blind, (where) a red-winged blackbird is watched for.}} Meaning: from which to hunt for birds. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get larks ■ **ciiritmi** *V* get larks {{Ex.: *ciiritmina-ka*. I go to get larks.}} *Noun*: **ciiritmin**.

hunt bears ■ **orse** *Vrevers*. hunt bears {{Ex.: *kan orsena*. I go to hunt bears. (I go bear-hunting.)}} *Noun*: **ores**.

hunt deer ■ **onnomi** *V* hunt deer {{Ex.: *onnomina-k kariy*. He's going outside to hunt deer.}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hunt geese ■ **lalka** *Vrevers*. hunt geese {{Ex.: *lalkamit kannis!* Bring me geese! (Hunt geese for me!) *lalkana makke*. We go goose-hunting.}} *Noun*: **laalak**. Cultural info.: they hunted for geese using a lasso and bones.

hunt jackrabbits ■ **ceyse** *Vrevers*. hunt jackrabbits {{Ex.: *ceysena makke*. We go to hunt jackrabbits.}} *Noun*: **ceeyes**. Meaning: probably black-tailed jackrabbits.

hunt small squirrels ■ **cicki** *Vrevers*. hunt small squirrels {{Ex.: *cickina makke*. We go to hunt small squirrels.}} *Noun*: ***cicik**.

hunter ■ **paytasmak** (Made from: **payta**, **-smak**) *N* hunter, hunters Meaning: means either one person who hunts often, or more than one hunter. ■ **paytaSmin** (Made from: **payta**, **-Smin**) *N* hunter Grammar: usually one hunter, can be used for more than one, plural must be paytasmak, cannot say paytamak.

hunters ■ **paytasmak** (Made from: **payta**, **-smak**) *N* hunter, hunters Meaning: means either one person who hunts often, or more than one hunter.

huristak Rancheria ■ **huristak** (Made from: ***huris**, **-tak**) *Nplace* huristak Rancheria

hurry ■ **huysi**, **1** *V* hurry {{Ex.: *huysi-ka*. I am in a hurry. *huysi-me taahe*. You are in a hurry to ask. *huysi-ka hiSse ammane*. I hurry to make the food.}}

be in a hurry ■ **huysi**, **1** *V* hurry {{Ex.: *huysi-ka*. I am in a hurry. *huysi-me taahe*. You are in a hurry to ask. *huysi-ka hiSse ammane*. I hurry to make the food.}}

hurt ■ ***koco 2** *V* hurt, injure {{Ex.: *kan-was kocwempi*. I make him hurt (someone). *ekwe-ka hiwsen*, *ussi kannis kocoopu*. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. *men kannis tollon kocoopun*. You injured me a lot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) ■ **amsi** *Vrevers*. hurt, injure, endanger {{Ex.: *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him. *amsiSte-k*. He is hurt. *amsinin seppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Noun*: **ammis**. ■ **cosso** *V* hurt, burn with pain {{Ex.: *cosso kannis*. It hurts me (burning pain). *cosso-ka hay*. My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis*. My wound still hurts me.}} Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth. ■ **kaayi** *V* ache, hurt, be spicy {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-kames akka*. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *kaayi kan-moohel*. My head aches./I have a headache. *kaayi kannis kaaras*. / *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar hurts (me). *kaayi neppe maTter*. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. *kaayi kan-cappal*. / *cappaltak-kas kaayi*. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. *kaayi-k-was*. It hurts him. *kannis kaayinin*. It hurt me. *hanni-mes kaayi?* Where does it hurt you? *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTter*. That tobacco is very spicy. *haprepuy kaayise!* Shake off your pain!}} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt). ■ **kocoopu 2** (Made from: ***koco**, **-pu**) *V* hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'. ■ **kocwe** (Made from: ***koco**, **-w-**) *V* hurt, injure Grammar: being derived from koco and -w- is not completely sure, but likely. Meaning: probably involves hurting others, hurting outward from oneself, relatively strong negative word, does not seem to have a meaning about teasing like kocoopu does.

stop hurting ■ ***Tattu** *V* stop hurting {{Ex.: *Tattunin*. It stopped hurting.}} Grammar: probably only be used with -n(i) to mean the change from hurting to not hurting. ■ **Tattun** (Made from: ***Tattu**, -n₃) *V* stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: **Tattuni** before a suffix)

throat hurts ■ **turtu** *V* have a sore throat {{Ex.: *koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway makke turtunin*. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. *turtu kan-horkos*. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

hurt in the penis ■ **oTpe** *V* hurt in the penis {{Ex.: *ussi men calan sottowe oTpen-me*. Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.}}

hurt the testicles ■ **sokre** *V* hurt the testicles {{Ex.: *sokrenin-ka*. I hurt my balls.}} Meaning: for ex. if a man sits down wrong and bumps the testicles. [Attested only once]

husband ■ **makkuh** *Nrevers*. husband {{Ex.: *kan-makkuh rootes* my late husband (My husband existed.) *semmonin wak-makkuh*. Her husband died. *makkuhmin-ak*. She is someone with a husband. *kan makkuhte*. I have a husband. *makkuhmak* husbands}} *Verb*: **makhu**.

person having a husband ■ **makkuhmin** (Made from: **makkuh**, -min) *N* person having a husband *Opp.*: **aTi-makkuhmin**.

take a husband ■ **urhe** *Vrevers*. take a wife/husband *Noun*: **ureh**. [Attested only once]

without husband (widow) ■ **aTi-makkuhmin** (Compound composed of: **aTi**, **makkuh**) *N* widow *Similar*: **wikie**; *Opp.*: **makkuhmin**. [Attested only once]

Huumuntwas Tribe/people ■ **huumuntwas** (Inflected form of: **huumun**, -tak₂, -was) *Npersonal* Huumuntwas Tribe/people *Similar*: **-was**. Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

I i

I ■ **kan** *Pro I* {{Ex.: *kan-mes aha*. I am going to comb your hair. *kan-was suuka*. I am meeting up with him. *kan mokkonin miSontak*. I was born at the mission. *kan ya wattin aNNis piretka*. I too will go to the other world. (I will also die.) *kan culu*. I'm jumping. *piNi kan-was hara*. Maybe I'll give it.}} *Similar*: **=ka**. Grammar: 1st person sg. subject, full-word form of -ka, usually first word of the sentence or clause in Asc.'s time, more variable in Ar's time. ■ **=ka** *Pro I* {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hinsu*. I don't know. *huynina-ka*. I'm going fishing. *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit*. I broke one of my teeth. *amSi-ka haywena kan-aanane*. So I (can) go see my mother. *yeela-ka wilki!* Let me unfold it! *yetee-ka hinwi*. I'll remember. *parki men, koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you on a swing. *koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes*. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. *neppe piretka*

muuhin-ka. In this land, I am lost. *neppese tollon-ka hiwsen*. I want lots of this.}} *Similar*: **kan**. Pronunciation: counts as part of the word for lengthening preceding vowel, as in 'yetee-ka,' written with hyphen before it separating it from the word it attaches to. Grammar: attaches to any type of word, adds the word 'I' (1st person sg. subj.) to the sentence, almost always attaches to the first word of the sentence or the first word of its clause (in complex sentence), but occasionally attaches to the verb even if the verb is not first, or rarely to some other word.

if I were to ■ **kat** (Made from: **kan**, -t₂) *Adv* if I were to Grammar: subjunctive (if I were to, I might, if I do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

I...him/her/it ■ **=kas₂** *Pro I*...him/it/her {{Ex.: *hiwsen-kas haawa*. I like to call him. *haran-kas pattihse*. I gave him chia. *hinwa-kas hayweykun?* When did I go to see him?

ruyma-kas. I'm shaking him. *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.}} Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

ice ■ **isil** *Nrevers*. ice *Verb*: **isli**.

icy

be icy/freezing cold ■ **paaci** *V* be icy/freezing cold

{{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North wind is icy cold. *paacinin-ka*. I was freezing cold.}}

Grammar: by itself: of weather being cold, with -n(i): of a person feeling cold.

if ■ **-t₂** *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Adv*) if it were, if only, if, might {{Ex.: *kat hara*. Were I to give, that I give. *yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa*. Even if you don't believe me already. *met hara*. Were you to give, that you give.}} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making *kat*, *met*, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words *kat*, *met*, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **imatkun** (Made partly from: =**tukne**) *Adv* if {{Ex.: *imatkun hinsu*, *monsemitkun-ka-mes*. If I knew, I would tell you.}} *Synonym*: **koc**. Grammar: unknown what the first part of this word means. Meaning: only means 'if,' as in 'if it were true, but it's not' (contrary to fact), whereas *koc* means both 'when' and 'if' (something that might be true later). Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. ■ **koc** *conj* when, if {{Ex.: *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. *koc-ak malan*. When it gets wet. *koc layTaSte*, *terey nuk!* If it's long, cut it!}} *Synonym*: **imatkun**. Grammar: typical word for both 'when' and 'if'.

just as if ■ **esse₁** *Adv* just as if {{Ex.: *ekwe esse atten*. Just as if it didn't break.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

if I were to ■ **kat** (Made from: **kan**, -t₂) *Adv* if I were to Grammar: subjunctive (if I were to, I might, if I do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

if it were ■ **-t₂** *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Adv*) if it were, if only, if, might {{Ex.: *kat hara*. Were I to give, that I give. *yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa*. Even if you don't believe me already. *met hara*. Were you to give, that you give.}} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making *kat*, *met*, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words *kat*, *met*, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

if only ■ **-t₂** *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Adv*) if it were, if only, if, might {{Ex.: *kat hara*. Were I to give, that I give. *yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa*. Even if you don't believe me already. *met hara*. Were you to give, that you give.}} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making *kat*, *met*, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words *kat*, *met*, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **=tukne** *Adv* would, if only {{Ex.: *koctukne men halsaSmin*, *kantukne-mes taathe*. If you were a liar, I would question you. *oksetkun kan-was akkan*. I would have left him behind much earlier. *moTtukne-ka-mes piinase kannna?* How could I refuse it to you? *muySintukne-ka-mes*. If I liked you... *hinkayitkun-me-was?* What would you say to him?}} Grammar: add to an adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc.: =**tkun** after a vowel)

if that one were to ■ **nuniSSat** (Made from:

nuniSSa, -t₂) *Adv* if that one were to Grammar: subjunctive (if that one were to, that one might, if that one does). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

if we were to ■ **makket** (Made from: **makke₁**, -t₂)

Adv if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably

rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■

makset (Made from: **makse**₁, -t₂) *Adv* if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

if you were to ■ **met** (Made from: **men**, -t₂) *Adv* if you were to Grammar: subjunctive (if you were to, you might, if you do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

ignorant

be ignorant of ■ **menSe** *V* be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest {{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about}} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

ignore ■ **hawni** *V* ignore Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

illness ■ **iina** 1 *N* disease, sickness {{Ex.: *iinate-ka*. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) *ekwe*, *ekwe-k iinate*, *miSte-k*. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). *iinate-k paaTare*. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) *iinate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.)}} *Verb*: ***inha**.

recover from a serious illness ■ ***ahsi**₂ *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin*. He/She recovered from a serious illness. *kan yete ahsin*. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ **ahsin** (Made from: ***ahsi**₂, -n₃) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix)

suck out an illness ■ **huska** *V* suck out an illness {{Ex.: *huska-ka*. I suck out an illness. *huskaSmin* healer *utenmak husakpu*. Doctors suck out the illness (from oneself).}} Meaning: a traditional medical practice. (Other Pronunc.: **husak** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

illuminate ■ **huya** *V* illuminate, light {{Ex.: *huya-ka kan-sottowe*. I light my fire. *huyay nuk!* Light/illuminate it! *kan meheesi huyase*. I see the light. *huttey amSi-me huyan!* Stoke the fire so that you will light up (be illuminated). *huyay!* Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) *huyay weela!* Light the candle!}} Meaning: can be used to mean 'to turn on a lamp' May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure. ■ **wirke** *V* illuminate, light up {{Ex.: *wirkey!* Light (it) with a firebrand!}} Meaning: with a firebrand.

imitate ■ **osse** *V* copy, imitate {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete osse*. I will imitate you.}}

impose oneself ■ **amyu** 1 *V* impose oneself {{Ex.: *kan amuypu*. I am imposing myself. *amyuSte-k eTTen kariy* He imposed himself and slept outside.}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuy** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

in ■ **-tak**₁ *Suff. (N)* at, in, to, on {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest *waate-ka irektaktum*. I'm coming from the rock. *innate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper. *kan wattin kan-rukkatka*. I'm going to my house/going home.}} *Similar*: **kawetYka**. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel)

bring in ■ **akkumpi** (Made from: **akku**, -mpi) *V* make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

go in ■ **akku** *V* enter, go in {{Ex.: *moT-me akkuSte?* Have you gone in? *akkuy kan-rukkatka!* Enter my house! *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum*. You come in again with your cane. *akkumpiy-me issu wolsatka*. Put your hand in the bag! *nuhu*, *numan akku hismen*. There, where the sun goes in (sets). *akkun-ak kan-tooTetka*. It entered my flesh (of chiggers). *kalletka akkun yu-k luppupun*. He entered into the sea and ducked his head under. *akkumpi-ka-mes hemec'a rukkataka*. I make you go into one house. *akkumpiy*

tappur rammay! Put the (fire)wood inside!
akkunuy kannis! Position yourself to enter
 me! (sexual)}} *Similar: hemko, hotpo.* Grammar:
 can be used with or without -n(i) with same
 meaning, with -mpi means to bring in or
 make go in. Meaning: used of entering places
 (houses, etc.), of the sun setting or possibly rising, of
 bringing laundry etc. in, of a chigger entering one's
 flesh, and of sexually entering another's body.

in another place ■ **haahetka** (Made from: **haahe**,
 -**tak**) *Adv* apart, in another place {{Ex.: *haahetka*
roote. S/he is somewhere else. *haahetka kan*
eTTen. I sleep in another place.}} *Similar:*

in order that ■ **amu** *conj* so that, in order that {{Ex.:
hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun What did you
 do to make your molars ache? *moT-me*
paayeSte, *amuu-me muusiSte*? Are you
 pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}}
 (Other Pronunc.: **amuu** before a single consonant and
 then a vowel in the word)

in order to ■ **amSi** *conj* so that, in order to {{Ex.:
amSi yulke, *yuu-ka puuTe*. So that (the fire)
 burns, I am blowing (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey*
amSi yulke sottow! Blow well so that the fire
 will burn! *hiwvoy nuk*, *amSi-k ekwe tollon*
ricca! Scold him, so he won't talk a lot!
hanni-ka yete hooyo hineeruse, *amSi-ka*
huupu? Where will I get money, so that I (can)
 buy?}}

in the evening ■ **uuyakse** (Inflected form of: **uyak**,
 -**se**) *N* in the evening Grammar: not sure that the suffix
 is -se (obj.), but it seems likely that -se is used to
 indicate 'in the (time)'.

in the midst of ■ **loopohte** (Inflected form of:
 ***loopo**, -**Ste**) *perf* in between, among, in the midst of
incinerated ■ **yookoSte** (Inflected form of: **yooko**,
 -**Ste**) *perf* has become ash, incinerated Meaning:
 completely burned up and turned into ash.

increase ■ ***harke** *V* increase {{Ex.: *harkenin por*
kan-tokkohtak. The fleas have increased in my
 bed.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) (same
 meaning). ■ ***uhSi** *V* increase {{Ex.: *niSSasum-*
me uhSimpi men-hiSSene. You're increasing
 your work by this. *uhSimpin-me*. You
 increased (gained weight). *waatena*
uhSiniykun peso. The money comes to have

increased.}} *Similar: hawhi.* Grammar: may only
 appear with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ **harken** (Made from:
 ***harke**, -**n**) *V* increase *Similar: hawhi.* (Other
 Pronunc.: **harkeni** before a suffix) ■ **hawhi** *V*
 increase *Similar: harken; Similar: *uhSi.* [Attested
 only once] ■ **uhSimpi** (Made from: ***uhSi**, -**mpi**) *V*
 increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something,
 or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself,
 possibly with -pu). ■ **uhSin** (Made from: ***uhSi**, -**n**)
V increase Grammar: something increases on its own.

indeed ■ **aamane** *Adv* truly, really, indeed, certainly,
 definitely {{Ex.: *hasli-ka amane*. I am really
 afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo,
 mostly out of usage by Ascension's time..

index finger ■ **Tukalas** *N* index finger Pronunciation:
 pronunciation not typical for Mutsun, very unsure.
 [Attested only once]

Indian ■ **umaaya** *N* compatriot, fellow Indian, Indian
 {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin*. The
 PahSins, who are our compatriots. *kan-*
umaayakma my compatriots}} *Similar: oneeya.*
 Meaning: meaning of a familiar, friendly person from a
 nearby tribe extended to mean 'Indians' as opposed to
 Europeans.

Indian (not Mutsun) ■ **yakSun** *N* Tulareño (Yokuts)
 people, Indian {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis*
hoowose. The Tulareños brought sweet
 potatoes (possibly seeds). *yakSun Sotyohte*.
 The Tulareños have their hair tied up in
 ponytails. *yakSuSikma waate*. The Tulareños
 are coming.}} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt
 Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of
 Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a
 general term for various Indian tribes (probably except
 Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other
 Pronunc.: **yakSuSi** before plural suffix -kma)

Indian person ■ **indio** (Borrowed from: **indio**
 Spanish) *N* Indian person [Attested only once]

inflate ■ **luhyi** *V* blow up, inflate {{Ex.: *kan*
luhyimpi. I blow something up (make it
 inflate). *luhyinin*. (It) inflated.}} Grammar:
 probably only appears with -n(i) meaning 'it inflates' or
 -mpi meaning 'someone inflates it'.

inform ■ **kawka** *V* tell, inform {{Ex.: *kan kawka*. I
 tell. *kawakpu* to tell}} *Similar: kuwa.* (Other
 Pronunc.: **kawak** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

inherent reflexive ■ **-n₃** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) inher. refl.

{{Ex.: *yete-k malan*. He will get wet later. *sawren-ka*. I'm getting fat. *haysa aknin*. They are thirsty. *yete kan hinnun*. I will wake up. *yeela-k waaten!* Let him come! *neppe tollon-ka hiwsen*. I want lots of this. *hummen-ak*. It collects/piles up. *innanin kan-torow*. My soaproot fell. *eTTeniy!* Go to bed!}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes an intransitive verb (meaning that the action just happens on its own, someone doesn't do it to something), or add to end of verbs that indicate motion (go/come/walk), or add to a verb to make a verb meaning 'get/become', some verbs can only be used with -n(i), some can only be used with one of -n(i), -mpi, or -Ste and change meaning depending which one is used. (Other Pronunc.: **-ni** when followed by another suffix)

injure ■ ***koco 2** *V* hurt, injure {{Ex.: *kan-was kocwempi*. I make him hurt (someone). *ekwe-ka hiwsen*, *ussi kannis kocoopu*. I don't want to because (I'll) hurt myself. *men kannis tollon kocoopun*. You injured me a lot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) ■ **amsi** *V*revers. hurt, injure, endanger {{Ex.: *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him. *amsiSte-k*. He is hurt. *amsinin sepppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} *Noun*: **ammis**. ■ **kocoopu 2** (Made from: ***koco**, **-pu**) *V* hurt, injure, damage Meaning: can mean 'hurt oneself' using -pu, but also seems to mean 'hurt someone (else)'. ■ **kocwe** (Made from: ***koco**, **-w-**) *V* hurt, injure Grammar: being derived from *koco* and -w- is not completely sure, but likely. Meaning: probably involves hurting others, hurting outward from oneself, relatively strong negative word, does not seem to have a meaning about teasing like *kocoopu* does.

injury ■ **ammis** *N*revers. injury, wound {{Ex.: *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis*. My injury still hurts me.}} *Verb*: **amsi**.

in-law

mother-in-law ■ **uhnin** *N* mother-in-law {{Ex.: *kan-uhnin* my mother-in-law}} *Similar*: **uhhi**. Grammar: probably derived from *uhhi* historically.

father/mother-in-law ■ **uhhi** *N* father-in-law, mother-in-law {{Ex.: *kan-uhhi* my mother/father-in-law}} *Similar*: **uhnin**. Meaning:

for both male and female relative.

sister/daughter-in-law ■ **TeTmin** *N* sister-in-law, daughter-in-law {{Ex.: *haayi TeTmin!* Come here, sister/daughter-in-law!}}

insect sting ■ **seenena** *N* insect sting {{Ex.: *wak-seenena* its sting}} *Verb*: **senne**. Meaning: of a wasp or other insect.

insert ■ **Tiki** *V* put in, insert {{Ex.: *Tikiy wolsatka!* Put it in the bag! *Tikiipu* to put oneself into (something)}} (Other Pronunc.: **Tikii** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

inside ■ **rammay₁** *Adv* inside, within {{Ex.: *makse Tawraykun rammay rukkatka*. We went to stay inside the house. *wak-poloc rammay*. His belly-button is inside (is an innie). *rammay murTu*. It's dark inside. *akkumpiy tappur rammay!* Put the wood inside! *mumyule makkese rammay oocotka*. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Grammar: the noun that something is inside can be specified with -tka, or not mentioned.

turn inside out ■ **etko** *V* turn over/inside out/upside-down {{Ex.: *kan eetokpu tokkohtak*. I'm turning over on my mat. *etkoy!* Turn it inside out! / Turn it over! *etkohte* inside-out / turned over}} Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself in bed), inside-out (for ex. a shirt), backwards, upside-down, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **eetok** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **welko** *V* swell up, turn inside out {{Ex.: *welkohne haale*. The cattails are swollen up. *welkoy men-hin*. Turn your eyelids inside out!}} Meaning: swell up of rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for eyelids.

inside out ■ **etkohte** (Inflected form of: **etko**, **-Ste**) *perf* backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

instead ■ **enohek** *Adv* but, rather, instead {{Ex.: *ekwe waksaSte diyos, enohek harwati*. God is not stingy, rather he is generous.}} [Attested only once]

insult ■ **atte₁** *V* insult {{Ex.: *attetit!* Keep insulting me!}} [Attested only once]

intelligible

be intelligible ■ **namtimi** (Made from: **namti**, **-mi**)
V be understandable, be intelligible Meaning: literally
 'to understand/hear for someone'.

interfere ■ **olTo** *V* meddle, not mind own business
 {{Ex.: *olToSminse-me?* Are you a
 busybody?}}

internet ■ **anSa-ennes** (New word made from: **anSa**,
enne, **-s₁**) *N* internet, email

intestines ■ **riiTok** *N* intestines, guts {{Ex.: *tooTe*
riiTok deer intestines *ricca kan-riiTok*. My
 stomach is growling (my intestines are
 talking). *iccompin-ak wak-riiTokse*. He took
 it's intestines out.}} Meaning: general, of any
 animal, including humans.

clean the intestines ■ ***piiti₂** *V* clean the
 stomach/intestines {{Ex.: *kan-was piitipu*. I'm
 cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.}}
Noun: **piiti₁**. Grammar: probably appears only
 with **-pu**, but does not refer to cleaning one's
 own intestines, only refers to cleaning those
 of an animal, even when used with **-pu**.
 Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during
 butchering). ■ **piitipu** (Made from: ***piiti₂**, **-pu**) *V*
 clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of **-pu** is
 not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's
 own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an
 animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to
 remove the excrement from the stomach and
 intestines.

invite ■ **hummiti** (Made from: **hummi**, **-ti₂**) *V* treat,
 invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep
 giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat
 someone to something, offer something to someone'. ■
uypa *V* invite {{Ex.: *ekwe-me-kas uypati*. You
 never invite me. *ekwe-ka-mes ar uypas*. I
 haven't invited you yet. *uypay nuk!* Invite
 him!}} Meaning: also includes inviting someone to
 have some of your food (offering it).

iron ■ **eccer** *N* iron {{Ex.: *halawe irek koc*
halsimpihne eccer. The stone strikes sparks
 when the iron is made to get red-hot.}} ■
heeru (Borrowed from: *hierro* Spanish) *N* iron
 Meaning: the metal substance.

irritable person ■ **wayispaN** (Made from: ***waysi**,
-paN) *N* offended/irritable person Meaning: of
 someone who is offended often or easily.

irritate ■ **mumli** *V* annoy, irritate {{Ex.: *mumlihne*
haysa tummuksum. They were irritated by the
 taro potato. *mumlihte* annoyed}} Meaning: may
 be irritate in the medical sense (something irritates the
 skin for example), but may also have a more general
 meaning of a person annoying someone. [Ar + Asc.
 guess] ■ **yattYa** *V* bother, irritate {{Ex.: *ekwe*
makam kannis yattYa! Don't you all bother
 me! *yattYa-ka-was*. I'm irritating him.}}
 Meaning: includes bothering someone enough to make
 them angry (anger someone), but probably mild anger,
 like irritation.

be irritated ■ **wihya** *V* be irritated/bothered/annoyed
 {{Ex.: *hinTise-me kannis wihyampi?* Why are
 you bothering me? *wihyanin-ak*. He was/got
 irritated.}} Grammar: with **-n(i)** means be/get
 irritated, with **-mpi** means irritate someone
 else.

islay ■ **pokker** *N*revers. wild cherry, islay *Verb*:
pokre. Cultural info.: people may have eaten them for
 the nut inside, rather than the fruit, when cooked it
 tastes like cooked beans, and people may have
 overeaten of this and gotten sick. Meaning: fruit about
 5/8 inch diameter, wild cherry or hollyleaf cherry. Sci.
 name: *Prunus ilicifolia* Walp. Jepson, p. 506.

it ■ **nuk₁** *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *iccompiy nuk!*
 Take it out! *pistuy nuk!* Pinch him! *aayimiy*
nuk! Remove it for someone! *kuwahne*
ekwena nuk. It is said that there isn't any. *nuk*
wattimpihne. It is carried.}} Grammar: almost
 always with a command verb, as object of the
 command ("verb him/her/it!") (3rd person singular
 object of imperative), rarely without command, in those
 cases probably only 'it'. ■ **wak** *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.:
roroSpu wak. He/She is amusing him/herself.
wak huuyin. He/she started. *hinwa wak*
hiswin? When did she give birth? *wak allenin*.
 It broke.}} Grammar: independent word equivalent
 to **-ak**, can be used for male or female people or for
 things (3rd person singular subjective independent
 pronoun). ■ **wakse** *Pro* him, her, it {{Ex.: *kan*
yete hinnumpi wakse. I will wake him/her up.
hinka-me wakse luhyimpi? What do you do
 that inflates it?}} Pronunciation: may be
 pronounced somewhat more like *waakse* (long first
 vowel). Grammar: used for both male and female
 people and for things, equivalent to **-was** (3rd person
 singular objective independent pronoun). Social use:
 more common in Ar's time, dropping out of frequent

use in Asc's time. ■ **=ak** *Pro* he/she/it { {Ex.: *rinTanin-ak*. He got skinny. *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child piggyback. *coore'Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkuh*, *yu-k coore'Sa Tawra*. Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. *wak neppe miSmin*, *miSmin-ak aNNis*. It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.} } Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: **=k** after a vowel) ■ **=was** *Pro* him/her/it { {Ex.: *piinaway wak-was haran tooTese*. Therefore he/she gave him/her meat. *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him/her. *kan-was okse muune haras*. I gave him/her loose dirt long ago. *haysa-was tiyon*. They shot it. *ney'a-ka-was eTnempin*. Now I made him fall asleep (put him to sleep).} } Grammar: used for either male or female people or for things, used for direct or indirect object, attaches usually to first word of sentence or clause (after subject clitic if there is one) (3rd person singular object enclitic).

I...him/her/it ■ **=kas₂** *Pro* I...him/it/her { {Ex.: *hiwsen-kas haawa*. I like to call him. *haran-kas pattihse*. I gave him chia. *hinwa-kas hayweykun?* When did I go to see him? *ruyma-kas*. I'm shaking him. *aTyempi-kas*. I'm changing it.} } Pronunciation: -ka-was fused together. Grammar: combined 1st person sg. subject and 3rd person sg. object clitic, attaches to end of word, usually first word of sentence or clause, 3rd person part can be direct or indirect object.

you...it ■ **=mes₂** *Pro* you...him/her/it { {Ex.: *ekwe-mes hara hineeruse ney'a* Don't give him money now! *hinTis-mes hara?* What are you giving him/her? *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't (you) step on it!} } Pronunciation: shortened form of -me-was. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who

you do it to) in the same sentence.

it is said ■ **nuk₂** *V* it is said { {Ex.: *miSte nuk-me*. It is said that you are good. *hackuSmin nuk-me*. It is said that you are a thief. *kariy nuk-ak eeTe*. It is said that he sleeps outside.} }

Grammar: usually followed by the pronoun about whom something is said. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used by Ascension's time.

it is said that ■ **eSSerse** *Adv* it is said that { {Ex.: *eSSerse-me-was hayweykun*. It is said that you went to see him.} }

it...her ■ **was** *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it { {Ex.: *was humrin*. He baptized him.} } Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

it...him ■ **was** *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it { {Ex.: *was humrin*. He baptized him.} } Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

it...it ■ **was** *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it { {Ex.: *was humrin*. He baptized him.} } Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

itch ■ **hasku₁** *V* tickle, itch, scratch { {Ex.: *haskutiy!* Tickle him! *hasku-ka ama*. My body itches. *ekwes-mes hasku?* Doesn't this tickle you?} } Synonym: **Sukru**.

its ■ **wak=** *Pro* his/her/its { {Ex.: *huppeSte-k wak-urih*. His/Her hair is smoothed down. *emmenin wak-Tippese*. (S/He) forgot his/her knife. *semmoSte-k wak-makkuh*. Her husband has died. *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.} } Grammar: attach to beginning of a noun to mean that he/she/it possesses the noun, means any of he, she, or it (3rd person singular possessive proclitic pronoun).

it's nothing! ■ **ice** *excl* it's nothing! { {Ex.: *kata ice* as if it were nothing *ice!* That's nothing! (I'm

not afraid of it.))} Social use: an expression to use to say you're not afraid of something, to dismiss something.

ivy ■ **nissi**₁ *N* ivy {{Ex.: *kan meheesi nissise*. I'm looking at the ivy.}} *Verb*: **nissi**₂. [Tentative]

be covered in ivy ■ **nissi**₂ *V* be covered in ivy

{{Ex.: *kan nissiSte*. I am covered in ivy. *nissinin-ka*. I became covered in ivy.}} *Noun*:

nissi₁. Meaning: meaning unsure, not clear that this was used often, may just be the verb for the noun 'ivy,' which would usually be expected to mean 'to collect/harvest ivy'.

J j

jab ■ **hiTe** *V* poke, prick, jab {{Ex.: *hiTey nuk tappurum!* Prick it with a stick! *kan-was hiTe*. I'm poking him.}} Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples. ■ **rippa** *V* stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: *yuu-k-was oySo rippas*. He jabbed him again. *rippahne-me*. You're stabbed. *rippat kannis!* Stab me! *rippay nuk!* Stab it! *ripsa kannis wak, wak-Tippesum*. He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife. *ripsana-k kawaayuse*. He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}} *Similar*: **rippu**. Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can also be used for spurring a horse and possibly for a lighter jab, rippu is a lighter prick rather than stab.

jab repeatedly ■ **ripsa** (Made from: **rippa**, -s₂) *V* stab/jab/spur repeatedly

jackrabbit ■ **ceeyes** *N*revers. hare, jackrabbit *Verb*: **ceyse**; *Similar*: **ruumay**. Meaning: black-tailed.

hunt jackrabbits ■ **ceyse** *V*revers. hunt jackrabbits {{Ex.: *ceysena makke*. We go to hunt jackrabbits.}} *Noun*: **ceeyes**. Meaning: probably black-tailed jackrabbits.

jaw ■ **hakkus** *N* jaw

jay

crested jay ■ **kaykay** *N* crested jay [Attested only once]

California jay ■ **aSit** *N*revers. California jay *Verb*: **aSti**.

catch California jays ■ **aSti** *V*revers. catch California jays {{Ex.: *aStina-ka*. I'm going to catch California jays.}} *Noun*: **aSit**.

jealous

be jealous ■ ***caymu** *V* envy, be jealous {{Ex.:

kan neppe Taarese caymun yete. I will envy this man. *cayumpu haysa yete*. They will envy each other. *caymuSmin* envious one}}

Similar: **katYmu**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to envy), -pu (meaning same), -Smin, or -mak (jealous one/ones). (Other Pronunc.:

cayum before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ ***wallu** *V* envy, be jealous {{Ex.: *yete-k-was wallun*. He will be jealous of him. *wallunin-ak kannis*.

He envied me. *wallun haysa*. They are jealous.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: jealous of a thing

(envying an unspecified thing). ■ **arespu** (Made from: **arse**, -pu) *V* be jealous Meaning: with passive -hne or -stap, this means 'be the object of someone's jealousy, be fought over out of jealousy'. ■ **arse 1** *V* be jealous {{Ex.: *wak-mes arse* He's jealous of you. *arespustap-ak* He was the object of

(someone's) jealousy. *wak arespu*. He is jealous.}} (Other Pronunc.: **ares** before -pu (and

-mu if possible)) ■ **cayumpu** (Made from:

***caymu**, -pu) *V* envy, be jealous Meaning: meaning similar to caymu without -pu. [Tentative] ■ **wallun** (Made from: ***wallu**, -n₃) *V* envy, be jealous

jerky

make jerky ■ **hiiri** *V* make jerky {{Ex.: *hiiri*

haysa tooTese. They are making the meat into jerky. *hummi kannis neppe tooTe hiirihmin*. to give me this meat jerky *hiiriy tooTe!* Make

the meat into jerky! *hiiri piNi haysa*. Maybe they are making jerky.}} Grammar: can include or leave out the word tooTe. Meaning: means

both cutting or slicing and drying the meat, to make jerky.

Jerusalem

catch Jerusalem crickets ■ **picna** *V* catch

Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: *picnana makke*. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} *Noun*: **piciina**.

Jerusalem cricket ■ **piciina** *N* Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: *taprey kata piciina* like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} *Verb*: **picna**.

Jesus ■ **hesu** (Borrowed from: Jesus Spanish) *N* Jesus {{Ex.: *neppe muruTse horpeywas, ereS hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristusse*. In the middle of this night, Holy Mary gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} [Attested only once]

Jim Salyer Bridge ■ **cim salyer** *Nplace* Jim Salyer Bridge [Attested only once]

jimsonweed ■ **moonoy** (Borrowed from: from other California languages) *Nrevers*. datura alcohol, jimsonweed {{Ex.: *moonoy tiwistak* in the flower of a jimsonweed}} *Similar*: **monoy**; *Verb*: **monyo**₂. Cultural info.: datura meaning: alcoholic drink made of datura, forbidden most of the time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: *Datura meteloides* DC; *Datura stramonium* L..

gather jimsonweed ■ **monyo**₂ *Vrevers*. gather jimsonweed {{Ex.: *monyona makke*. We go to gather jimsonweed.}} *Noun*: **moonoy**. Meaning: there is a possible association between using this plant to get high and monyo 'be promiscuous,' although it is not explicit, also defined as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: *Datura meteloides* DC; *Datura stramonium* L..

job ■ **tawah** (Borrowed from: trabajo Spanish) *Nrevers*. work, task, job, employment, workplace {{Ex.: *ekwena tawah*. There is no work. *tawahte-k*. He has work./It is difficult. *tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak!* Put it away separately there at his work! *tawahte-k piina riica*. That word is difficult. ...*amSi*

ekwe tawahte wak atte. ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.}} *native*:

hiSSen₁; *Verb*: **tawhari**. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard.

join ■ **himme** *V* mix, join {{Ex.: *himmey nuk!*

Mix it! *haysa himmenin*. They mixed/joined together. *koc-ka himmemu kan-koroose*. When I join my feet together. *himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu mukurmakma himmeSte*. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together! *himentak* together (literally 'at the joining')}} *loanword*: **huntari**.

Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own. ■

huntari (Borrowed from: juntar Spanish) *V* join, unite, come together {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese huntari / huntari-ka neppe Taarese*. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this man.}} *native*: **himme**. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone. ■

mummi₁ *V* join {{Ex.: *mummiSte innu*. The road is joined.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

join together ■ **himmemu** (Made from: **himme**, -**mu**) *V* join together Grammar: two or more things join together, or one mixes two things together.

joint

crack joints ■ **tonso** *V* crack joints {{Ex.: *tonso wak-issuse*. (He) cracks his joints.}} Meaning: to crack one's finger/knuckle joints by pulling on or stretching fingers, may also apply to making other joints crack.

jointly ■ **himentak** (Made from: **himme**, -**n**₂, -**tak**₁) *Adv* together, jointly {{Ex.: *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together!}} Grammar: non-literal use of -tak.

joke around ■ ***humSe** *V* play, joke around {{Ex.: *pinaa-me humeSpu*. You are joking around there.}} Grammar: probably appears only with -pu and does not have a clear meaning by itself. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **humeS** before -pu (or -mu if

possible)) ■ **humeSpu** (Made from: ***humSe**, -**pu**)
V play, joke around

Jose ■ **hose** (Borrowed from: Jose Spanish)
Npersonal Jose

Josefa ■ **hosefa** (Borrowed from: Josefa Spanish)
Npersonal Josefa {{Ex.: *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa*. Josefa (I) sends you good thoughts. (Opening of a letter.)}}

Juan ■ **hwan** (Borrowed from: Juan Spanish)
Npersonal Juan {{Ex.: *kan-raakat hwan*. My name is Juan.}} Pronunciation: hw at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun.

judge ■ **Tiswi** *V* judge {{Ex.: *Tiswin miSSimakse, ekeTse makke ya*. (He) will judge the good ones, and also our sins.}}

jug ■ **uSin** *N* water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

basket jug ■ **tillay** *N* basket jug, water-bottle basket
 {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe tillaye*. I'm looking at this water-jug basket.}} Cultural info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

Juliana ■ **hulyaana** (Borrowed from: Juliana or Julyana Spanish) *Npersonal* Juliana {{Ex.: *hulyaana wak-mennen, hulyaana mennen* Juliana's grandmother, Juliana's grandmother}}

jump ■ ***tYuuke** *V* jump {{Ex.: *tYuukenin por*. The flea jumped.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) indicating motion, might be possible with -Ste or -mpi. Meaning: often of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a flea or similar things, unlike *culu* indicating general jumping. ■ **culu** *V* jump, leap {{Ex.: *culun-ak-was*. He jumped over it. *culumi-k-was*. He jumps over him for him. *culun haysa sitka*. They jumped in the water.}} ■ **tYuuken** (Made from: ***tYuuke**, -**n**₃) *V* jump Meaning: usually of a flea, may indicate the kind of motion of a jumping flea. (Other Pronunc.: **tYuukeni** before a suffix) ■ **witku** *V* jump, skip {{Ex.: *witkun tappur*. The wood (stick) jumps.}} Pronunciation: may be related to tYuuke, but unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -n(i), meaning something springs loose on its own. Meaning: possibly of a stick that has been bent and held back springing

loose, meaning unclear.

jump across ■ **talku** *V* jump across, cross {{Ex.: *talkuy!* Jump across (it)! *talkun-ak siise*. He jumped across the water. *koc-me talku rummese, wakkun-me yete yuu-me*. If you cross the river, the water will carry you away.}} Meaning: to cross a stream or body of water by jumping.

just ■ **-si**₁ *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) just {{Ex.: *caycisi-k*. He's (just) strong. *kan-was meheesi*. I see him. *kan hiwsen ukkisi siise*. I want to drink water.}} *Similar: heeleSi*. Grammar: some verbs always or almost always take -si, for ex. *ukkisi* 'drink,' *meheesi* 'see,' with no change to meaning. Meaning: adds very little meaning to the sentence, often not translated at all (possibly similar to a discourse marker). ■ **at** *Adv* shortly, already, just {{Ex.: *ussi-ka at naayate*. Because I only limp. *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is just pure. *hemmen at waate*. (He) is still coming shortly. *koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan*. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time. ■ **attYa**₁ *quant* only, just {{Ex.: *attYa-ka-mes hayweyni*. I only come to see you. *Tawrana makke attYa*. We are just going (there) to live.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. ■ **huksi** *V* just, spontaneously {{Ex.: *huksi-ka hiSSen*. I just did it. *iccon kannis kan-in huksi*. My tears just came out of me. *huksin wak ricca*. He just speaks. *huksi insan laalak*. The geese just fell.}} Grammar: part of speech not clear, but it may be a verb, otherwise an adverb. Meaning: something just happens spontaneously with no particular reason.

be just ■ **yalha** *V* be just, be fair {{Ex.: *...hinsusmak, yalhaSmin*. ... one who is omniscient, one who is just.}} Meaning: used of God, unclear whether it could be used for humans. [Ar only, very unsure]

just as if ■ **esse**₁ *Adv* just as if {{Ex.: *ekwe esse atten*. Just as if it didn't break.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

just be here ■ **numa**₁ (Borrowed from: no mas?

possibly Spanish?) *V* just be here {{Ex.: *makse numa ricca*. We are just here talking.}}

Grammar: usage unsure. [Tentative]

just now ■ **cen** *Adv* now, just now, for the first time

{{Ex.: *cen carka*. Now it is clear. *haysa cen waate*. They are coming now.}}

just now ■ **itSa** *Adv* just now, right now {{Ex.: *itSa-me itman*. You just now got up. *itSa-ka*

amman tooTese, *amaa-ka piyospu sitse*. I just

now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.}} *Similar:*

iTyan. Grammar: almost always with verb having

recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just

happened. ■ **ney'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* now,

just now {{Ex.: *ney'a-k hiswin*. She has given

birth just now. *ney'a-ka amma*. I'm eating now.

ney'a-ka eTTenin. I went to bed just now.

ney'a amne. Now it's raining.}} *Similar:* **ama**₂.

Grammar: could come from neppe with -'a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

K k

kangaroo

catch kangaroo rats ■ **tacci** *V* catch kangaroo/river

rats {{Ex.: *tacciina makke*. We go to catch

kangaroo rats.}} *Noun:* **taacin**. Pronunciation:

form taccii (as in tacciina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast.

(Other Pronunc.: **taccii** before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

kangaroo rat ■ **taacin** *N* river rat, kangaroo rat *Verb:*

tacci. Cultural info.: used to be common along the San Benito River in Asc.'s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: *Dipodomys* or *Perodipus*.

keep ■ ***onSe** *V* keep, continue Grammar: only appears

with -pu. Meaning: can mean either to physically keep (have) something, or can mean to keep on doing something, but meaning is somewhat unsure. ■

ammi 3 *V* keep, conserve {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ammisi kan-riicase* I don't conserve (keep) my language.}} ■ **onSepu** (Made from: ***onSe**, -pu)

V keep, continue

keep ...ing ■ **-ksi** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) really, keep ...ing

{{Ex.: *moT-ak haasin*, *wak ruySuksi*? Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? *cehseksi wak-hin*, *kata penyek*. His eyes really shine, like a

cats. *henseksiyuT*, *makam riccapu*! Be quiet you all, you're talking! *ekwe makse pakkaksi*.

We don't keep looking (for it).}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or continuing for a long time ("keep doing"), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continuative).

keep an eye on ■ **suksi** *V* watch, keep an eye on,

snoop {{Ex.: *suksiy!* Watch (it, something you don't like)! *hista makam kannis suksisi*? Why are you all just watching me? *ekwe makke suksi*. We're not watching (snooping).

sukispaN haysa, *sukismu haysa*. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other.

hattena huuyis sukipu? Who started paying attention (snooping)?}} Meaning: only with a

negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip

about them. (Other Pronunc.: **sukis** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN)

keep chasing ■ **yooreti** (Made from: **yoore**, -ti₂) *V*

keep chasing Meaning: exact meaning unsure, could just be used for chase, but often things like chickens that one has to chase around in circles.

keep giving ■ **hummiti** (Made from: **hummi**, -ti₂) *V*

treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

keep quiet/still ■ **henseksi** (Made from: ***hense**,

-ksi) *V* keep/be quiet, keep/be still

keep Xing ■ **-ti**₂ *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) keep Xing {{Ex.: *ammati-ka*. I go along eating. *hinkayiti-ka-mes*? What am I (going along and) saying to you? *men hinsuti*. You know what you're doing (you always know). *hummitiy nuk tooTe!* Treat him to meat!}} *Similar*: **eTina-puwatis**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb indicating that the action goes on for a long time (continuative), however, -ti often does not seem to change the meaning by very much, often indicates that one goes along doing the action (possibly motion).

kettle ■ **looya** (Borrowed from: la olla Spanish) *N* pot, kettle {{Ex.: *maahiy looya amSi woppe sii!* Cover the pot so the water will boil! *Tullunin looya*. The pot got full of holes.}} Meaning: for cooking.

key ■ **kiccas** (Made from: **kicca**, -s₁) *N* key *loanword*: **yaawe**. ■ **yaawe** (Borrowed from: llave Spanish) *N* key {{Ex.: *hannikus-me uuhen yaawese*? Where did you put away the keys?}} *native*: **kiccas**.

kick ■ **yira** *V* kick {{Ex.: *hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum*? Who is kicking me with his foot? *sinni-mes yira*. The boy is kicking us. *kan-mes yiran*. I kicked you. *yiraana kannis kan-wakkastak*. (He) goes to kick me in the butt.}} Pronunciation: vowel length unsure: may be yiira, other pronunciation yiraa also unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **yiraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

kiddo ■ **tare** *N* young person, buddy, kiddo {{Ex.: *hanni-ka, tare, saawen*? Where do I go to sing, sister? *hiTTapuy, tare!* Wash yourself, young lady!}} *Similar*: **tarekse**. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

kidney ■ **ruutuy** *N* kidney *Similar*: **ruutYuy**. Meaning: this word, as separate from ruutYuy 'heart,' is unsure. [Attested only once]

kill ■ **liiki** *V* kill {{Ex.: *moT-me hinTise liikin*? Did you kill anything? *liikiy kooci amSi makke amma tooTese!* Kill a pig so we can eat meat! *wak liikipun*. He killed himself. *liikihne-me*. You are to be killed. *ekwe makam liikimu!* Don't kill each other! *kan liikistap*. I was killed. *liikiy nuk / wakse!* Kill it/him! *kan*

yete liikin. I will kill.}} Meaning: of animals, insects, or people. ■ **liikin** (Made from: **liiki**, -n₃) *V* kill Grammar: less common than liiki itself. Meaning: to kill in general, not to kill something or someone specifically. (Other Pronunc.: **liikini** before another suffix)

kill oneself ■ **liikipu** (Made from: **liiki**, -pu) *V* kill oneself, commit suicide

kill with teeth ■ **kattYu** *V* kill with teeth {{Ex.: *kattYu-k poore*. He is killing fleas with his teeth.}} Meaning: killing lice or fleas.

killdeer ■ **tiwiitYuk** *N*revers. killdeer {{Ex.: *kaknu Tonnon tiwiitYukse*. The hawk grabs the killdeer with its talons.}} *Verb*: **tiwiitYku**. Pronunciation: not a normal Mutsun noun form, but may indicate the sound the bird makes. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus* OR *Charadrius vociferus*, Dawson p. 1299.

catch killdeer ■ **tiwiitYku** *V*revers. catch killdeers {{Ex.: *tiwiitYkuna makke*. We go to catch killdeers.}} *Noun*: **tiwiitYuk**. Pronunciation: long ii followed by tYk unusual for Mutsun, but Asc. confirms it, could be related to sound the bird makes, also not a typical verb form. Meaning: walks in the river and lays eggs in the sand. Sci. name: *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus* OR *Charadrius vociferus*, Dawson p. 1299.

kindle a fire ■ **karka**₁ *V* kindle a fire {{Ex.: *karkay sottow!* Kindle the fire!}} *Noun*: **karka**₂. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, probably start a fire with small sticks, with kindling. [Tentative]

kindling ■ **tuSir** *N* kindling, pieces of trash {{Ex.: *hummit tuSir, kan hutte!* Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! *oTToy tuSir!* Pick up pieces of trash! *kan meheesi tuSiire*. I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: **tuSiir** before a vowel in the same word)

kingfisher ■ **carsaywa** *N* kingfisher [Attested only once]

kiss ■ ***Sumke** *V* kiss {{Ex.: *kan-was Sumekpun*. I kissed him/her. *Sumekput kan-haytak!* Kiss me on my mouth! *moT-me Sumekpuhnis*? Did you get kissed? *hemec'a Sumekpus* one kiss}} Grammar: only used with -pu. Meaning: meaning of

-pu is not literal, does not mean to kiss oneself. (Other Pronunc.: **Sumek** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **Sumekpu** (Made from: ***Sumke**, -pu) *V* kiss ■ **Sumekpus** (Made from: ***Sumke**, -pu, -s₁) *N* kiss
Meaning: literally what one kisses with (a kiss).

kitchen ■ **kusiina** (Borrowed from: *cocina* Spanish)
N kitchen {{Ex.: *ammasu-ka kusiinatka*. I'm going to eat in the kitchen.}}

kleenex ■ **hunnuhpumsa** (Made from: **hunhu**, -pu, -msa) *N* handkerchief, tissue, kleenex *Similar*: **Suupis**.
Grammar: literally the thing you use to blow your nose with.

knead ■ **Sacca** *V* knead, make dough {{Ex.: *Saccay!* Knead/make the dough! *Saccamit!* Make cornmeal dough for me!}} *Similar*: **Sacni**.
Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same as **Sacni**. ■ **Sacni** *V* knead, make dough {{Ex.: *yu makke yete Sacni*. And we're going to make dough.}} *Similar*: **Sacca**. Meaning: meaning same as **Sacca**.

knee ■ **makkus** *N* knee [Attested only once] ■ **toolos** *N*revers. knee {{Ex.: *kan meheesi mentoolose*. I'm looking at your knee.}} *Verb*: **tolso**.

break knees ■ **tolso** *V*revers. break knees {{Ex.: *yete-ka makamse tolsompi*. I will break you all's knees.}} *Noun*: **toolos**. Grammar: break someone else's knees with -mpi, might mean to break one's own knees with -n(i) instead of -mpi. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

kneel ■ **tikro** *V* kneel {{Ex.: *tikroy!* Kneel! *tikrohte haysa*. They've kneeled. *kan yete tikro*. I will kneel. *tikronuy!* Make him/her kneel! (Put him/her in a kneeling position.) *tikkorpu-ka*. I kneel (myself). *tikkorpuyut, amSi makam saare!* You all kneel, so you (can) pray! *tikkorpu, saarey!* Kneel (and) pray!}} (Other Pronunc.: **tikkor** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

knife ■ **Tippe**₁ *N* knife {{Ex.: *waray Tippesum!* Cut it with a knife! *kan-was aayimi Tippese*. I remove the knife for him (pull it out of him for him). *wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum*. The skin is scraped with a knife. *kan-was hara neppe Tippese*. I'm giving him this knife.}}

Verb: **Tippe**₂.

stab/cut with knife ■ **Tippe**₂ *V* stab/cut with knife, cut for laces {{Ex.: *kan-was Tipse*. I'm going to knife him (stab him) several times.}} *Noun*: **Tippe**₁. Grammar: rare, **Tippe** is usually a noun.

knock ■ **tukka**₂ (Borrowed from: *tocar* Spanish) *V* knock {{Ex.: *hatte tukka rukase?* Who is knocking at the house (door)? *hinkasi-k tukka?* Why is he knocking?}} *native*: **tule**.
Meaning: *tocar* borrowed twice from Spanish with different meanings, both as **tukka**. ■ **tule** *V* knock {{Ex.: *tuley kecwiSi!* Knock right away! *hattena tule?* Who is knocking? *wak tule kan-innuse*. He's knocking on my door. *tulee-ka-was*. I knock and call in at his door.}} *loanword*: **tukka**₂. Meaning: may include calling into the house for someone from outside the door. (Other Pronunc.: **tulee** before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word)

knock down ■ **witi** *V* knock down, throw away {{Ex.: *kan witihte*. I have thrown (it) away. *witiy piina rukka!* Knock down that house! *witihte-ka eTtak*. I am thrown in bed. *witiipu-k kawaayu*. The horse is falling (rolling itself) over. *nahan witimsatka wasuura*. The trash is there in the wastebasket (throwing away place). *witiiyis mansana!* Go throw away the apples!}} Meaning: usually of throwing out garbage or other unwanted things, but also of other types of throwing, rolling over, or knocking down/over. (Other Pronunc.: **witii** before a single consonant then a vowel in the same word)

knock down (acorns) ■ **puTTa** *V* knock down (acorns) {{Ex.: *puTTay yuukis!* Knock down acorns! *puTTana-ka*. I go to knock down acorns out of the trees.}} Cultural info.: this word means to climb an oak tree and use a stick to hit the acorns down to harvest them. Meaning: acorns out of a tree.

knock oneself over ■ **harkipu** (Made from: **harki**, -pu) *V* knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

knock over ■ **harki** *V* knock over/down {{Ex.: *kan harki*. I knock (it) over. *harkipu wak, wakSa liikipun*. She knocked herself over, she killed

herself alone.}} *Synonym:* **upki**. Meaning: with -pu, knock oneself over might also refer to suicide, when applied to objects can mean scoop into piles also.

(Other Pronunc.: **harik** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **lalla** *V* fell, knock over {{Ex.: *kan-was lalla*. I knock it over. / I fell it. *lallahnis wak*. It was felled.}} Meaning: probably knocking over in general, not just felling trees. [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ **upki** *V* knock over, stumble {{Ex.: *upkinin-ka*. I fell over. *upkiy!* Knock (it) over!}} *Synonym:* **harki**. Grammar: with -n(i) means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over'.

knocked down ■ **witihte** (Inflected form of: **witi**, -Ste) *perf* thrown away, knocked down

knot ■ **aren** *N* knot {{Ex.: *wak aren rootes*. It was his knot.}} [Attested only once] ■ **piTTe** (Made from: **piTTe**, -s) *N* knot Meaning: in a string or rope. ■ **woton** (Borrowed from: *boton* Spanish) *N* knot, button {{Ex.: *tappur woton* knot in wood (wood's knot) *uttu-ka wak-wotoone kamiisatka*. I'm putting his button on the shirt.}} Meaning: 'knot' meaning is only of knots in wood/boards/trees, 'button' meaning is for clothing. (Other Pronunc.: **wotoon** before a vowel in the same word)

know ■ **hinsu** *V*revers. know {{Ex.: *kan hinsu himah'ase*. I know everything. *ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakatse*. I don't know his name. *ekwe-ka hinsu*. I don't know. *ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu*. I don't know how to smoke. *hinsu haysa innuse*. They know the road. *hinsuSmin citte*. someone who knows a lot about dancing *kan tukne pinaase hinsu*. If only I knew that.}} *Noun:* **hinnus**. Meaning: includes knowing how to do something, knowing information, and knowing a person. (Other Pronunc.: **hinus** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **nansi** *V* know, recognize, meet {{Ex.: *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me know you. (get to know you?) *kan-was nansi*. I know/recognize/meet him. *ekwe-ka nansi*. I don't know. *kan-was nansi*, *wak ekwe miSte*. I

know that he's not good (=not pleased). *nansisu-ka haysane*. I go to meet them. *kan nansi men-riccane*. I recognize/know your speech (your voice).}} Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'.

who knows? ■ **kiye excl** who knows? [Ar + Asc. guess]

not know about ■ **menSe** *V* be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest {{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about}} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

who knows ■ **-pe Suff.** (??? > Q) who knows/thinks {{Ex.: *hannipe wak?* Who knows where he/she is? *hinTispe?* Who knows what (it) is?}} Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

know what one is doing ■ **hinsuti** (Made from: **hinsu**, -ti) *V* know what one is doing

knowledge ■ **hinnus** *N*revers. knowledge, memory, wisdom {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-hinnus*. His knowledge is great.}} *Verb:* **hinsu**.

knowledgeable

be knowledgeable ■ **pahca 1** *V* be knowledgeable/smart {{Ex.: *pahcaSmin wak-moohel*, *amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *pahcamak* knowledgeable people *pahacpu makam sire*. You all know your own hearts.}} Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: **pahac** before -pu or -mu)

knuckles ■ **laasin** *N* knuckles Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

L I

lack ■ ***harsu** *V* lack, miss {{Ex.: *harsuhte kannis*. I'm missing (something, a little piece, possibly teeth). *harsuSte-k*. He is lacking something (possibly teeth).}} Grammar: only with -hte/-Ste (unclear which) (lacking, missing), not clear whether the person lacking something is object or subject. Meaning: possible that there are two similar-sounding words, one meaning to lack teeth and the other to lack things in general, but not clear.

lacking ■ **harsuhte** (Inflected form of: ***harsu**, **-Ste**) *perf* lacking, missing Meaning: possibly of teeth, possibly general.

lady's man ■ **yossopaN** (Made from: **yosso**, **-paN**) *N* flirt, lady's man Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

lake ■ **lawuuna** (Borrowed from: *laguna* Spanish) *N* lake

lame

be lame ■ **kooho₂** *V* be lame [Tentative]

lament ■ **warak** *Nrevers*. lament, crying {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka waraksum*. I'm dying of crying (crying myself to death). *hassa-kas warak*. I feel like crying. *namitpu kan-warak*. My crying is heard. *waraakicmak* criers (people who cry a lot)}} *Verb*: **warka**. Meaning: the state or fact of crying. (Other Pronunc.: **waraak** before a vowel in the same word)

lamp ■ **lampara** (Borrowed from: *lampara* Spanish) *V* lamp {{Ex.: *lampara kille*. The lamp shines.}} [Attested only once]

lamprey ■ **huusu** *N* lamprey, eel Meaning: possibly freshwater eel, not clear exactly what animals are meant.

land ■ **pire₁** *N* world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere {{Ex.: *piretka Tawray!* Sit on the ground! *wackiSte pire*. The ground/earth is cracked. *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *hemtso pire*. The world is silent. *muSSi pire*. It (the weather) is hot. *sokroSte pire*. The world is

dark (of a cloudy day). *kan-was yete maka piresum*. I will throw handfuls of earth. *moT-ka neppe piretkawas?* Am I of this world?}} *Similar*: **pire₂**; *Similar*: **wis**, **mun**, **lot**. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: **piree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

plot of land ■ **milpa** (Borrowed from: *milpa* Spanish) *N* crop, plot of land {{Ex.: *mokkohte kan-milpa*. My crop has sprouted.}} [Attested only once]

language ■ **riica** *N* language, word {{Ex.: *ricca haysa riicasum*. (They) are speaking (in) their language. *moonis riica* Spanish language (white person's language) *emmen-ak kan-riicase*. My language is being forgotten. *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase*. When I don't hit the word (right). *tawahte-k piina riica*. That word is difficult.}} *Verb*: **ricca**; *Similar*: **riccan**.

lap up ■ **matta** *V* lick up, lap up {{Ex.: *penyek matta leecise*. The cat is lapping up the milk.}} Meaning: as a cat or dog laps up food or liquid.

lard ■ **sakker** *Nrevers*. fat, lard {{Ex.: *sakkerte tooTe*. The meat has (a lot of) fat. *takkaSte sakker*. The fat is hot. *hooyoy ris, wak tollon sakker!* Get the meat, it has a lot of fat!}} *Verb*: **sawre**; *loanword*: **manteka**. Meaning: may refer to fat in the body as well as in food, but food usage far more common.

large

be large ■ **maatini** *V* be large {{Ex.: *kan maatini*. I am large.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb and very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **wetre** *Vrevers*. be large/big {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-ooco*. His ears are big. *wetremak wak-tiiwis*. It's flowers are big. *wetrempiy!* Enlarge (it)! *wetreSte wak-paaya*. His speed is great (he's fast). *waatena wetrenin*. It's about to get big.}} *Noun*: **wetter**.

Grammar: almost always used with -Smin/-mak/-ya or Ste or rarely -mpi or -n(i), but can very rarely be used alone with same meaning.

large fire ■ huteepa *N* bonfire, large fire {{Ex.: *kuunile huteepa*. The large fire is smoking.}} [Tentative]

lark ■ ciiritmin *N* lark, meadowlark *Verb*: **ciiritmi**.

hunt larks ■ ciiritmi *V* get larks {{Ex.: *ciiritmina-ka*. I go to get larks.}} *Noun*: **ciiritmin**.

larynx ■ tuhmur *N* Adam's apple, larynx
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Las Viboras Peak ■ ippihtak (Made from: **ippih**, **-tak**) *N* Las Viboras Peak Meaning: literally the rattlesnake place, and the Spanish name is a translation of the Mutsun word.

lash

have long eyelashes ■ wilTu *V* have long eyelashes {{Ex.: *wilTuSmin* one with long eyelashes}} [Attested only once]

eyelash ■ Simpür *N* eyebrow, eyelash {{Ex.: *layTaSte wak-Simpür*. His/her eyelashes are long.}} Meaning: meaning of eyelash is more likely, but it may include eyebrows too.

lasso ■ lasaari (Borrowed from: lazar Spanish) *V* lasso, rope {{Ex.: *kan-was lasaarin*. I lassoed it.}} Grammar: to rope or lasso something. [Attested only once]

last ■ aNNis *N* other one, another, other, next, last {{Ex.: *aNNistak-ka Tawra*. I live somewhere else. *aNNis piretka* to the other world *aNNis siman* last week}} *Verb*: **anci**; *Similar*: **uSuwas**. ■ **tuunehte** (Inflected form of: **tunne**, -Ste) *perf* last, final ■ **uSuwas** (Made partly from: **-was**) *Adv* last, previous {{Ex.: *uSuwas aasir* last year}} *Similar*: **aNNis**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be related to uyka. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

give the last of something ■ akiLe *V* give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

be last ■ tuune *V* be last {{Ex.: *tuune-ka*. I'm the last.}} *Similar*: **tunne**. Pronunciation: may be a different pronunciation of tunne, or a related but separate word.

last night ■ uyka murtey (Compound composed of: **uyka**, **murtey**) *Adv* last night

late ■ -tis *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) deceased, late {{Ex.: *kan-taknantismak* my late (deceased) older brothers *kan-appatis* my late father}} Grammar: add to a word for a relative (kinship term) to make a noun meaning one's relative who is deceased. ■ **uykaSte** (Inflected form of: **uyka**, -Ste) *perf* late Meaning: late in the afternoon or the day.

get late in the morning ■ *Tuhyi *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. ■ **Tuhyin** (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

get later in the day ■ uykan (Made from: **uyka**, -n₃) *V* get later in the day (Other Pronunc.: **uykani** before a suffix)

be later in the day ■ uyka *Vrevers*. be later in the day {{Ex.: *uykan hismen*. It's getting later. (The sun is getting later.) *uykan makkese*. It's getting late on us. *uykan, pire murTun*. It's getting late in the day, the world is getting dark. *miSSimpi-mes diyos uykampin*. God has made you get through the day well. *koc uykaSte*. When it's late.}} *Noun*: **uyak**; *Similar*: **mureSte**. Grammar: always used with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi. Meaning: of afternoon, possibly late afternoon and toward evening, probably before dark.

be late ■ *momme *V* be late, be slow {{Ex.: *ussi-me mommenis*? Why were you late? *kan-was mommempi wakse*. I make him be late. *mommen-ka*. I am late.}} *loanword*: **hohe**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■ **hohe** (Borrowed from: unsure may be a Pahsin word, not Musun) *V* be late {{Ex.: *hohen wak*. He's late.}} *native*: ***momme**.

[Attested only once] ■ **mommen** (Made from: ***momme**, -n₃) *V* be late, be slow

get late in the day ■ ***mure** *V* get late (in the day), get dark {{Ex.: *murenin*. It got dark/late. *mureSte*, *murTu pire*. It's late/dark, the earth is dark. *yete muren*. It will get late/dark. *miSSimpin-mes diyos murempin*. God made you pass the day (get to when the day gets late) well/made you have a good day.}}
Similar: **murtey**₁. Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. Meaning: can imply one is making camp for the night, can refer to late afternoon or dusk. ■ **muren** (Made from: ***mure**, -n₃) *V* get late in the day, get dark

late in the day ■ **mureSte** (Inflected form of: ***mure**, -Ste) *perf* late in the day, dark *Similar*: **uyka**₂.

late in the morning ■ **TuhyiSte** (Inflected form of: ***Tuhyi**, -Ste) *perf* high up (sun), late in the morning
 Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

later ■ **yete** *Adv* will, later {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *hinkasi-me yete hooyo siise?* How will you get water? *yete-k malan kan-eshen*. My blanket will get wet. *yete-ka tursin*. I'll be cold. *yeteSte-k hiwan*. He's about to arrive.}} Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will', rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: **yete** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

laugh ■ **maayi** *V* laugh {{Ex.: *maayi-ka*. I am laughing. *hinTise-me maayi?* Why do you laugh? (What are you laughing at?) *niSSase-ka maayi*. I'm laughing at this. *ussi-me maayi?* Why are you laughing? *men ricca maymiSte amSi makam maayi*. You're talking funny so that you all will laugh. *ekwe-me maayi!* Don't laugh!}} *Similar*: **eeye**₁.

laugh at ■ ***koco** 1 *V* laugh at, make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu*. he's making fun of me.}} Grammar: appears only with -w- as *kocwe* or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) ■ **kocoopu** 1 (Made from: ***koco**, -pu) *V* laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make

fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu).

laugh hard ■ ***haTTi**₂ *V* laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka*. I am laughing hard. *yu haTTiniy!* And laugh hard!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **eeye**₁ *V* laugh hard, guffaw {{Ex.: *hinkayi-me eeye?* What are you laughing hard at?}} *Similar*: **maayi**. [Tentative] ■ **haTTin**₂ (Made from: ***haTTi**₂, -n₃) *V* laugh hard, guffaw (Other Pronunc.: **haTTini** before another suffix)

laughter ■ **maayit** *Nrevers*. laughter {{Ex.: *kata mukurma wak-maayit*. His laugh is like a woman's. *haTTin-ka kan-maayitsum*. I'm dying of laughter.}} *Verb*: **mayti**.

be full of laughter ■ **mayti** *Vrevers*. be full of smiles/laughter {{Ex.: *hiimi-me waate maytiSte*. You always come full of laughter. *maytiSmin* someone who is always full of smiles (never angry)}} *Noun*: **maayit**.

laundress ■ **kussapaN** (Made from: **kussa**, -paN) *N* laundress Grammar: can also use *kussamak*. Meaning: person who washes laundry for others.

laundry

do laundry ■ **kussa** *V* wash clothes, do laundry, wash {{Ex.: *kussapuy men-moohel!* Wash your head! *makke aruuta kussa toroowum*. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. *aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa*. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). *iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne*. She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) *aamane kussapaN* truly a laundress}}
 Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

laurel

gather laurel fruit ■ **sokco** *Vrevers*. gather laurel fruit {{Ex.: *sokcona makke*. We go to gather laurel fruit.}} *Noun*: **sokkoci**. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: Me calls it a bay tree, Ha denies that and calls it a California laurel tree. Sci. name: *Umbellularia californica* Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

laurel tree/fruit ■ **sokkoci** *Nrevers*. laurel tree/fruit

Verb: sokco. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: *Umbellularia californica* Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

lay eggs ■ **moThe** *Vrevers*. lay eggs {{Ex.: *moThen kayiinah*. The hens are laying eggs.}}
Noun: moTTeh. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but unsure.

lay eggs ■ **hunwi** *V* lay eggs {{Ex.: *hunwi-k kayiina*. The hen is laying eggs.}} [Tentative]

lay on side ■ **tittu** *V* lie/lay on one's side {{Ex.: *tittupuy!* Lie on your side (in bed)! *tittuhte-k eeTe*. He sleeps lying on his side. *kan-was tittu*. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

lay oneself face upward ■ **tsayyalpu** (Made from: **tsayla**, -**pu**) *V* turn/lay oneself face upward Meaning: turn or lie on one's back, often while sleeping.

laziness ■ **huyman**₂ (Made from: ***huyma**, -**n**₂) *N* laziness, weakness Meaning: can definitely mean laziness, probably also means weakness.

lazy ■ **loohoSte** (Inflected form of: **looho**, -**Ste**) *perf* lazy Pronunciation: pronunciation may be lohoSte.

be very lazy ■ **huymaksi** (Made from: ***huyma**, -**ksi**) *V* be very lazy/weak

be lazy ■ ***huyma** *V* be weak, be lazy {{Ex.: *huyman-ak*. He is lazy/weak. *ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman*. I will not go to gather wood because I am weak/lazy.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, -ksi, or -n. ■ **huyman**₁ (Made from: ***huyma**, -**n**₃) *V* be weak, be lazy (Other Pronunc.: **huymani** before another suffix) ■ **looho** (Borrowed from: flojo Spanish?) *V* be lazy {{Ex.: *loohomak*, *ekwe haysa hiwsen tawhari*. (They are) lazy ones, they don't like to work. *hiimi wak eTnen*, *loohoSmin*. He's always falling asleep, he's a lazy one. *loohonin-ak*. He got lazy.}} Social use: may be a native Mutsun word, not a borrowing, despite similarity to flojo.

lazy one ■ **loohoSmin** (Made from: **looho**, -**Smin**) *N* lazy one Pronunciation: pronunciation may be

lohoSmin.

lazy person ■ **huymaSmin** (Made from: ***huyma**, -**Smin**) *N* lazy/weak person

leaf ■ **marah** *Nrevers*. fur, hair, leaf {{Ex.: *marahthe neppe weeru*. This skin has much fur. *ekwenak marah corkoSte*. There aren't any dry leaves. *marahmak* leaves}} *Verb: marha*. Meaning: includes leaves and hair/fur of a living animal or on an animal hide, but not hair of a human.

leafless

be leafless ■ **heThe** *V* be leafless, be pointy, be sharp {{Ex.: *heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa*. I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing. (may have a taboo or sexual meaning) *heTheSte tappur*. The tree is leafless.}} Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with rippa.

leak ■ **sehe** *V* leak, drip {{Ex.: *sehe sii*. Water is dripping. *sehen*. (It) is dripping.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) or without, with similar meaning.

lean ■ **ciiti** *V* lean {{Ex.: *kan-mes ciiti*. I am leaning you (on something).}} [Attested only once] ■ **welme** *V* thin, lean {{Ex.: *welmeSte aamane*. It is truly thin (delicate).}} Grammar: might only be used with -Ste. Meaning: can include delicate.

be leaning ■ **reTye** *V* be leaning {{Ex.: *histana nuhu reTye?* What's that leaning there? *reTye-k*. He/she/it is leaning (against a wall). *reTyenin*. It leaned over.}} Meaning: be in a leaning position, Asc. sometimes said this was only be for inanimate objects like a bag of wheat, but she sometimes accepted it for people leaning against something too.

lean over ■ **reTyen** (Made from: **reTye**, -**n**₃) *V* lean over Meaning: move into a leaning position from being upright. (Other Pronunc.: **reTyeni** before another suffix)

leap ■ **culu** *V* jump, leap {{Ex.: *culun-ak-was*. He jumped over it. *culumi-k-was*. He jumps over him for him. *culun haysa sitka*. They jumped in the water.}}

leap (fire) ■ **Sacpun** (Made from: **Sacpu**, -**n**₃) *V* leap, spread (fire) Meaning: fire leaps upward in the wind, or spreads onto another house.

learn ■ **urse** *V* learn {{Ex.: *ursey!* Learn (it)! *ekwe-ka holle urse*. I can't learn. *ursehne riica*. The language is being learned. *leksyon ursehne*. The lesson is being learned. *kecwiSi-me ursen*. You learned quickly. *urse-ka citte*. I'm learning to dance.}} Meaning: of learning a language, academic content, or a skill/activity.

learn from experience ■ ***sussu** *V* learn one's lesson, learn from experience {{Ex.: *sussunin-ka*. I learned from experience. *sussuSte-ka*. I've learned from experience.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've already experienced that,' but also implies one has learned by doing it.

learn one's lesson ■ ***sussu** *V* learn one's lesson, learn from experience {{Ex.: *sussunin-ka*. I learned from experience. *sussuSte-ka*. I've learned from experience.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've already experienced that,' but also implies one has learned by doing it.

leather ■ **weeru** (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) *N* leather, hide, pelt {{Ex.: *marahthe neppe weeru*. This hide has fur. *yete kan-mes wara men-weeruse*. I will cut your leather. *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt is stiff.}} Verb: **werho**.

make leather ■ **werho** (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) *V* make leather, tan {{Ex.: *kan werho*. I'm making leather.}} Noun: **weeru**.

leather-makers ■ **werhosmak** (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: **werho**, **-smak**) *N* leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

leather-workers ■ **werhosmak** (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: **werho**, **-smak**) *N* leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

leave ■ **akka 1** *V* leave, put aside {{Ex.: *akkan-ak wak-hawnane*. He left his wife. *akkay men-haaSum* Put aside your shame! *hanni-me akkan?* Where did you leave (it)? *ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin* My appetite doesn't leave me.}} Similar: **hiTso**. ■ **ayhuwe** *V* depart, leave {{Ex.: *ayhuwespuyuT!* You all leave!}} Similar: **-w-**. Grammar: probably comes from an unknown verb ayhu plus -we. ■ **hiTso** *V* leave, depart {{Ex.: *hiTsoSte haysa*. They've left.}}

Similar: **iTso**; Similar: **akka 1**. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word extremely unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

break and leave place

leave (as is) ■ **akka 3** *V* let, allow, leave (as is), permit {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest! *akkay sottowtak!* Leave it on the fire!}}

leave dumbstruck ■ **katsi** *V* overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen {{Ex.: *katsi kan-ooco*. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. *katsin-ka*. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). *men kannis katsi*. You leave me dumbstruck. *tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin*, *katsin-ka kan-moohel*. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.}} Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

left ■ **awiS** *N*revers. left hand, left side, left {{Ex.: *kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon*. I shot him with my left hand. *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. *awiStak to/on the left*}} Opp.: **samma₂**; Verb: **awSi**. (Other Pronunc.: **awiiS** before a vowel in the same word)

be left-handed ■ **awSi** *V*revers. be left-handed, be left {{Ex.: *kan awSiSmin*. I am left-handed. *awSiSte-k*. He is left-handed.}} Noun: **awiS**.

be left ■ ***yowe** *V* remain, be left {{Ex.: *parwes makke yoweenin*. We 5 remained. *yoweenin amman*. Food was left over. *hemec'a yowen*. There is one left. *hemmen-ak yowen*. He's still there.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i). (Other Pronunc.: **yowee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **awSi** *V*revers. be left-handed, be left {{Ex.: *kan awSiSmin*. I am left-handed. *awSiSte-k*. He is left-handed.}} Noun: **awiS**. ■ **yowen** (Made from: ***yowe**, **-n₃**) *V* remain, be left (Other Pronunc.: **yoween** before a vowel in the word)

left hand/side ■ **awiS** *N*revers. left hand, left side, left {{Ex.: *kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon*. I shot him

with my left hand. *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. *awiStak to/on the left}}*
Opp.: **samma**₂; *Verb*: **awSi**. (Other Pronunc.: **awiiS** before a vowel in the same word)

left-handed ■ **awSiSte** (Inflected form of: **awSi**, **-Ste**)
perf left-handed

left-handed person ■ **awSiSmin** (Made from: **awSi**, **-Smin**) *N* left-handed person *Opp.*: **sammaSmin**.

leg ■ **cipay** *N* leg *Synonym*: **kaatYul**; *Synonym*: **koro**.
Pronunciation: this word is probably incorrect, and should be one of the related ones. [Me only] ■
kaatYul *Nrevers*. leg, calf of leg *Synonym*: **cipay**; *Similar*: **koro**; *Verb*: **katYlu**. Meaning: can refer to Achilles tendon area, slightly above heel. ■ **koro** *N* leg, foot {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *semmoSte kan-koro*. My foot is asleep (literally: dead). *towToSte kan-koro*. My leg is stiff. *hattena-k kannis yira wak-koroosum?* Who is kicking me with his foot? *Sukru-k men-koroose*. He's tickling your feet.}} *Synonym*: **cipay**; *Similar*: **kaatYul**.
Meaning: most typical word for both foot and leg. (Other Pronunc.: **koroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

bowlegs ■ **cayar** *Nrevers*. bowlegs {{Ex.: *cayraSte cayarmis*. bowlegged, little bowlegged one}} *Verb*: **cayra**. Social use: this word was not known by Ascension's time, very unsure. [Attested only once]

be bowlegged ■ **cayra** *Vrevers*. be bowlegged {{Ex.: *cayraSmin* bowlegged person *cayraSmin wak-koro* His legs are bowlegged. *cayranin* (Someone) got bowlegged.}}
Similar: **caayare**; *Noun*: **cayar**.

bowlegged ■ **caayare** *Adv* bowlegged {{Ex.: *caayare wak hinne*. He walks bowlegged.}}
Similar: **cayra**.

shin-bone ■ **takuTpis** (Made partly from: **-spis**) *N* shin-bone *Similar*: **-s₁**. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus -pu plus -s or -pis, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lock legs in wrestling ■ **yuuko** *V* lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]

be thick-legged ■ **katYlu** *Vrevers*. be thick-legged {{Ex.: *katYluSmin* thick-legged person}}
Noun: **kaatYul**.

sit cross-legged ■ **Toylo** *V* sit cross-legged {{Ex.: *ToyloSte haysa Tawra sottowtak*. They were seated cross-legged at the fire. *Toylo-ka*. I'm sitting cross-legged.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

open legs ■ **hayki** *V* open legs {{Ex.: *haykiSte wak-koro*. His/her legs are open. *haykiy!* Open your legs!}} *Synonym*: **saTla**. [Tentative] ■ **saTla** *V* open legs {{Ex.: *satlay!* / *saTTalpu!* Open your legs!}} *Similar*: **sacra**; *Synonym*: **hayki**. Pronunciation: unclear why this is so similar to *sacra* 'open the mouth,' possible confusion of the words. (Other Pronunc.: **saTTal** before -pu or -mu)

leg bone ■ **rummes 2** *N* leg bone Meaning: any bone of the leg, this meaning is rare. [Attested only once]

lemon ■ **limon** (Borrowed from: *limón* Spanish) *N* lemon {{Ex.: *hiSSey sii limoonum, amSi makam ukkisi!* Make lemon water for you all to drink!}} [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **limoon** before a vowel)

lend ■ **kammu** *V* lend, loan {{Ex.: *kammuy nuk!* Lend it to him! *kammut suukar!* Lend me some sugar! *kammuh-te-kas*. I've lent it to him.}}

length ■ **layaaya** *Nrevers*. length *Similar*: **layaaTa**; *Verb*: ***layTa**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lengthen ■ **seeeye** *V* lengthen, extend {{Ex.: *seeeyes-ak kitrohse*. She lengthened her clothes/dress. *seeey men-naawas!* Lengthen your skirt!}}
Meaning: to lengthen something made of cloth.

Lent ■ **usupway** (Made from: ***usup**, **-way**) *N* fasting time, Lent

lessen ■ **hilwi** *V* lessen, stop, let up {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative]

lesson ■ **leksson** (Borrowed from: *lección* Spanish) *N* lesson {{Ex.: *leksson uusehne*. The lesson was learned.}} Pronunciation: Ha says the y may have been weakly pronounced, -ksy- is not possible in Mutsun.

learn one's lesson ■ ***sussu** *V* learn one's lesson, learn from experience {{Ex.: *sussunin-ka*. I learned from experience. *sussuSte-ka*. I've learned from experience.}} Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: can mean 'I've already experienced that,' but also implies one has learned by doing it.

lest ■ **-hnit** *Suff.* (*V*) before (something) happens, may (it) not, lest {{Ex.: *kan-mes tamTahnit*. Lest I slap you/before I slap you/May I not slap you. *hooyohnit*. Lest you take (something)/May you not take (something).}} Grammar: add to a verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen (related to a type of subjunctive and may also be historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so that that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is more common for that. Social use: almost completely out of use in Asc's time.

let ■ **-mpi** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) make, cause, let {{Ex.: *men-was murTumpin*. You made it black (painted it black). *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired out my horse (made it get tired). *Taakampi-me kannis rukse*. You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). *kan-was killempi*. I make it shine. *hassempiy!* Anger him!/Make him be angry! *tonnempin-ka kan-liiwruse*. I lost my book (made it get lost). *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). *wattimpiy tooTe!* Carry the meat! *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise*. I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him (made him hurt). *mehempis-ka haysane*. I made them look. *kan-was komyempi*. I'm making/letting him rest.}} *Similar: -si₂*. Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitivity suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common. ■ **akka 3** *V* let, allow, leave (as is), permit {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest! *akkay sottowtak!* Leave it on the fire!}} ■ **hiske 2** *V*

let, wait {{Ex.: *hiskenin, hikTenin-ka!* Wait a minute, I got the hiccups!}} Grammar: rarely takes verb suffixes, but meaning still conveys a command. ■ **unni₁** *V* let, allow, permit {{Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask permission. *ekwe-ka unnispu*. I (will) not allow (it). *ekwe unnispu kawaayu uucihte*. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! *ekwe-ka-mes yete unnisi*. I will not let you.}} Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and uuni 'want'.

make ■ **-si₂** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) order, make, cause {{Ex.: *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the padre have/command you (to) do? *kan cileesis*. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. *kan-was ereeSisi*. I make him bathe/bathe him. *neppe kannis maayisi*. This makes me laugh. *kan-was lollesi sinnise*. I make the baby babble. *men kannis sukmusi*. You make me smoke.}} *Similar: -mpi*. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse).

not let ■ **warsi** *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit {{Ex.: *kan-mes ekwe warsi*. / *kan-mes warsi*. I won't let you. *warispuy!* Refuse (someone)! *warispu-me wakse*. You are refusing (to meet) him.}} *Similar: wehe*. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: **waris** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **warsipu** (Made from: **warsi**, -pu) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away

from yourself. ■ **wehe** *V* not let, stop, prevent {{Ex.: *wehey nuk!* Stop him (from doing something)! *wehe-ka-was*. I'm stopping him.}} Similar: **keewe**; Similar: **warsi**. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

let down ■ **cunwi** (Made from: **cunnu**, -w-) *V* unfold, unroll, untie, let down

let go ■ **hokke** *V* send, release, let go {{Ex.: *hokkehte-ka mukurmase*. I have sent a woman. *hokkeniyuT karta!* Send the letters! *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa*. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.))} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ **paTwi** (Made from: **paTTi**, -w-) *V* let go

let loose ■ **piTwi** (Made from: **piTTe**, -w-) *V* untie, let loose Similar: **ricwi**; Similar: **ripwi**.

let me! ■ **hiske 1** *Command* let me!, wait! {{Ex.: *hiske-ka kucru kan-sukuume*. Let me roll my cigarette. Wait a minute, I got the hiccups! *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me get to know you. *hiske, hiske, kan ya mehe!* Wait, wait, I'm looking too!}} Grammar: usually a Command by itself, but rarely used with verb suffixes.

let the hair down ■ **assa** *V* part hair, wear hair down, let hair down {{Ex.: *assahte men-urih*. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. *assahnis makse ammani wakse*. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). *assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun!* Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain)..

let up ■ **hilwi**, *V* lessen, stop, let up {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative]

let! ■ **yeela**, *Command* wait!, let! {{Ex.: *yeela-kas!* Wait for me! *yeela, yeela!* wait, wait! *yeela-ka sukmu!* Wait while I smoke! *yeela makse otmomu!* Let's spy on each other!}} Similar: **yeela**. Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

let's go! ■ **hittYe 1** *Command* come on!, let's go! {{Ex.: *hittYe makke haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go to see the hot springs! *hittYe makke paytana!* Let's go hunting! *hittYe makke rukkatka, amSi-me ekwe amnehne!* Let's go home so you don't get rained on!}} Grammar: most common usage.

let's see ■ **hepeS** *Adv* let's see {{Ex.: *hepeS-ka holle hiSSe*. Let me see if I can do it. *hista wak hepeS ricca?* Let's see, what is he saying?}}

letter ■ **karta** (Borrowed from: carta Spanish) *N* mail, letter {{Ex.: *makam hokkempi karta*. You all send the letters.}}

lewd one ■ **somtYeSmin** (Made from: **sommo**, -Smin) *N* prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd one Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of sommo -tYe- -Smin unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

liar ■ **halsaSmin** (Made from: ***halsa**, -Smin) *N* liar Similar: **lokSoSmin**. ■ **lokSoSmin** (Made from: ***lokSo**, -Smin) *N* liar Similar: **halsaSmin**; Similar: **yummepaN**. ■ **yummepaN** (Made from: **yumme**, -paN) *N* liar Similar: **lokSoSmin**. Meaning: someone who goes around lying all the time.

lice

get lice ■ **kahyan** (Made from: **kahya**, -n₃) *V* get lice Grammar: to have or get lice on one's head (be or become infested with lice). (Other Pronunc.: **kahyani** before another suffix)

catch/gather bodylice ■ **raahe** *V* catch bodylice {{Ex.: *raahena makke*. We go to gather/catch bodylice.}} Noun: **rah**; Similar: **rahse**. Meaning: of catching them intentionally, like hunting them or gathering them together, not of catching lice from someone (like contagion), different also from rahse (to pick the lice off someone).

lice comb ■ **palawes** *N* de-louser, lice comb {{Ex.: *hanni men-palawes?* Where is your delousing comb?}} Grammar: may contain -w- 'open, remove' and -s 'instrument nominalizer,' meaning 'thing you (take lice) out with,' but very unsure. [Attested only once]

lichen ■ **sassuwe** *N* moss {{Ex.: *sassuwe mokkohte irektak*. The moss sprouted on the rock.}} Pronunciation: the u in the middle syllable is short, and sounds like half a syllable. Meaning: small moss that grows on rocks.

lick ■ **lasse** *V* lick {{Ex.: *lassey!* Lick (it)! *lassenin*. (It) got licked.}} *Noun*: **lasseh**; *Similar*: **lashe**. [Tentative]

lick up ■ **matta** *V* lick up, lap up {{Ex.: *penyek matta leecise*. The cat is lapping up the milk.}} Meaning: as a cat or dog laps up food or liquid.

lie ■ ***halsa₂** *V* lie {{Ex.: *halaspun haysa kannis* They lied to me. *men tiiru halsaSmin*. You are really a liar. *kocne kannis halaspu, notto-kames*. If you lie to me, I (will) slap you.}} *Synonym*: ***lokSo**. Grammar: appears only with -pu (same meaning) or -Smin (liar). (Other Pronunc.: **halas** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ ***lokSo** *V* lie {{Ex.: *ekwetkun-me himma men lokSoSmin*. Don't show what a liar you are! (Would that you would not show what a liar you are.) *imatkun-me ekwe lokSoSte, muySin tukne-ka-mes aamane*. If you weren't lying, I would like you. *lokoSpu wak*. He's lying. *lokoSpu men kannis*. You're lying to me.}} *Synonym*: ***halsa₂**. Grammar: appears only with -Smin, -Ste, or -pu, basic 'to lie' is *lokoSpu*. Meaning: to tell lies. (Other Pronunc.: **lokoS** before -pu) ■ **lokoSpu** (Made from: ***lokSo, -pu**) *V* lie Pronunciation: often pronounced as *lokospu*, possibly an irregular form. Meaning: -pu is not literal, this word does not mean lie to oneself, but just 'to lie', 'to tell a lie'. ■ **yumme** *V* deceive, lie {{Ex.: *yumme-k-was*. He's deceiving him./He's lying to him. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *yummey nuk!* Lie to him! *kan yummehnis*. I've been lied to. *kan-mes yummen*. I lied to you. *ekwe-me yummespu!* Don't be lying!}} Grammar: can rarely be used with -n(i) with same meaning, but usually without.

tell lies ■ **halaspu** (Made from: ***halsa₂, -pu**) *V* tell lies

lie down ■ **ipli** *V* lie down {{Ex.: *iplihte-k*. He is lying down. *eeTe-k iplihte*. He's sleeping lying down. *ippilpuy!* Lay yourself down!}}

Meaning: possibly on one's side. (Other Pronunc.: **ippil** before -pu and -mu)

lie face downward ■ **mommo** *V* put/lie face downward {{Ex.: *mommo-ka*. I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. *mommoSte* face downward}} Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

lie face up ■ **tsayla** *V* lie face up {{Ex.: *tsayla-keeTe*. He's sleeping face-up. *kan tsayla*. I'm (lying) face-up. *tsaylanuy!* Put him face up (on his back)! *tsayyalpuy!* Lie/turn yourself face up!}} *Opp.*: **matla**. (Other Pronunc.: **tsayyal** before -pu or -mu)

lie in the sun ■ **Talla** *V* be hot, sweat, lie in sun {{Ex.: *Tallan*. It's hot. (the weather) *Tallan-ka*. / *Talla-ka*. I'm hot. *koc yete Talla?* When will it be hot? *tollon makkese Tallan*. It's very hot to us. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I'm getting hotter. *Tallan-ka*. I'm sweating. *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom*. His armpits sweated. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu*. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. *Tallahne yuukis*. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} *Noun*: **Taala**. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry.

lie on one's side ■ **tittu** *V* lie/lay on one's side {{Ex.: *tittupuy!* Lie on your side (in bed)! *tittuhte-k eeTe*. He sleeps lying on his side. *kan-was tittu*. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

life ■ **nossow** *N* breath, spirit, life {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? *men-nossow* your breath/life/spirit *kan meheesi kan-nossowe*. I see my breath. *kawran-ka nossow*. My breath runs out. *kan pesyo kan-nossowtak*. I remember in my spirit.}} *Verb*: ***nosso**; *loanword*: **espiritu**. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative

sense (seat of emotions or spirit). ■ **TiT** *N* life, destiny {{Ex.: *kawran kan-TiT*. My life is ending. *ussi kan-TiT ekwe nii*. Because my life/destiny is not here (I belong in the other world). *kuutYi kan-TiT*. My life is short. *hemec'a moonoy tiiwistak kan himmana kan-TiTse*. I look for my destiny in a jimsonweed flower.}} *Verb*: **TiTi**.

finish life ■ **huni**₂ *V* finish life Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

lift ■ **ele** *V* raise, lift {{Ex.: *makam ele kan-tipSine*. You all raise my basket.}} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **halki** *V* stretch, lift, push over {{Ex.: *halkiy kan-tokkoh!* Stretch out my mat! *halki tokkoh*. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).}} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things. ■ **halsa**₁ (Borrowed from: alzar Spanish) *V* lift, raise {{Ex.: *taprey halsay* Lift it up! *kan-was halsan taprey rukkataka*, *taprey-kas yete halsan*. I lifted (it) up on the house, I will lift it up.}} Meaning: general lift meaning. Social use: not sure it comes from Spanish, could be native. ■ **itmanu** (Made from: **itma**, **-nu**) *V* lift, raise ■ **tannu** *V* lift, roll/fold up {{Ex.: *tannuhte-k*. It's rolled up. *tannuy nuk!* Fold/roll that up! *tannupuy!* Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!}} Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it. ■ **uuhe** *V* raise, put away, lift {{Ex.: *uuhey nuk!* Raise it (to put it away)! *miSSimpi uuhey!* Put it away well! *kan uuhe tooTese*. I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). *uuheykun-ka neppure*. I went to put this away. *kan uuhespu*. I raise myself up (for God). *uhwiY nuk!* Get it out! (something which has been put away) *uuhenin*. It got put away (on its own).}} Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away. ■ **wimurwikku** *V* lift, raise {{Ex.: *wimurwikkun-ka attYa*. I lifted (it) with only one hand.}} Pronunciation: probably made up of two words, wimur wikku, possibly related to issu ('hand'), but unclear, this word is very unsure. Meaning: probably with one hand. [Attested only once]

lift feet ■ **honhoNe** *V* lift feet {{Ex.: *honhoNee-ka waate*. I come lifting my feet. *honhoNes eepe*. (Someone) lifted his feet (to) pass by.}} Pronunciation: does not fit normal verb forms (may be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **honhoNee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

lift skirt/shirttails ■ **silku** *V* lift skirt/shirttails {{Ex.: *silkustap-ka*. My skirt was lifted up.}} Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative]

ligament ■ **hurek** *N* nerve, sinew, ligament {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hurekwas ruk!* Bring me the cord made of sinew!}} *Verb*: **hurke**.

light ■ **carko** *N* light {{Ex.: *wak-carko* his light}} [Attested only once] ■ **hostYohte** (Inflected form of: **hostYo**, **-Ste**) *perf* light [Tentative] ■ **huyas** (Made from: **huya**, **-s₁**) *N* light Meaning: may also mean a lamp (thing you use to light something). ■ **kuTTu** *V* light, set on fire {{Ex.: *kan-was yete kuTTu*. I will light it. *kuTTunin-ak sottow*. The fire lit. *kuTTuSte-k*. It's lit. *puuTey sottow*, *amSi-k kuTTu sottow*. Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights.}} ■ **kuTTun** (Made from: **kuTTu**, **-n₃**) *V* light, catch fire Grammar: something lights, catches fire (not to set something on fire). (Other Pronunc.: **kuTTuni** before another suffix) ■ **weesi** *V* light, start a fire {{Ex.: *niitum weesi*. It lights around (from) here. *hattenames weesimin?* Who lit (it) for you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

turn on a light ■ **huya** *V* illuminate, light {{Ex.: *huya-ka kan-sottowe*. I light my fire. *huyay nuk!* Light/illuminate it! *kan meheesi huyase*. I see the light. *huttey amSi-me huyan!* Stoke the fire so that you will light up (be illuminated). *huyay!* Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) *huyay weela!* Light the candle!}} Meaning: can be used to mean 'to turn on a lamp' May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure..

be very light ■ **hostYo** *V* be very light [Tentative]

be light ■ **homhole** *V* be light Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might end in a suffix **-le**. Meaning: refers to weight, not color or brightness. [Ar + Asc. guess]

shine light in someone's eyes ■ **SuSpumpi**

(Made from: **SuSpu**, **-mpi**) *V* shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

light (up) ■ **huya** *V* illuminate, light {{Ex.: *huya-ka kan-sottowe*. I light my fire. *huyay nuk!* Light/illuminate it! *kan meheesi huyase*. I see the light. *huttey amSi-me huyan!* Stoke the fire so that you will light up (be illuminated). *huyay!* Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) *huyay weela!* Light the candle!}} Meaning: can be used to mean 'to turn on a lamp' May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure..

light a fire ■ **hiiyi** *V* light/bring fire {{Ex.: *hiiyiSte sottow*. The fire is lit. *hiysiSte* They are lit. *hiiyiy!* Light a fire! *hiiyiyis!* (sometimes pronounced *hiis* or *hiiyis*) Go light a fire! / Go bring fire! *hiiyis* a fire-lighter tool (a stick one burns to light the fire) *hiiyinin-ak*. It got lit.}} Similar: **hiiyis**; Similar: **hiis**. Pronunciation: several similar sounds often collapse into a shorter pronunciation, especially in words like *hiiyiyis*. Grammar: ofne used with *-yis* to tell someone to go light it, or with *-s-* possibly because lighting the fire is a frequent task. Meaning: usually means to light a fire, but may also rarely mean to bring fire (but Ascension said it did not mean this one time). ■ **hutte** *V* light/stoke a fire {{Ex.: *wak hutten*. He made a fire. *hummit tuSir, kan hutte*. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. *huttehne seemo*. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). *huttemit sottow!* Light the fire for me! *huttey!* Light a fire! *hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese*. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}} Synonym: **haala**.

light up ■ **wirke** *V* illuminate, light up {{Ex.: *wirkey!* Light (it) with a firebrand!}} Meaning: with a firebrand.

lightning ■ **willep** *N*revers. lightning, God(?) *Verb*: **wilpe**. Cultural info.: Asc. identified this as the closest Mutsun had to a word for 'God,' but it does not mean a god in the typical Christian sense.

like ■ ***lelse** *V* like, enjoy {{Ex.: *lelsenin-ka neppese*. I enjoyed/liked this one. *lelsemis-ka weeren wak-saw kusiinatka*. I liked the rabbit

song (name of a Spanish song) in the kitchen.}} Grammar: only appears with *-n(i)* and possibly *-mi*. Meaning: probably of food, songs, or objects. ■ **aaye** *V* like {{Ex.: *haysa aayes, kuwa-ka ke!* Listen, I say they liked them!}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **hiwse 2** *V* love, like {{Ex.: *hiwsen amma tooTese*. (S/he) likes to eat meat. *ekwe-ka-mes hiwsen*. I don't like you. *haysa hiwsen neppese*. They like this. *moT-me hiwsen yuukise?* Do you like acorns? *hiwesmu haysa*. They like each other.}} Grammar: what you like can be a thing (noun) or to do something (a verb), usually used with *-n(i)* but not always. (Other Pronunc.: **hiwes** before *-mu* (or *-pu* if possible)) ■ **hiwsen** (Made from: **hiwse**, **-n₃**) *V* want, like, love (Other Pronunc.: **hiwseni** before another suffix) ■ **kata** *conj* like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play around like children! *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your beard is like a woodrat. *hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi*. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte*. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} Similar: **katYmi**; Similar: **kaatYi**. (Other Pronunc.: **kataa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **lelsen** (Made from: ***lelse**, **-n₃**) *V* like, enjoy (Other Pronunc.: **lelsen** before another suffix) ■ **muySi** *V* like {{Ex.: *kan-mes muySin*. I like you. *kan-mes mehen yuu-ka-mes muySinin*. I saw you and I liked you. *numan muySin diyoose miSte*. Whoever likes God is good. *muySi makke mehe*. We like what we see.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation *muySi* was also common, but *muySi* slightly more common. Grammar: with *-n(i)* refers to liking people or God, without *-n(i)* may refer to liking things. (Other Pronunc.: **muyiS** before *-pu* or *-mu*) ■ **Tumsa** *V* like, enjoy {{Ex.: *Tumsan-me*. You enjoy the taste (of something). *Tumsanin-ka*. I liked it (of something sweet). *lelseninse-me?* *Tumsanis-me*. Did you like (it)? You enjoyed it (before). *Tummaspy!* Enjoy yourself! *Tummaspun-ak*. He enjoyed himself.}} Meaning: probably only of food, except enjoying oneself (with *-pu*). (Other Pronunc.: **Tummas** before *-pu* (or *-mu* if possible))

be like ■ **katYmi** *V* be equal, be similar, be like

{{Ex.: *katYmimak* equals *tollon-ka katYmimakse haywen*. I have seen many similar ones (equals).}} *Similar: kata.*

feel like ...ing ■ **hassa** *V* feel like ...ing, want to ...

{{Ex.: *hassahte* craving *hassa-kas amman / eT / aaTih / aThi*. I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) *hassa kannis warak/citte*. I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) *hassa-kas ukkisina siise*. I want to go drink water.}} Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like *-kas/kannis*), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like *amman*, *eT*, *aaTih*) or a verb (like *aThi*, *citte*).

act like ■ **-kiSpu** *Suff.* (*V > V*) pretend, act like

{{Ex.: *selpekiSpu* to pretend to be high (on tobacco) *mukrukiSpu* to pretend to be a woman (an adult) *atSakiSpu-k*. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is).}} *Similar: hekoSpu*. Grammar: might be able to attach to nouns as well as verbs.

like that ■ **kaytis** *Adv* like that {{Ex.: *kaytis-ka hinne*. I go around like that. *nepkam*

Taaresmak kaytismak. Those men are like that.}} *Similar: kaatYi*. Grammar: can also take noun suffixes, but rarely. Meaning: like something further away (distant). Social use: may have been out of use by Ascension's time, or from another dialect, she was sometimes completely unsure of this word.

like this ■ **kaatYi** *Adv* thus, like this {{Ex.: *yuu-me kaatYi Taakan ammayni*. And thus you come to eat. *ekwe kaatYise*. (They) did not do thusly. *kaatYi miSte*. It's good that way. *ekwe okse kaatYi*. It wasn't like that a long time ago.}} *Similar: kaytis; Similar: kata.*

lily ■ **waar** *N* lily {{Ex.: *raacanin-ka waarum*. I got gas from the lilies (from eating too many).}} *Verb: waare*. Meaning: blue flower, long stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci. name: *Brodiaea capitata* Benth. Jepson, p. 228-229.

gather brodiaea lilies ■ **waare** *V* gather lilies {{Ex.: *waarena makke*. We go to gather lilies.}} *Noun: waar*. Meaning: blue flower, long stalk with 1/8 inch diameter, brodiaea lily species, may

also be similar to a wild onion, probably edible. Sci. name: *Brodiaea capitata* Benth. Jepson, p. 228-229.

gather lily-pad-like plants ■ **tumku** *Vrevers*.

gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: *tumkuna makke*. We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.}} *Noun: tummuk*. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

lily-pad-like plant ■ **tummuk** *Nrevers*.

seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksum*. They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}} *loanword: paapas; Verb: tumku*. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

limp

walk with a limp ■ **naaya** *V* go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: *naayati* to go around gathering}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

line

be in line ■ **Telle** *V* line up, be in line {{Ex.: *kan haysane Telle*. I'm lining them up. *Tellepu* to line oneself up}}

be in a line ■ **cotle** *V* be in single file, be in a line {{Ex.: *sessepuyuT, cotlepuyuT!* Arrange yourselves in single file, be in single file!}} [Attested only once]

line up ■ **Telle** *V* line up, be in line {{Ex.: *kan haysane Telle*. I'm lining them up. *Tellepu* to line oneself up}}

line up in single file ■ **sesse** *V* arrange/line up in single file {{Ex.: *sessepu haysa*. They line themselves up in single file. *sesse-ka haysane*. I line them up in single file.}} Grammar: with

-pu or -n(i), people arrange themselves in single file, alone, means one arranges others in single file.
Meaning: only of humans, as of children at school, but sometimes (less often) may indicate people being scattered rather than neatly lined up.

lined up in a row ■ **Tellehte** (Made from: **Telle**, **-Ste**)
perf lined up in a row

lint ■ **piitak** *N* lint, fuzz { {Ex.: *piitakse neppe?* Is this lint?} } [Ar + Asc. guess]

lion

mountain lion ■ **tammala** *N* mountain lion { {Ex.: *kan eeTe tammalahTuk*. I am sleeping with the mountain lion.} }

sea lion ■ **tomminis** *N* seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

lip

be big/thick-lipped ■ **sotlo** *V* be big/thick-lipped { {Ex.: *sotloSmin* / *sotloya* thick lipped person/people *sotlo-k hay*. His mouth is thick-lipped.} } *Similar*: **tuTru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation variable and unsure.

lips ■ **Seepel** *N* lips *Similar*: **wipsur**₂. Pronunciation: pronunciation and word unsure. [Attested only once]
■ **wipsur**₂ *N* lips *Similar*: **Seepel**.

to make noise with the lips ■ **hustu** *V* make noise with lips [Attested only once]

point of the lips ■ **welwel** *N* point of the lips
Grammar: may only be used with **-min** to mean a person with their lips pointed out.

have big lips ■ **tuTru** *V* have big lips { {Ex.: *tuTru wak-hay*. His mouth is big-lipped.} } *Similar*: **sotlo**; *Similar*: ***etlo**. [Attested only once]

one with protruding lips ■ **etloSmin** (Made from: ***etlo**) *N* person with protruding lips

have protruding lips ■ ***etlo** *V* have protruding lips { {Ex.: *etloSmin wak-hay*. His lips stick out. *etloSmin* a person with protruding lips} } *Similar*: **tuTru**. Grammar: only appears with **-Smin** or **-ya** (person/people with protruding lips).

listen ■ **namti** *V* hear, understand, listen { {Ex.: *koc tukne makam hiwsen namti*. If you all wanted to understand. *makam ekwe kannis namti*. You

all don't hear/understand me. *namtisiy!* Just listen! *haysa ekwe namti riicase*. They don't understand the language. *ussi-k ekwe namti*. Why doesn't he understand? *kan-mes namtin men aru warka*. Then I heard you cry. *namitpu kari'a*. (It) is heard far away.} } (Other Pronunc.: **namit** before **-pu** or **-mu**)

listen to attentively/carefully ■ **Tillu** *V* listen attentively/carefully, squint at { {Ex.: *Tillusi men kannis*. You're listening to me carefully. *kan Tillusi*. I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).} } Grammar: may only be used with **-si**. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

listen! ■ **ke excl** look!, listen! { {Ex.: *haysa haysane kuwa-ka ke!* Look, I say they like them! *neppe cappu, ke!* This pricks, listen!} } *Similar*: **maaTuh**; *Similar*: **mini**. Meaning: may have been used for calling to someone one is not so familiar with, or to someone who is older or respected, or in a more formal situation, as compared to **mini** or **maaTu**. Social use: less common by Ascension's time, but still used.

lit ■ **kuTTuSte** (Made from: **kuTTu**, **-Ste**) *perf* lit, on fire Grammar: already lit, already on fire.

little ■ **-mis Suff.** (*N* > *N*) small, little { {Ex.: *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance! *pakkuTmis* (little) shinney ball} } *Similar*: **-kniS**. Grammar: usually appears as part of the word for various toys (possibly a type of diminutive). Meaning: meaning unsure.

measure little things ■ **pare** *V* measure little things { {Ex.: *kan-was pare*. I measure him.} } Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **paree** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

give a small amount ■ **akiLe** *V* give the last of something, give a small amount [Tentative]

a little while ■ **hipSun** *Adv* a little while { {Ex.: *eTTeniy hipSun!* Sleep a little while!} }

a little bit ■ **kattYit** *Adv* a little bit { {Ex.: *kattYit roote*. There is a little. *kattYit haypu*. A little bit is visible.} }

a little ■ **-tis₂ Suff.** (*Adv.*) a little { {Ex.: *minmuytis* a little low} } Grammar: add only to

a direction word (possibly only up or down), usage unsure, rare. [Tentative]

down a little/a little below ■ **minmuytis** (Made from: **minmuy**, **-tis**) *Adv* down a little, a little below

eat a little ■ **ammapu** (Made from: **amma**, **-pu**) *V* eat a little Meaning: not literal meaning of -pu.

in a little while ■ **kuutis waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutis**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'. ■ **kuutYi waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutYi**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as **kuutis waate**. Meaning: literally '(something) comes a little'.

be little ■ **antiwi** *V* be small, be little {{Ex.: *koro antiwin* (Someone's) feet are small.}} Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be **antiki**. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **kuutYi** *V* be small/little, be not much {{Ex.: *kuutYiSmin kantawses*. My younger sister is small. *kuutYiSmin rukka*. a small house / The house is a small one. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I am a little sick. *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon*. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. *kuutYiSmin* a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general)}} Similar: **kuutis**; loanword: **sitlu**. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb.

little bag ■ **hotyokniS** (Made from: **hotyo**, **-kniS**) *N* little bag loanword: **sakiitu**. [Attested only once]

little bit/while ■ **kuutis quant** little bit/while {{Ex.: *kuutis tooTe* a little bit of meat *yeela-ka ukkisi kuutis!* Wait while I drink a little! *kuutis taprey* a little bit upward / up a little *kuutis-ka miSte*. I'm a little good. (Can mean: I've gotten a little better from an injury.) *kuutis-ka pesyo*. I think a little. *eTTenin-ak kuutis*. He slept a little bit. *kuutis waate corkon sii*. It won't be long before the water dries up (it is coming in a little that the water dries up).}} Similar: **kuutYi**. Grammar: includes a little bit of time, a little

bit of something, or something being a little (slightly) the case; related to **kuutYi** but not directly derived from it.

little by little ■ **ceken** *Adv* slowly, little by little Social use: probably out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]

little finger ■ **kaapiS** *N* little finger, pinky {{Ex.: *kuutYihmin kan-kaapiS*. My little finger is small.}} Similar: **raraS**.

little load ■ **copson** (Made from: **coppo**, **-s-**, **-n**) *N* little load, thing you carry

little old person ■ **hiwhokniS** *N* (little) old person, old one, elder Similar: **inTisTe**. Grammar: plural is either irregular **hiwhoSikma** or regular **hiwhomak**.

live ■ **cikri** *V* reside, live {{Ex.: *waatena wak cikrin*. He goes to come (here), and lives.}} [Attested only once] ■ **Tawra** *V*revers. sit, stay, live {{Ex.: *nii-ka Tawra*. I live here. *irektak wak Tawra*. S/he's sitting on a rock. *ayun men-Tawras, Takkarpu!* Bring your chair, sit yourself down! *kan Tawra mesme*. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). *Takkarpu minmuy!* Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom).}} *Noun*: **Taawar**. (Other Pronunc.: **Takkar** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

liver ■ **sire** *N* liver, heart, pith {{Ex.: *himah'a kan-sireesum*. With all my heart. *kaayi-ka kan-sire, kan wattin, yuu-ka-mes akka*. My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. *ekwe kan miSte kan-sire*. I'm not good in my heart. *kan pesyo kan-siretka*. I remember in my heart. *Tumyu mak-sire*. Our hearts are smiling. *tultule kan-sire*. My heart is pounding. *wak-raraS wak-siretka*. His finger is on his heart. *cisnan wak-sire*. The alder tree's pith.}} Similar: **ruutYuy**. Meaning: usually used of 'heart' as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: **siree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

lizard

catch big yellow lizards ■ **tuhirwi** *V* catch big yellow lizards {{Ex.: *tuhirwina makke*. We go to catch big yellow lizards.}} *Noun*: **tuhirwis**. Meaning: big yellow lizard with white and black spots, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name:

possibly Gerrhonotus.

big yellow lizard ■ **tuhirwis** *N* big yellow lizard

Verb: **tuhirwi**. Meaning: 1.25-1.5 feet long, eat wild blackberries, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly Gerrhonotus.

small lizard ■ **heseelu** *N*evers. small lizard *Verb*:

hesle. Meaning: small lizard you find running around in the house, probably brown.

scaly lizard ■ ***meher** *N*evers. scaly lizard *Verb*:

mahre. Grammar: appears only with -wa, may relate to the lizard sticking its tongue out (mahre), but not sure. ■ **meherwa** (Made from: ***meher**, -wa) *N* scaly lizard *Verb*: **meherwa**₂.

catch scaly lizards ■ **meherwa**₂ *V* catch scaly

lizards {{Ex.: **meherwana** to go to catch scaly lizards}} *Noun*: **meherwa**. Grammar: probably comes from meherwa 'scaly lizard,' which comes from meher -wa. [Attested only once]

catch small lizards ■ **hesle** *V*evers. catch small

lizards {{Ex.: **heslena makke**. We go to catch small lizards.}} *Noun*: **heseelu**.

load ■ **hippun** (Made from: **hippu**, -n₂) *N* load

Similar: **hippus**. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms. ■ **hippus** (Made from: **hippu**, -s₁) *N* load *Similar*: **hippun**. Meaning: a load one carries on one's back, not in the arms. ■ **tikku** *V*load {{Ex.: **tikkuy mooheltak!** Load it on (his/her/one's) head!}}

little load ■ **copson** (Made from: **coppo**, -s₂, -n₂) *N* little load, thing you carry

loan ■ **kammu** *V*lend, loan {{Ex.: **kammuy nuk!**

Lend it to him! **kammut suukar!** Lend me some sugar! **kammuhthe-kas**. I've lent it to him.}}

loath ■ **lo'e** (Borrowed from: ?? Soledad) *V* loath, hate,

be disgusted by {{Ex.: **lo'enin-ka ammane**. I hate the food. **lo'enin-me**. You were disgusted. **lo'e kannis**. (Someone) loathes me.}} Grammar: can be followed by -n(i) or used alone, even with the thing one hates marked with -se, with the same meaning. Social use: possibly a Soledad language word rather than Mutsun.

location of the Kaakun/Sur Tribe ■ **kaakun 3**

Npersonal people of the South, Sur tribe, location of

this tribe {{Ex.: **kaakuntakwas** a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}}

locative

placename locative ■ **-tak₂** *Suff.* (*N* > *Nplace*)

placename locative {{Ex.: **wacrunmak satte karmentak rukkase**. The Wacrun (Castroville) Indians call the Carmel Indians' houses names. **neppe Taares huumuntakwas**. This man is a westerner (is from the West). **huyatak sii**. Agua Caliente (literally: water at the place of light) **pakkatka** placename (literally: at the shoulder blade)}} *Similar*:

Similar: **rokoostah**. Pronunciation: usually uses the pronunciation -tak regardless of whether word ends in vowel or consonant, unlike -tka/-tak 'at/in/to' (regular locative that means 'at, to, in'), but sometimes uses -tka after vowels, could depend on the dialect spoken at the location of the placename. Grammar: attach to a noun (or possibly rarely a verb) to make a noun meaning the name of a place, can attach to a Spanish borrowing (for ex. karmentak), an animal (for ex. tooyohtak), something symbolizing a feature of the place (for ex. kuluulistak), the name of a direction (for ex. kaakuntak), or a word that is only known as part of the placename (for ex. ulawtak). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel, but only in some words)

lock ■ **kaaca** *V* handcuff, lock {{Ex.: **kaacay nuk!**

Handcuff him! / Lock it! **hokyomak kaacahte**. The ones with sores are shackled. **kacwenis wak**. He got unshackled. **kacwey nuk!** Unstick it!}} Pronunciation: possible that kaaca is handcuff and kacca is lock, but more likely to be the same word.

■ **kicca** *V* close, lock {{Ex.: **kiccay innu!**

Close/lock the door! **kicway!** Unlock (it)! **laakihte kiccas pappeltak**. The key is sitting on top of the book.}} *Similar*: **uuci**. Meaning: may only refer to closing with a key, locking.

lock legs in wrestling ■ **yuuko** *V* lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]

log

hollow tree or log ■ **soomon** *N* hole, hollow of a tree or log {{Ex.: *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hollow. *kitpahte-k soomontak*. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}} Meaning: in a tree or log.

loincloth ■ **watkuh** *N* loincloth {{Ex.: *watkuh tarahwas* loincloth made of willow}} Cultural info.: worn by men, traditionally made of willow twigs or possibly also of sinews, made of cloth in more recent times. Meaning: unclear exactly what piece of clothing this is.

long ■ **layTaSte** (Inflected form of: ***layTa**, **-Ste**) *perf* long, tall

it won't be long until ■ **kuutis waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutis**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'.
■ **kuutYi waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutYi**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as **kuutis waate**. Meaning: literally '(something) comes a little'.

have a long neck ■ **ranTa** *Vrevers*. have a long neck {{Ex.: *ranTaSmin* long-necked one *ranTa-k kaTTak*. His neck is long, the nape of (his) neck.}} *Noun*: **raanaT**.

be long ■ ***layTa** *Vrevers*. be tall, be long {{Ex.: *layTaSmin paarani* high hill *layTaSte mentuuriS*. Your fingernails are long. *layTaSte-k*. He/She is tall. *layTaSte kan-iina*. My illness is long (I've been sick a long time). *layTaSte Tuuhis*. The day is long.}} *Noun*: **layaaTa**; *Similar*: **laTTaya**; *Noun*: **layaaya**. Grammar: appears only with either **-Ste** or **-Smin**.

Meaning: long in time or space. ■ **latse** *V* be long {{Ex.: *latse men-lasseh*. Your tongue is long. (Possibly: You talk a lot.))} Meaning: probably only of tongues, or of being talkative, but not sure. ■ **lehTe** *V* be long, be stringy, be sticky {{Ex.: *men-maahul lehTe*. Your phlegm is long/stringy.}} Meaning: possibly only of phlegm/spit, **layTa** is the general word for long, meaning 'sticky' (like paste) is unsure, may be a separate word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have a long tongue ■ **lashe** *V* have a long tongue {{Ex.: *lasheSmin* long-tongued one *lashemak*

long-tongued ones}} *Similar*: **lasse**; *Noun*:

lasseh; *Similar*: ***latwe**. Meaning: may imply talking a lot, but unclear. [Tentative]

be long-tongued ■ **latweTe** (Made from: ***latwe**, **-Te**) *V* be long-tongued

have long hair ■ **malTa** *V* be hairy, have long hair {{Ex.: *malTa-me aamane, tereepuy!* You truly have long hair, cut it! *malTaSmin* long-haired/hairy one}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **samursi** *V* have long hair *Similar*: **urih**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, this word is probably incorrect. Meaning: related to hair, but probably a misunderstanding. [Attested only once] ■ **ursi** *V* have long/a lot of hair {{Ex.: *ursiSmin mukurma* a woman with a long of/long hair}} Grammar: may only be used with **-Smin** and **-mak**, only to describe people. Meaning: refers to hair on the head, not body hair, can indicate a large hair style ('big hair') or long hair.

long ago ■ **okse** *Adv* in the past, long ago, used to {{Ex.: *hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma*. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. *okse rootes hemec'a Taares numan hemec'a korotka wak okse hinne*. There was once a man who walked on one foot. *ekwena nii heentikma okse*. There were no people here long ago. *hanni-me okse roote?* Where did you used to be?}} Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.

long neck ■ **raanaT** *Nrevers*. long neck *Verb*: **ranTa**. [Attested only once]

long one ■ **layTaSmin** (Made from: ***layTa**, **-Smin**) *N* long one, tall one Meaning: a person, geographical feature, object, unit of time, or other thing.

long, long ago

longing ■ **huusih** *N* missing, longing {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka huusihsum*. I'm dying from missing (someone).}} *Verb*: ***hushi**. Meaning: usually missing a person.

look ■ **kama** *V* look {{Ex.: *kamay, wak hassenin*. Look, he got angry.}} *Similar*: **mehe**. Grammar: might only appear with **-y** as a command, but unsure. Social use: uncommon word, much less common than **mehe**. ■ **mehe** *V* look, see {{Ex.: *kan-mes*

mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin. I saw you, and I liked you. *mehey iTyan!* Look back! *mehey nuk!* Look at it! *mehehne-me. / men mehehne.* You are being looked at. *kan meheesi lupyuse.* I'm looking at the burden basket. *meheesu-k.* He goes to see it.}} *Similar: kama; Synonym: haywe; Synonym: taSSu.* Grammar: most often used with -si, but meaning similar. Meaning: most common word for 'see'. (Other Pronunc.: **mehee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **Taaya** *V* look {{Ex.: *kan-was Taayati.* I'm looking at him. *Taayati-ka mooloye.* I'm looking at the mooloy dance.}} Meaning: means the same as mehe at least in 'look' meaning, but much less common.

not look at ■ **oolo** *V* look away, not look at {{Ex.: *kan-was oolon.* I look away from him. *oolohne-me.* You are looked away from.}} Meaning: to avoid looking at someone or something.

make look good ■ **cuye** *V* dress, make look good {{Ex.: *cuyeepu makse.* We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). *kan cuyen.* I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: **cuyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

look at ■ **meheesi** (Made from: **mehe**, -si) *V* look at, see, watch Meaning: meaning similar to mehe alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of mehe.

look at one's reflection ■ **hewespu** (Made from: **hewhe**, -spu) *V* look at one's reflection {{Ex.: *yeela makke hewespu uThinya.* Let's look at ourselves in the mirror twice!}} Pronunciation: possibly an irregular form of hewhe. Meaning: in a mirror or in water, meaning is related to hewhe (to shade something or make shade), but not directly.

look away ■ **oolo** *V* look away, not look at {{Ex.: *kan-was oolon.* I look away from him. *oolohne-me.* You are looked away from.}} Meaning: to avoid looking at someone or something.

look back ■ **seele** *V* look back {{Ex.: *seeley!* Look back! *ekwe-me seele iTyan!* Don't look back!}} Meaning: turn to look back behind oneself.

look different ■ **aTye** *V*revers. be different, look different {{Ex.: *aTyenin.* (It) became different. *aTyeSte-me.* You look different. *aTyeSmin* a different one *aTyempi-kas.* I'm changing it.}} *Similar: *aSSa; Noun: *aaTey.*

look for ■ **himma** *V* search, look for {{Ex.: *himmat maksene!* Look for us! *kan-was himmana.* I go to look for it. *himmatkun-ka ekwe halsaSmin.* If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) *himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara.* If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. *himma-k wak-hawnane.* He's looking for his wife.}} Meaning: can mean try in the sense of seek to do something, seek not to do something, usually means more simply look for. ■ **pakka**, *V* seek, look for {{Ex.: *kan-was pakka.* I look for him/her/it. *pakkasi maksene koc makke Tawra.* (They) just look for us when we're sitting down.}} Social use: more common in Arroyo's time, not really in use by Ascension's time.

look for a companion ■ **onye** *V*revers. accompany, look for a companion {{Ex.: *amSi haysa onyeti diyoose* so that they might accompany God *wak oneypustap.* He was accompanied. *kan-was oneypu.* I accompany him. *kan-onyen / kan-onyenmak / kan-onyemak* my friends/companions/neighbors *haysa onyente.* They have a companion. *onye-ka-mes.* I (will) accompany you. *kan onye. / onye-ka.* I'm looking for a companion. *onyet kannis!* Accompany me!}} *Noun: ooney; Similar: huywe, yaaTi; Noun: oneeya.* Pronunciation: this word was pronounced more different ways than usual, possibly because it is common and would be used a lot even by people who weren't fluent speakers. Meaning: usually means 'accompany' or is used in suffixed forms to mean 'a companion/friend/etc.', but can occasionally mean 'to look for a companion'. (Other Pronunc.: **oney** before -pu or -mu)

look for a wife ■ **hawna** *V* look for/have a wife {{Ex.: *uTTasi kan-hawnane.* I am waiting for my wife. *kan hawnaksi.* I am looking (hard) for a wife. *hawnaSte* has a wife *hawnaksa semmonis.* My wife/mistress died. *hawnanmin-me, men hawnante.* You are a married man (one characterized by a wife),

you have a wife.}}

look good ■ **cuyerte** (Made from: **cuye**, **-Ste**) *V* look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: *cuyerte-ka*. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

look out ■ **atta** *V* look out, show oneself {{Ex.: *hoTTo attay!* Go look out! *attan-ka kan mehe wak suurenis*. I'm looking out to see (if) it turned into coals. *murtey-ak attaspu*. At night he guards.}} Meaning: by itself, usually of poking one's head out the door or such to look at something or check something. ■ **maaya** *V* stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: *maayay!* Stick your head out the door (and look out)! *maayaspu* to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually appears with *-pu*, and as an irregular form *maayakpu*, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular *maayapu*.

look tearful ■ **acri** *V* look tearful [Tentative]

look to ■ **atwe** *V* view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: *atwes-me kannis?* Are you watching me? *ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan* I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) *atwemitit-me kannis koc-ka totyon*. You keep correcting me when I stutter.}}

look up ■ **akra** *V* look up {{Ex.: *akray!* Look up! *men akra taprey*, *minmuy meheepuy!* You are looking up above. Look below!}}

look! ■ **hine** *excl* look! {{Ex.: *wetre aamane*, *hine!* It is truly large, look!}} [Tentative] ■ **ke** *excl* look!, listen! {{Ex.: *haysa haysane kuwa-ka ke!* Look, I say they like them! *neppe cappu*, *ke!* This pricks, listen!}} *Similar:* **maaTuh**; *Similar:* **mini**. Meaning: may have been used for calling to someone one is not so familiar with, or to someone who is older or respected, or in a more formal situation, as compared to *mini* or *maaTu*. Social use: less common by Ascension's time, but still used.

loose ■ **loktohte** (Made from: **lokto**, **-Ste**) *perf* soft, loose Pronunciation: pronunciation *lohtokte* is also common.

be loose ■ **lokto** *V* be soft, be loose {{Ex.: *loktoti kan-sapaatu*. My shoes are loose. *loktohte ussi ekwe taSri*. It's soft, because it's not stiff. *loktohte-mes attYa*. (It) is only loose on you. (It fits you loosely.) *loktohte attYa*, *eleymin*.

The goshawk is soft.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation *lohto* is also very common. Meaning: of a key or bolt fitting loosely in the latch, a shoe, hat, or clothing fitting loosely, a tooth being loose, or something being soft. ■ **Tomto** *V* loosen, be loose {{Ex.: *kan-was Tomto*. I loosen it. *Tomtohte loose*}} Meaning: possibly of clothing. [Ar + Asc. guess]

let loose ■ **piTwi** (Made from: **piTTe**, **-w-**) *V* untie, let loose *Similar:* **ricwi**; *Similar:* **ripwi**.

loose earth ■ **mun** *N* loose earth, dust, dirt {{Ex.: *tollon wak-mun laasuSte-k wak-moohel*. His head is full of a lot of dirt. *iccompi-k pireese*, *muune*. He carries out the dirt, the loose earth. *tollon-me mun*. You have a lot of dirt.}} *Similar:* **wis**, **lot**, **pire₁**; *Verb:* **munse**. Pronunciation: often pronounced *munus* in Ar's time, but this pronunciation was lost by Ascension's time. Meaning: usually refers to loose earth as dug out of a hole, or deposited by a river, or along the side of a road, or on a floor, but can also refer to uncleanness of the body. (Other Pronunc.: **muun** before a vowel)

loosen ■ **hoye** *V* loosen {{Ex.: *hemmen hoyehte*. It's still loosened. *kan hoye*. I loosen (something). *hoyeepu* meaning unsure, possibly to loosen oneself, of a thing}} (Other Pronunc.: **hoyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel) ■ **pelke** *V* reverse, loosen, stretch {{Ex.: *pelkeSte* loosened, stretched out}} *Noun:* **peekek**. Meaning: meaning rather different from *peekek*, may be related to loosening soft, silty dirt. ■ **Tomto** *V* loosen, be loose {{Ex.: *kan-was Tomto*. I loosen it. *Tomtohte loose*}} Meaning: possibly of clothing. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **yoocho** *V* loosen {{Ex.: *yoochon wak*. It loosened.}} Grammar: unclear whether this takes *-n(i)*. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

loot ■ **haaTan** (Made from: **haaTa**, **-n₂**) *N* stolen thing, loot

lord ■ **amisan** *N* lord {{Ex.: *hatte neppe diyos makke amisan?* Who is this God, our lord?}} Social use: used only in translations of Christian materials, unclear whether it is a native Mutsun word or what it meant apart from this use, translated as *Señor*.

lose ■ **lahpa** *V* lose {{Ex.: *lahpanin torow*. The soap-root got lost.}} Grammar: probably can only be used with *-n(i)*, meaning 'to get lost', not alone as 'to

lose'. [Tentative] ■ **tonnempi** (Made from: **tonne**, **-mpi**) *V* lose Grammar: to lose something.

lose someone through death ■ **semmompi** (Made from: ***semmo**, **-mpi**) *V* lose someone through death Grammar: non-literal use of **-mpi**.

lose the way ■ ***lallu** *V* lose the way, be lost { {Ex.: *lallunin-ka*. I got lost. *lallumpin-ka*. I lost the way.} } Grammar: appears only with **-n(i)** or **-mpi**. ■

lallumpi (Made from: ***lallu**, **-mpi**) *V* lose the way

lose weight ■ **rinTan** (Made from: **rinTa**, **-n₃**) *V* get thin, lose weight Meaning: of losing too much weight, becoming skin and bones. (Other Pronunc.: **rinTani** before another suffix)

lost ■ **tonneSte** (Inflected form of: **tonne**, **-Ste**) *perf* lost

get lost ■ **lahpan** (Made from: **lahpa**, **-n₃**) *V* get lost (Other Pronunc.: **lahpani** before another suffix) ■

lallun (Made from: ***lallu**, **-n₃**) *V* get lost (Other Pronunc.: **lalluni** before another suffix)

be lost ■ ***lallu** *V* lose the way, be lost { {Ex.: *lallunin-ka*. I got lost. *lallumpin-ka*. I lost the way.} } Grammar: appears only with **-n(i)** or **-mpi**. ■ **tonne** *V* be lost { {Ex.: *tonneSte-k* It is lost. *tonneSte kan-hawnan*. My wife is lost. *huttYatka-k tonnenin*. He got lost in the mountains. *tonnempin-ka kan-hineeruse*. I lost my money.} } Similar: **tonse**. Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)** meaning 'get/be lost,' with **-mpi** meaning 'lose something,' or with **-Ste** meaning 'lost'.

be/get lost ■ **tonnen** (Made from: **tonne**, **-n₃**) *V* get/be lost (Other Pronunc.: **tonneni** before a suffix)

lot

get a lot of something ■ **holse** (Made from: **holle**, **-s₂**) *V* get a lot of something, get/grab repeatedly Meaning: of grabbing more than one thing or grabbing over and over.

take a lot ■ **okwe** *V* take a lot { {Ex.: *okwespu-me aamane*. You truly take a lot (for yourself, without asking).} } Grammar: may only appear with **-spu**. Meaning: to take large amounts, for ex. by the armful, without permission, probably for oneself.

talk a lot ■ **pelso** *V* talk a lot { {Ex.: *pelsoSmin* a big talker} } Grammar: may only appear with

-Smin. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she thought of it as a variant of *halsaSmin* 'liar' or *rictYaSmin* 'big talker'. [Ar only, very unsure]

loud

shout loudly ■ **cirpi** *Vrevers*. shout loudly { {Ex.: *ekwe-me cirpi!* Don't shout! *cirpiy nuk!* Shout at him!} } Noun: **cirip**.

talk loudly ■ **kalci** *V* make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

make/do loudly ■ ***hiTe** *V* do loudly, make loud { {Ex.: *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly. *hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte*. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu*. Don't talk loudly!} } Grammar: only appears with **-pu** (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: **hiTee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hiTeepu** (Made from: ***hiTe**, **-pu**) *V* do loudly, make loud

louse

become infested with louse eggs ■ **sakran**

(Made from: **sakra**, **-n₃**) *V* get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: **sakrani** before another suffix)

collect headlice ■ **kahya** *Vrevers*. collect headlice { {Ex.: *ereeSiy amsi makam ekwe kahyan!* Take a bath, so that you all don't get lice! *kan kahyan*. I'm getting lice. *kahyana makke*. We go to get lice. *kan yetee-was kahya*. I will get lice on/from him.} } Noun: **kahhay**; Similar: **kahyi**. Grammar: without **-n(i)** probably means to collect lice, during the process of delousing or cleaning, not to get lice on one's head, with **-n(i)** means to get lice on one's head.

de-louse ■ **rahse** *V* de-louse, remove lice Noun: **rah**; Similar: **raahe**. Meaning: *rahse* is to pick lice off someone, *raahe* is to collect, hunt, or gather lice.

head/black louse ■ **kahhay** *Nrevers*. head louse, black louse { {Ex.: *kan meheesi kahhaye*. I'm looking at the head louse. *kahyiy kan-moohel, tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak!* Delouse my head, I have a lot of lice on my head!} } Verb: **kahya**.

white louse ■ **rah** *N* bodylouse, white louse *Verb*: **rahse**; *Verb*: **raahe**.

have/get louse eggs ■ **sakra** *Vrevers*. have/get nits {{Ex.: *sakraSte-k*. He has nits. *sakranin*. (He/she) got nits. *sakraSmin* someone with nits}} *Noun*: **saakar**. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits).

delouse/remove lice ■ **kahyi** (Made from: **kahya**, -w-) *V* de-louse (head), remove lice {{Ex.: *kahyiy nuk!* De-louse him! *kahyiy kan-moohel*, *tollon kan kahhay kan-mooheltak!* Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! *kan-was kahyiy*. I delouse him.}} *Similar*: **kahya**. Grammar: probably from **kahya** plus -w-, meaning remove lice, but unsure.

louse egg ■ **saakar** *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Verb*: **sakra**; *Similar*: **reeTem**. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as **reeTem**. Social use: less common than **reeTem** for Ascension.

louse eggs ■ **reeTem** *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Verb*: **recme**; *Verb*: **reTme**; *Similar*: **saakar**. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: **reTme** for removing nits and **recme** for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to **saakar**.

love ■ **hiwse 2** *V* love, like {{Ex.: *hiwsen amma tooTese*. (S/he) likes to eat meat. *ekwe-ka-mes hiwsen*. I don't like you. *haysa hiwsen neppure*. They like this. *moT-me hiwsen yuukise?* Do you like acorns? *hiwesmu haysa*. They like each other.}} Grammar: what you like can be a thing (noun) or to do something (a verb), usually used with -n(i) but not always. (Other Pronunc.: **hiwes** before -mu (or -pu if possible)) ■ **hiwsen** (Made from: **hiwse**, -n₃) *V* want, like, love (Other Pronunc.: **hiwseni** before another suffix)

beloved ■ **hiwes** *Nrevers*. beloved {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwes* my beloved}} *Verb*: **hiwse 1**. [Attested only once]

be in love ■ **yosso** *V* flirt, be in love {{Ex.: *kan yosso mukurmase*. I'm in love with the woman. *yossonin*. (He) fell in love. *yossoy kannis!* Flirt with me! *yossomu haysa*. They are flirting with each other.}} Social use: meaning could have shifted from a more negative and blatantly sexual meaning ('have carnal intercourse

with') in Ar's time to this positive meaning in Asc.'s time, but that more likely reflects Ar's interpretation than a change in usage by Mutsun people.

fall in love ■ **yosson** (Made from: **yosso**, -n₃) *V* fall in love

low

be low ■ ***rinsi** *V* be deep, low, hoarse {{Ex.: *rinsiksi Taares koc haysa saawe*. The men sing low when they sing. *rinsiksi wak ricca*. He talks low/hoarsely (his voice is deep/hoarse). *haypire rinsiksi*, *haypire leeweTes*. Some (sang) low, some (sang) high.}} *Opp.*: **leeweTe**. Grammar: only occurs with -ksi. Meaning: can include voices being confused or chaotic as well as hoarse or just singing at low pitch, often describes singing but can also describe speech. ■ **rinsiksi** (Made from: ***rinsi**, -ksi) *V* be deep, low, hoarse, be deep, low Meaning: of the voice, also includes sounding disordered or chaotic.

be low (tide) ■ **kaawa** *V* be low (tide), go out (tide) {{Ex.: *kaawan* (the tide) goes out}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: of the sea, the tide going out. [Attested only once]

low-pitched ■ **heeresi** (Made partly from: -si) *Adv* low-pitched Grammar: probably contains -si, unknown what **heere** by itself means. Meaning: of a singing voice. [Attested only once]

lukewarm

get/become lukewarm ■ **petyon** (Made from: ***petyo**, -n₃) *V* get/become lukewarm (Other Pronunc.: **petyoni** before another suffix)

be lukewarm ■ ***petyo** *V* be lukewarm {{Ex.: *petyoSmin sii* lukewarm water *petyonin*. It got lukewarm. *petyompiy!* Make it lukewarm!}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, -n(i), or -mpi (or possibly -Ste).

make lukewarm ■ **petyompi** (Made from: ***petyo**, -mpi) *V* make lukewarm

lumpy

be lumpy ■ **cekle 1** *V* be uneven, be lumpy {{Ex.: *cekleSte* It's lumpy. (Also: It doesn't sit flat.))} *Similar*: **cehle**.

lunch ■ **muccuw** *N* breakfast, lunch {{Ex.: *accuste muccuw*. Breakfast/lunch is ready. *kan*

meheesi muccuwe. I'm just looking at the breakfast/lunch. *hooyoy men-muccuw!* Get your breakfast/lunch!}} *Verb*: **mucu**.

eat lunch ■ **mucu** *V* eat breakfast/lunch {{Ex.: *mucuupu makke*. We are eating breakfast. *hinTis makam hiwsen mucuupu?* What do you all want to eat for breakfast/lunch?}}
Noun: **muccuw**. Grammar: may only appear with -pu, meaning the same thing. (Other Pronunc.: **mucuu** before -pu) ■ **mucuupu** (Made from:

mucu, -pu) *V* eat breakfast/lunch Meaning: most typical word for 'eat breakfast/lunch,' non-literal use of -pu.

lungs ■ **honaS** *N* lungs [Attested only once]

lying ■ **lokSoSte** (Made from: ***lokSo, -Ste**) *perf* lying

lymph

tuberculosis of lymph nodes ■ **yuTha** *N* tuberculosis of lymph nodes Meaning: traditionally called scrofula, usually nodes of the neck. [Ar + Asc. guess]

M m

made ■ **accuSte** (Inflected form of: **accu, -Ste**) *perf* finished, made, done, ready

made of ■ **-was Suff.** (*N*) from, of {{Ex.: *cisnawwas lullup* elder tree flute *ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas*. I am not of this land. *piina men-appawas*. That is your father's (of your father). *hiTTew kaakuntakwas*. South wind. *kaakuntakwas* a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe *hemec'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...*}} *Similar*: **huumuntwas**; *Similar*: . Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in *huumuntwas* or *kaakuntuwas*) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. *nii* or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

madrone

gather madrone trees ■ **yukyu** *V* gather madrone trees *Noun*: **yuukun**. Cultural info.: Asc. did not know any medicinal uses of this plant, but fruit is edible. Meaning: probably of gathering the wood, branches, or any useful part. Sci. name: *Arbutus menziesii* Pursh Jepson p. 744.

madrone tree ■ **yuukun** *N* madrone tree *Verb*: **yukyu**. Sci. name: *Arbutus menziesii* Pursh, Jepson p. 744.

maggot ■ **omkon** *N* maggot Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

magic

have magic ■ **utne** *Vrevers*. have magic {{Ex.: *utnen-ka*. I have magic. (said by sorcerer)}}
Noun: **utten**. Meaning: may be limited to having magic right at that moment, during a ceremonial dance. [Attested only once]

magpie ■ **aTTaT** *Nrevers*. magpie *Verb*: **aTTa2**. Cultural info.: they raised these birds to be tame, and clipped off the end of the tongue, and taught them to speak. Meaning: black and white spotted with a yellow bill. Sci. name: *Pica nuttallii*, Dawson p. 78. ■

homoya *N* magpie [Attested only once]

magpies

catch magpies ■ **aTTa2** *V* catch magpies {{Ex.: *kan yete aTTa*. I will catch magpies.}} *Noun*: **aTTaT**.

mail ■ **karta** (Borrowed from: carta Spanish) *N* mail, letter {{Ex.: *makam hokkempi karta*. You all send the letters.}}

make ■ **-mpi Suff.** (*V* > *V*) make, cause, let {{Ex.: *men-was murTumpin*. You made it black (painted it black). *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired out my horse (made it get tired). *Taakampi-me kannis rukse*. You're bringing me the bowstring (make it arrive). *kan-was killempi*. I make it shine. *hassempi!* Anger him!/Make him be angry! *tonnempin-ka kan-liiwruse*. I lost my book (made it get

lost). *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water (make it wet). *wattimpiy tooTe!* Carry the meat! *eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise*. I'm making this baby fall asleep (putting him to sleep). *kan-was amsimpin*. I hurt him (made him hurt). *mehempis-ka haysane*. I made them look. *kan-was kompyempi*. I'm making/letting him rest.}}
Similar: -si₂. Grammar: includes make/cause/let someone do something, also to cause a result (make/let something happen, for ex. let something fall), and also makes a verb transitive (do verb to something, without -mpi the verb just happens on its own) (productive causative, lexical causative, and transitivizing suffix), literal 'make someone do something' is least common.
■ -si₂ *Suff.* (*V > V*) order, make, cause {{Ex.: *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the padre have/command you (to) do? *kan cileesis*. I had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. *kan-was ereeSisi*. I make him bathe/bathe him. *neppe kannis maayisi*. This makes me laugh. *kan-was lollesi sinnise*. I make the baby babble. *men kannis sukmusi*. You make me smoke.}} *Similar: -mpi*. Grammar: add to a verb to make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make someone do something, or order that something be done (causative), usually literally make someone do something (productive causative), rarely changes meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat = feed/nurse). **■ accu** *V* make, do, finish {{Ex.: *kan-was accumpi*. I finish it. *kan accunin* I finished. *iTTas-kane accumpin* I made it a new one. *accuSte mucuw*. Breakfast is ready.}} **■ hiSSe** *V* make, do {{Ex.: *kan yete hiSSe kurkahse* I will make pinole. *hiSSemi-k tutiyyase wak-makkuhse*. She is making tortillas for her husband. *kan-was hiSSesi*. I make him do (something). *hiSSehte-ka*. I've made (it). *ekwe-ka hiSSe hinTise*. I don't do anything. *hiSSenin attar*. (It) turned into dirt clods. *sikar hiSSenin yookon*. The cigar turned to ashes. *nuuyatiy men-hiSSen!* Stop what you're doing! *niSSasum kan hiSSente*. Because of this I have work. *miSte men-hiSSen*. Your business (work) is good. *hiSSepun-ak oreese*. He made himself into a bear. *kan hiSSepu tiwyene*. I make myself into an antelope. *hiSSepuy!* Do (it) for yourself! *hiSSemsa*

kahuune box factory}} *Similar: puuasi*; *Similar: hinte*.

posole-maker ■ poslopaN (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) (Made from: **poslo**, **-paN**) *N* posole-maker *loanword: posoleeru*. **■ posoleeru** (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *N* posole-maker *native: poslopaN*.

leather-makers ■ werhosmak (Borrowed from: cuero Spanish) (Made from: **werho**, **-smak**) *N* leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

make a face ■ hutwe *V* grimace, make a face {{Ex.: *hutweSte wak*. He has grimaced.}} Grammar: can be used with -n(i) with similar meaning, but more common without it.

make a fight ■ hacmanu (Made from: **hacma**, **-nu**) *V* make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

make a fire ■ isla *V* make a fire Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

make a lot of noise ■ kalci *V* make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

make a mistake ■ torpe *V* make a mistake {{Ex.: *torpenin-ka*. I made a mistake.}} Grammar: might appear with -n(i) to indicate change to having made a mistake. Meaning: of making a mistake in work one is doing because one does not know how to do it. [Attested only once]

make a nest ■ hesne *V*revers. make a nest {{Ex.: *hesenpu-k*. He is making himself a nest.}} *Noun: heesen₁*. Pronunciation: hesen may be pronounced as hesen before -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **hesen** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

make a reverence ■ motolpu (Made from: **motlo**, **-pu**) *V* bow one's head, make a reverence Meaning: non-literal use of -pu, possibly translation of Catholic term.

make a whirlwind ■ pusyu *V*revers. make a whirlwind {{Ex.: *uyka pusyun*, *okse pusyus*. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.}} *Noun: pussuy*.

make acorn bread ■ *setne *V* make acorn bread {{Ex.: *kan yete setnesi*. / *kan yete hiSSe setnene*. I will (just) make acorn bread. *setnesimit!* (Just) make me some acorn

bread!}} Cultural info.: Asc. ate setne as a child, and said it was very tasty, better than wheat bread, it was baked in a hole in the ground on hot stones, and dough was laid on the grass on hot stones. Grammar: only appears with -si (for to make the bread) or with -n (for the bread itself). ■ **setnesi** (Made from: *setne, -si) *V* make acorn bread Grammar: have to say this way, with -si, not as setne by itself.

make acorn soup ■ **Taywe** *V* make acorn soup {{Ex.: *kan yete Taywesi*. I will just make acorn soup.}}

make bread ■ **puhTu** *V*revers. make bread {{Ex.: *puhTu wak*. He/she is making bread.}} *Noun*: **puhuT**. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different language, replaced by hiSSen puluumase or pulmu. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **pulmu** *V*revers. make bread {{Ex.: *pulmu-ka*. I make bread.}} *Noun*: **puluuma**. Meaning: same meaning as hiSSe puluumase. [Attested only once]

make cornmeal or acorn mush ■ **hatlu** *V*revers. make mush {{Ex.: *murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi*. Because I will make acorn mush at night. *ney'a-ka hatlun, okse-ka hatlus*. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.}} *Noun*: **hatul**. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

make crackling noise ■ **tokse** *V*rumble, make crackling noise {{Ex.: *tokseksi sikken*. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.}} Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something.

make dirty ■ ***siksa** *V*soil, make dirty {{Ex.: *siksaSte sii*. The water is dirty. *siksaSte makam issu*. You all's hands are dirty. *ekwe-me siksan men-ama, men-hiS'a!* Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! *ekwe-me siksaSmin!* You are not/don't be a dirty person!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (most often), -Smin, -mpi, or possibly (unsure) -n(i). ■ **ooto** *V*make dirty {{Ex.: *kan-was ooto neppe sinnise*. I'm making this child dirty. *ootopu* to get oneself dirty}}

make dough ■ **Sacca** *V*knead, make dough {{Ex.: *Saccay!* Knead/make the dough! *Saccamit!* Make cornmeal dough for me!}} *Similar*: **Sacni**. Meaning: of cornmeal, pinole, or bread, meaning same

as Sacni. ■ **Sacni** *V*knead, make dough {{Ex.: *yu makke yete Sacni*. And we're going to make dough.}} *Similar*: **Sacca**. Meaning: meaning same as Sacca.

make enter ■ **akkumpi** (Made from: **akku**, -mpi) *V*make enter, bring in Grammar: literally 'make enter,' but can be used of bringing laundry, etc. in.

make faces ■ **ute** (Made partly from: -**spu**) *V*make faces, move like a wasp {{Ex.: *kata pinnan utespu*. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

make fall ■ **innampi** (Made from: **inna**, -mpi) *V*make fall Grammar: cause something to fall, including knocking something out so it falls.

make fire ■ **kiTTa** *V*make fire {{Ex.: *kiTTay!* Make a fire (with two sticks)!}} Meaning: with two sticks. [Ar + Asc. guess]

make food ■ **tumme** *V*make food, cook {{Ex.: *kan tumme*. I'm cooking. *tummeti* to cook a feast (keep cooking)}} *loanword*: **kusneru**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

make fun of ■ ***koco 1** *V*laugh at, make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu*. he's making fun of me.}} Grammar: appears only with -w- as kocwe or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu) ■ **kocoopu 1** (Made from: ***koco**, -pu) *V*laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu). ■ **ura** *V*make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *uraapun wak*. He/she is making fun of him/herself.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **uraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make fun of a dead person ■ **onno** *V*make fun of a dead person {{Ex.: *onnoykun-ka*. I went to make fun of a dead person (killed enemy). *onnotkun-mes-ak aru*. He would make fun of you after you're dead (probably killed as an enemy).}} Meaning: to dance around a dead enemy and celebrate having killed the enemy, including making fun of him.

make get well ■ **TiiTimp** (Made from: **TiiTi**, -mpi) *V*heal, make get well Meaning: to cause someone to

recover from an illness.

make good ■ **miSSimpi 1** (Made from: **miSSi**, **-mpi**)

V make good, cause to be good Meaning: to actively make something be good.

make holes ■ **Tullu** *V* make holes, perforate {{Ex.: *TulluSte kan-looya*. My pot has holes. *Tulluy!* Make holes (in it)! *Tullunin looya*. My pot got holes.}} Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

make jerky ■ **hiiri** *V* make jerky {{Ex.: *hiiri haysa tooTese*. They are making the meat into jerky. *hummi kannis neppe tooTe hiirihmin*. to give me this meat jerky *hiiriy tooTe!* Make the meat into jerky! *hiiri piNi haysa*. Maybe they are making jerky.}} Grammar: can include or leave out the word *tooTe*. Meaning: means both cutting or slicing and drying the meat, to make jerky.

make leather ■ **werho** (Borrowed from: *cuero* Spanish) *V* make leather, tan {{Ex.: *kan werho*. I'm making leather.}} *Noun*: **weeru**.

make look good ■ **cuye** *V* dress, make look good {{Ex.: *cuyeepe makse*. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). *kan cuyen*. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: **cuyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make loud ■ ***hiTe** *V* do loudly, make loud {{Ex.: *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly. *hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte*. Make your song loud, and I'll dance well. *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu*. Don't talk loudly!}} Grammar: only appears with **-pu** (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: **hiTee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hiTeepu** (Made from: ***hiTe**, **-pu**) *V* do loudly, make loud

make noise ■ **ocko₂** *V* make noise {{Ex.: *ocko makam*. You all are making a lot of noise. *ockoyuT!* Make noise, you all!}} *Similar*: **ocko₁**. Meaning: a lot of noise, often as made by a group of children, may have developed from *ocko* 'be deaf' as 'make so much noise it makes people deaf (deafening noise)'. ■ **purpure** *V* run around noisily, make noise {{Ex.: *hatte purpure?* Who is running around making noise? *purpure-ka*. I'm running around

making noise.}} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

make noise with lips ■ **hustu** *V* make noise with lips [Attested only once]

make oneself at home ■ **ruk_{sa}** (Made from: **rukka₂**, **-s₂**) *V* make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

make ourselves at home ■ **ruk_{kamuksi}** (Made from: **rukka₂**, **-mu**, **-ksi**) *V* village, make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb '(we) make ourselves very much at home'.

make posole ■ **poslo** (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *V* *revers*. make posole {{Ex.: *yetee-ka poslo*. I will make posole (stew) later. *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole! *ekwe-me kuutis posloy!* Don't make a little bit of posole! *poslo-ka hihoole*. I'm making the beans into posole.}} *Noun*: **posol**. Meaning: make corn stew or mush.

make rag dolls ■ **hawispu** (Made from: **haawi**, **-spu**) *V* make rag dolls

make red-hot ■ **halsimpi** (Made from: ***halsi**, **-mpi**) *V* make red-hot

make seem bad ■ **iTTempi** (Made from: ***iTTe₁**, **-mpi**) *V* hate, dislike, make seem bad Social use: had more literal meaning of 'cause to seem bad' in Arroyo's time, more consistently meant 'hate, dislike' by Ascension's time.

make shade ■ **hewhe** *V* *revers*. shade, make shade {{Ex.: *hewhemit!* Give me some shade! *hewhen-ak kannis*. He shaded me. *hewhena-ka yuu-ka yete eTTen naha*. I go to make shade, and later I will sleep there.}} *Similar*: **heeweh**. Grammar: irregular form *hewe* before some suffixes. Meaning: means both to cast one's own shadow, and to set something up to make shade, possibly a shelter. (Other Pronunc.: **hewe** before **-spis** and **-spu**)

make small ■ **piSSe** *V* make small {{Ex.: *piSSeksi* to make very small}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

make squirrel hole ■ **isni** *V* *revers*. make squirrel hole, burrow *Noun*: **issin**. Meaning: only of a small animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

make thick mush ■ **pooke** *V* make thick mush {{Ex.: *kan pooken*. I made thick mush. *kan*

yete pooke. I will make thick mush.}} *Noun*: poknis.

make way ■ haahe 2 *V* make way {{Ex.: *haahey!* Make way!}} Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

male ■ Taares *Nrevers*. man, male {{Ex.: *iinate nuppi Taares*. That man is sick. *miSmin Taares*. He is a good man. *hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. *hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese*. The woman gave birth to one male child.}} *Verb*: **Tarse**. Meaning: usually of an adult man, but rarely of a male child.

mallard duck ■ cipituk *N* mallard duck [Attested only once] ■ **coroktes** *N* mallard duck {{Ex.: *moyce coroktes waate*. Mallard ducks are coming, bunched together.}} [Tentative]

man ■ iThine₂ *N* man {{Ex.: *kommenin-ak iThine*. Man, he is tired!}} Meaning: used only to address or call to a man or men, may also be used as an exclamation "Man!" as in English. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **seNor** (Borrowed from: *señor* Spanish) *N* mister, man {{Ex.: *wak huupus seNoore kaphan riyalum*. He sold (it) to the main with (for) three reals.}} (Other Pronunc.: **seNoor** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **Taares** *Nrevers*. man, male {{Ex.: *iinate nuppi Taares*. That man is sick. *miSmin Taares*. He is a good man. *hiruhmin haysa citte, sinni, mukurma, Taares ya*. They're all dancing, children, women, and men too. *hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese*. The woman gave birth to one male child.}} *Verb*: **Tarse**. Meaning: usually of an adult man, but rarely of a male child.

married man ■ hawnanmin (Made from: **hawna**, **-n₂**, **-min**) *N* married man ■ **kasaatu** (Borrowed from: *casado* Spanish) *N* married man {{Ex.: *pina waate kasaatu*. There comes the married man.}} [Attested only once]

lady's man ■ yossopaN (Made from: **yosso**, **-paN**) *N* flirt, lady's man Meaning: a flirt, someone who goes around flirting all the time with everyone, can probably refer to either a man or a woman, but unsure.

be a man ■ mukne *V* be a man {{Ex.: *muknekiSpu* to pretend to be a man}} Meaning: word unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **Tarse** *Vrevers*. be a man {{Ex.: *TarsekiSpu* to pretend to be a man}} *Noun*: **Taares**. Grammar: may only be used with *-kiSpu*, about someone who is not a man pretending to be one, and not be used in a more general sense.

old man ■ inTisTe *N* old man {{Ex.: *saaweyuT, inTisTekma!* Sing, old men!}} *Similar*: **hiwhokniS**. Meaning: this word seems likely to be an error. [Attested only once]

old/elderly man ■ yeehu (Borrowed from: *viejo* Spanish) *N* old man {{Ex.: *nuhu yeehu*. The old man is there. *neppe yeehu annaksi*. This old man is really pitiful.}}

be a young man ■ Tutta *V* be a young man {{Ex.: *TuttaSmin* young man}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, may be *Tuuta*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

man with balls ■ sokkoSmin (Made from: **sokko**, **-Smin**) *N* man with balls, ballsy person

many ■ aman *quant* much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}}

do to/with many ■ -spu *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) do to/with many {{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piiyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth. *kapTaspu wak-issu*. He crosses his hands. *okwespu* to take a lot (by the armful) *moT makam attaspu?* Are you all looking out? *murtey-ak attaspu*. At night he guards. *kan ricaspu meese*. I'm chatting with you.}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a different verb meaning that more than one person does it or that someone does something often, probably historically related to *-pu*, but no meaning of doing something to oneself. Meaning: meaning very unclear, usually involves either plural subject (more than one does it), plural object (someone does it to more than one), or a repeated action (someone does it multiple times or to a large extent), often of something that could indicate doing the action to or with oneself or a group.

be/have many ■ ***tollo** *V* be/have much/many
 {{Ex.: *tollon-ak hineeru*. He has much money. *hiwuy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk much! *iccon-ka tollon pattYan*. A lot of blood is coming out. *tollon makke yete citte!* We will dance a lot! *tollon Taares / tolloSmin Taares* many men *ekwe-me tollon haran, ussi ekwe tollon*. Don't give much, because there isn't much. *kan meheesi tollonmakse*. I'm looking at a lot (of things). *tollonin*. It got to be many /because a lot. *calaan-ak tollohte-k*. He pees a lot (of a baby). *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole!}} Grammar: often used similarly to an adverb, but is actually a verb, almost always takes -n(i) and is then used with another verb or a noun, but rarely can take other verb suffixes like -mpi, -n, -Ste, -Smin instead. ■ **tollon** (Made from: ***tollo**, -n₃) *V* be/have much/many (Other Pronunc.: **tolloni** before a suffix)

how many? ■ **hinhan** *Q* how much/many? {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate?* How many days have you been sick? *hinhan-ak parki?* How heavy is it? *hinhan-me hooyon?* How many did you take? *kan iTkan hinhane?* How much did I pay?}} Grammar: object form hinhane is only rarely marked.

have many children ■ **sushe** *V* have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: *susheyuT sinnikma!* You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

many do ■ **-s-₂** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: *corsenin-me*. You were alone a lot. *hiskan Sollon semsonin*. The poor mice died! *men hinseSmin*. You're a wanderer. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails.}} Similar: **yerse**. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

many pass by ■ **epse** (Made from: **eepe**, -s-₂) *V* many pass by

many small stars ■ **acima** *N* many small stars, Milky Way [Me only]

manzanita ■ **cuttus** *N* manzanita *Verb*: **cuttu**. Cultural info.: the common type of Manzanita around San Juan Bautista, used to make cider, and for a medicinal use; ground & added with sugar to cool water to bring a fever down; H gives it as a variety of Uva ursi. Sci. name: *Arctostaphylos*.

gather manzanita ■ **cuttu** *V* gather manzanita
 {{Ex.: *cuttuna makke*. We go to gather manzanita.}} *Noun*: **cuttus**. Sci. name: *Arctostaphylos*.

manzanita cider ■ **hupicuktuS** (Compound composed of: **cuttus**) *N* manzanita cider Grammar: unclear what hupi means. [Attested only once]

mare ■ **yeewa** (Borrowed from: yegua Spanish) *N* mare {{Ex.: *yeewa hiswin*. The mare gave birth.}}

Maria ■ **mariya** (Borrowed from: Maria Spanish) *Npersonal* Maria {{Ex.: *hiswis mariya santisima hesu kristuse*. The holiest Maria gave birth to Jesus Christ.}} [Attested only once]

mark

birth-mark ■ **heser** *Nrevers*. birth-mark, freckle, mole *Verb*: **hesre**. [Attested only once]

market ■ **huupumsa** (Made from: **huupu**, -msa) *N* market, buying place, store Grammar: can use huupuspumsa (selling place) instead, but huupumsa is more common.

married

get married ■ **kasaari₁** (Borrowed from: casar Spanish) *V* get married, marry {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaarin?* Are you married, are you married?}} *native*: ***tullu**; *native*: **makhu**.

married man ■ **hawnanmin** (Made from: **hawna**, -n₂, -min) *N* married man ■ **kasaatu** (Borrowed from: casado Spanish) *N* married man {{Ex.: *pina waate kasaatu*. There comes the married man.}} [Attested only once]

marry ■ ***tullu** *V* marry {{Ex.: *hoTTo tullupuy!* Go get married! *wak yete oySo tullupun*. He

will remarry later. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaari?* Will you get married, will you get married?}} *Similar: makhu; loanword: kasaari₁.* Grammar: only used with -pu, but just means to get married, not to marry oneself (non-literal use of -pu). Meaning: used for either a man or a woman getting married. ■ **kasaari₁** (Borrowed from: casar Spanish) *V* get married, marry {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *moT-me tullupun, moT-me kasaarin?* Are you married, are you married?}} *native: *tullu; native: makhu.* ■ **tullupu** (Made from: *tullu, -pu) *V* marry, get married Meaning: reflexive use of -pu (or get oneself married).

get married ■ **makhu** *Vrevers.* get married {{Ex.: *moT-me oySo makhu?* Will you re-marry? *makhuy!* Get married!}} *Noun: makkuh;* *Similar: *tullu; loanword: kasaari₁.* Meaning: of a woman getting married (gaining a husband).

Marta ■ **maarta** (Borrowed from: Marta Spanish) *Npersonal* Marta {{Ex.: *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*. Marta is sticking the papers together.}} Pronunciation: long aa before two consonants is not usual in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

mash with the hands ■ **kara** *V* mash with the hands {{Ex.: *kan-was kara*. I mash it with my hands.}} Meaning: passing one's hand over stuff on a tray or board, for example popcorn. [Tentative]

mass ■ **misnis** (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) *N* mass {{Ex.: *misnisway huuyis noviempre* Sunday November began (the first of November)}} *Verb: miisa.* Grammar: miisa can sometimes be used as a noun in place of this.

day/time of mass ■ **misnisway** (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) (Made from: **misnis**, -way) *N* Sunday, time/day of mass *Similar: tuminku;* *Similar: .*

attend mass ■ **miisa** (Borrowed from: misa Spanish) *V* attend mass {{Ex.: *miisana makke miSontak*. We go to attend Mass at the Mission. *miisaSte-ka, miisan-ka*. I've attended Mass, I attend Mass.}} *Noun: misnis.* Grammar: can also be used in place of misnis as a noun. Meaning: Catholic Mass.

masturbate ■ **monoypu** (Made from: **monyo₁**, -pu) *V* fool around sexually with oneself, masturbate Meaning: meaning 'masturbate' unsure but likely, often used with plural subject though, has a less serious connotation than monyo itself.

mat ■ **tokkoh** (Made from: **tokko**, -h) *N* mat, bed Grammar: literally thing one spreads out. Meaning: traditional sleeping mats made of reeds.

match ■ ***tappa₁** *V* suit, fit, match {{Ex.: *ekwe-mes tappan*. It doesn't suit you. *ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu*. The shoe doesn't fit me. *miSte tappan*. It fits well. *kan tappanin*. I fitted. *tappampi kan-wettere*. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). *tappapuy!* Match yourself!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). ■ **tappan** (Made from: ***tappa₁**, -n₃) *V* fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: **tappani** before a suffix)

matches ■ **poosporus** (Borrowed from: fosforos Spanish) *N* matches Pronunciation: only recorded as foosporus, but would most likely be pronounced poosporus in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

maternal uncle ■ **ette₁** *N* maternal uncle {{Ex.: *kan men-ette*. I am your maternal uncle. *etse* my uncle}} *Verb: ette₂.* Meaning: maternal.

matter

What does it matter to you? ■ **hinTise-me waate meese?** (Idiom composed of: **hinTis**, -se, =me, waate, meese) *excl* What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

may (it) not ■ **-hnit** *Suff. (V)* before (something) happens, may (it) not, lest {{Ex.: *kan-mes tamTahnit*. Lest I slap you/before I slap you/May I not slap you. *hooyohnit*. Lest you take (something)/May you not take (something).}} Grammar: add to a verb to add a meaning that the action (usually a bad thing) won't happen, or that one hopes it won't happen (related to a type of subjunctive and may also be historically related to -hne passive, but there is no clear passive meaning). Can possibly be used for 'Do this so that that bad thing won't happen,' but amSi ekwe is more common for that. Social use: almost completely out of use in Asc's time.

maybe ■ **epes** *Adv* maybe, perhaps {{Ex.: *oySona-me makket epes lalkana*. Maybe we will go

goose-hunting again.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **nan** *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *men yuu nan*. And you, perhaps.}} Social use: probably only common in Ar's time, more common word is piNi. ■ **piNi** *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *piNii-ka hippu*. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. *haysa piNi yuTkin*. Maybe they threw it out. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *tina piNi haysa*. They might be there. *kan piNii-was hara*. I might give it to him/her.}} (Other Pronunc.: **piNii** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the same word)

mayor ■ **kalti** (Borrowed from: *alcalde* Spanish) *N* mayor

me ■ **kannis** *Pro* me {{Ex.: *mehet kannis!* Look at me! *haayi kannisme!* Come over by me! *haraamit kannis!* Give (it) to me! *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum*, *tiyoosum*. He shot me with his bow, with his arrow. *ammen kannis yuu-ka malaanin*. It rained on me and I got wet. *ekwe men kannis hinkayi!* Don't say anything to me!}} *Similar*: =**kas**₁. Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, full form of -kas. ■ =**kas**₁ *Pro* me {{Ex.: *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What do you tell (advise) me? *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *hassa-kas eT*. I feel like sleeping. *cappaltak-kas kaayi*. It hurts me on the shoulderblade (my shoulderblade hurts). *ekwe-kas tappan*. It doesn't fit me. *ekwe-kas akkapu has*. The anger won't leave me. *nottos-kas wak*. He hit me. *ekwe-me-kas hiwsen halaspu*. You don't want to lie to me.}} *Similar*: **kannis**. Grammar: 1st person sg. object, either direct or indirect object, clitic form of kannis, attaches to a word, usually to the first word of the sentence or clause, after the subject clitic pronoun if there is one. Social use: more common in Ar's time than Asc's, was probably being replaced by kannis under Spanish influence, also attached in more variable positions (not always sentence-or clause-initial) in Ar's time.

do to me! ■ **-t₁** *Suff.* (*V*) do to me! {{Ex.: *mehet kannis!* Look at me! *harat sii!* Give me water! *monsetyuT!* Tell me! (more than one person tells) *himmat maksene!* Look for us!}}

Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to me/us (1st person object imperative), use instead of -y when the object is me/us, can use together with -yuT.

you all ... me/us! ■ **-m** *Suff.* (*V*) plural command 1st person object {{Ex.: *monsem kannis*. Tell me, you all! *makam kannis muusimpim!* Warm me up, you all!}} Grammar: commands more than one person to do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

meadowlark ■ **ciiritmin** *N* lark, meadowlark *Verb*: **ciiritmi**.

meal ■ **amman** (Made from: **amma**, **-n₂**) *N* meal, food *loanword*: **laseena**; *Similar*: **notson**. Grammar: can use ammamsa instead with similar meaning. ■ **laseena** (Borrowed from: *la cena* Spanish) *N* dinner, meal {{Ex.: *ekwena-k Taastes wak-laseenatka*. He has no utensils at his meal.}} *native*: **amman**. [Attested only once]

feast ■ **akkutin-ammaksi** (Compound composed of: **akku**, **-ti₂**, **-n₂**, **amma**, **-ksi**) *N* feast [Me only]

eat the last meal ■ **elwe** *V* eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: *kan yete elwe*. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). *elweemit!* Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! *hoTTo elweena!* Go eat at the last meal!}} (Other Pronunc.: **elwee** before one consonant and then another vowel)

coarse meal ■ **riT** *N* coarse meal {{Ex.: *yikka riTse* to grind coarse meal *ariina wak-riT* coarse meal of the flour}} Meaning: usually from wheat.

acorn meal ■ **cannariS** *N* acorn meal Meaning: ground up acorns after leaching them out. [Attested only once]

get meal/grinding trays ■ **simre** *V* get meal/grinding trays {{Ex.: *simre-ka*. I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

meal tray ■ simren (Made from: **simre**, -n₂) *N*
meal/grinding tray Cultural info.: probably a large,
basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could
use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground
would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large
enough that two people could work with pestles, one on
each end, without running into each other's pestle.
Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

measles ■ paaTar Nrevers. measles, smallpox
{ {Ex.: *iiinate-k paaTare*. He has
measles/smallpox. *hiwaanin paaTar*. Smallpox
came.} } *Verb*: ***paTra**.

have measles ■ *paTra Vrevers. have
smallpox/measles { {Ex.: *paTran-ka*. I have
smallpox. *paTraSte-k*. He/she has
smallpox.} } *Noun*: **paaTar**. Grammar: probably
only appears with -n(i) or -Ste.

measure ■ taapi V measure { {Ex.: *kan taapipun*
kan-layaaTa. I measured my height. *taapipu-*
k. He measures himself. *taapiy nuk!* Measure
him/her/it!} } *Similar*: **takke₂**. Grammar: usually but
not always used with -pu, for measuring self. Meaning:
might only be for measuring a person. ■ **takke₂ V**
measure { {Ex.: *neppesum-me okse takkepus*.
You used to measure yourself with this. *takke-*
ka kan-takkesum. You measure with your
measuring instrument.} } *Similar*: **taapi**.

measure little things ■ pare V measure little things
{ {Ex.: *kan-was pare*. I measure him.} }
Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative]
(Other Pronunc.: **paree** before one consonant and then
a vowel in the same word)

measure oneself ■ taapipu (Made from: **taapi**, -pu)
V measure oneself

measuring instrument ■ takkes (Made from: **takke₂**,
-s₁) *N* measuring instrument, ruler Meaning: could
probably include a measuring tape, a ruler, etc..

meat ■ ris N meat { {Ex.: *hooyoy ris*, *wak tollon*
sakker! Take (this) meat, it has a lot of fat!
ammay ris! Eat the meat! *hinTis piina ris?*
What is that meat?} } *Similar*: **tooTe**. Meaning:
only refers to the meat, not the living animal (as **tooTe**
does), may only refer to partly dried meat, not
completely dried like jerky but not fresh. (Other
Pronunc.: **riis** before a vowel in the word) ■ **tooTe**
N meat, flesh, deer { {Ex.: *piinaway wak-was*

haran tooTese. Therefore he gave him meat.
tooTe riiTok. Deer intestines. *kan lawku*
tooTese. I gulp down the meat.} } *Similar*: **ris**;
Similar: **puukuy**; *loanword*: **res**.

carry meat ■ kooho₁ V carry meat { {Ex.: *koohey*
tooTe! Carry meat! *koohoynin*. (Someone)
came to carry meat.} }

cut and dry meat ■ wasse V cut and dry meat
{ {Ex.: *yete kan-was wasse tooTese*. I will cut
and dry the meat (in long slices).} } Meaning:
may involve slicing the meat into long strips,
difference in meaning from other words for drying
meat unsure.

get meat ■ toTne V get meat { {Ex.: *toThen-ka*. I
got meat.} }

meat carrier ■ hihon N meat carrier { {Ex.: *hihon-*
ak waate. The meat carrier comes.} } [Attested
only once]

meddle ■ olTo V meddle, not mind own business
{ {Ex.: *olToSminse-me?* Are you a
busybody?} }

meddler ■ olToSmin (Made from: **olTo**, -Smin) *N*
meddler, busybody

medicinal

gather medicinal sunflower ■ sorko Vrevers.
gather medicinal sunflowers { {Ex.: *sorkona*
makke. We go to gather medicinal
sunflowers.} } *Noun*: **soorokwa**. Meaning: larger
sunflower than kaamer, with stalks 18 inches tall.

medicinal sunflower ■ soorokwa Nrevers.
medicinal sunflower *Similar*: **kaamer**; *Verb*: **sorko**.
Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches
tall.

medicine ■ huunas (Made from: **huuna**) *N* medicine,
remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure
someone.

medicineman ■ utten Nrevers. doctor, sorcerer,
medicineman { {Ex.: *haywe makke uttene*. We
see the doctor.} } *Verb*: **utne**; *loanword*: **totoor**.
Cultural info.: traditional Mutsun type of doctor,
includes both medical and religious functions.

meet ■ kuswi V meet { {Ex.: *kuswiykun-ka*
wakse. I went to meet him.} } Pronunciation:
pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **nansi**

V know, recognize, meet {{Ex.: *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me know you. (get to know you?) *kan-was nansi*. I know/recognize/meet him. *ekwe-ka nansi*. I don't know. *kan-was nansi, wak ekwe miSte*. I know that he's not good (=not pleased). *nansisu-ka haysane*. I go to meet them. *kan nansi men-riccane*. I recognize/know your speech (your voice).}} Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'. ■ **suuka** *V* meet, run into {{Ex.: *kan-was suukan nahan*. I met him there. *yuukas suukan innutka, kan-was iccompi wak-rukkatka*. And I met him on the road, (and) I made him come out of his house. *suukay!* Meet him/her!}} Meaning: command form *suukay* may mean 'go to an ending place' instead of 'meet him,' but unclear, run into meaning is as in running into (meeting) someone unexpectedly.

meet up with ■ **suuka** *V* meet, run into {{Ex.: *kan-was suukan nahan*. I met him there. *yuukas suukan innutka, kan-was iccompi wak-rukkatka*. And I met him on the road, (and) I made him come out of his house. *suukay!* Meet him/her!}} Meaning: command form *suukay* may mean 'go to an ending place' instead of 'meet him,' but unclear, run into meaning is as in running into (meeting) someone unexpectedly.

melon

watermelon ■ **santiya** (Borrowed from: sandia Spanish) *N* watermelon {{Ex.: *amman-ka santiyase wak-sireese*. I ate the watermelon's heart. *haayiyuT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase!* Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon! *sunyiSte-ka santiyasum*. I'm full from watermelon.}}

melt ■ **suuyu** *V* melt, wear out, use up {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *suuyunin*. (It) wore out/became used up. *suuyumpi wak*. He uses it up/consumes it. *suuyuSte-k*. It's melted. *kan-was suuyumpi*. I melt it.}} Meaning: meaning shifted from 'wear out, use up, consume' in Ar's time to 'melt' in Asc.'s time, melt meaning is of fat in a pan, ice cream, etc.. ■ **suuyumpi** (Made from: **suuyu**, **-mpi**) *V* use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something, melt something (cause it to melt).

melted ■ **suuyuSte** (Made from: **suuyu**, **-Ste**) *perf* used up, worn out, melted

memory ■ **hinnus** *N*evers. knowledge, memory, wisdom {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-hinnus*. His knowledge is great.}} *Verb*: **hinsu**.

mend ■ **aTwa** *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *kan-was yete aTwa*. I am going to fix it. *aTwanin-ak*. It became fixed.}} ■ **otto** *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *ottohte-k*. It's mended. It's fixed. *kan-was otto*. I'm fixing it. *ottoy men-eshen!* Mend your blanket! *hemec'a ottos*. one scrap (for mending something with) *otton-ka ruusum*. I fixed it with saliva.}} Meaning: usually of fixing by sewing, but not always. ■ **uske** *V* mend, fix {{Ex.: *ottoy eshen, uskey neppese!* Mend the blanket, mend this!}} Meaning: meaning similar to otto.

men's dance ■ **maamaS** *N* a men's dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa maamaSe*. They are dancing the maamaS (men's dance).}} Meaning: can also be danced by women, is danced loosely.

menstruate ■ ***payne** *V* be bloody, menstruate {{Ex.: *payneSte-k*. He is bloody. *payneSte pire*. The earth is bloody. *ney'a-k paynen*. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. *aNNis siman kan paynenis*. I had my period last week.}} *Similar*: **pattYan**. Grammar: appears only with **-n(i)** or **-Ste**. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence. ■ **paynen** (Made from: ***payne**, **-n3**) *V* be bloody, menstruate (Other Pronunc.: **payneni** before another suffix)

Merced River tribe ■ **kiTaci** *N* Merced River tribe Cultural info.: a tribe along the Merced River below the mountains, in the valley. Social use: Ascension's maternal grandmother was from this tribe, which spoke a different language, but her mother (Barbara) learned Mutsun, her own father's language, rather than this one.

messenger ■ **hoowos** *N*evers. servant, messenger *Verb*: **howso1**. ■ **monsismak** (Made from: **monse**, **-smak**) *N* messenger

mid-day ■ **horpen-Tuuhis** (Compound composed of: **horpe**, **-n3**, **Tuuhis**) *N* noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

middle

in the middle ■ **horpey** *N* between, in the middle {{Ex.: *yete murtey horpeywas eTse*. They will be sleeping in the middle of the night. *wackihne horpey sippos*. The feather is split in the middle. *horpeytum-ka waate*. I come from the middle. *horpeywas muruT* the middle of the night (midnight)}} *Verb*: **horpe**. Grammar: sometimes like an adverb, but can appear with -was or -tum like a noun; inherent locative (can mean 'in the middle of without -tak, can appear with -tum without -tak).

be in the middle ■ **horpe** *V* be between, be in the middle {{Ex.: *horpenin*. (It) got to be in the middle. *horpeSte* (Something) is in the middle. *kan-was horpempi*. I put it in the middle (caused it to be in the middle). *hiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise*. We are taking a trip, to go be in the middle of that hill.}} *Noun*: **horpey**. ■ **Tamma** *V* be in the middle, be half {{Ex.: *Tammanin*. It came to the middle. *Tammantak* on the side/on the other side/on half *ekwe accuSte Tammantak*. It isn't finished on one half/side. *Tammantak paaranitka*. On the other side of the hill. *Tammantak kalle roote seemo wak-pire*. On the other side of the sea is the land of the dead. *Tammantak rummetka* the other side of the river}} Grammar: usually used with -n to make a noun, verb form may only occur with -n(i). Meaning: the thing made from the middle is the side. [Attested only once]

middle of the day ■ **horpen-Tuuhis** (Compound composed of: **horpe**, -n₃, **Tuuhis**) *N* noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

midget

be a midget ■ **Tayla** *V* be short, be a midget {{Ex.: *TaylaSte* short (as a midget) *Taylamak* midgets/short people}} Meaning: only of a person, probably includes medical condition of being a midget or dwarf.

midst

put oneself in the midst of ■ **loopopu** (Made from: ***loopo**, -pu) *V* put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

in the midst of ■ **loopohte** (Inflected form of:

***loopo**, -Ste) *perf* in between, among, in the midst of put in the midst of ■ ***loopo** *V* put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: *loopopuy!* Put yourself in the midst of the others! *loopohte-k*. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte.

might ■ -t₂ *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Adv*) if it were, if only, if, might {{Ex.: *kat hara*. Were I to give, that I give. *yeela men kat at ekwe maSSa*. Even if you don't believe me already. *met hara*. Were you to give, that you give.}} Grammar: attaches only to a few pronouns, making *kat*, *met*, etc., creates a subjunctive meaning, probably related to -t (future) and -tukne (counterfactual would, if only), not clear what part of speech the words *kat*, *met*, etc. have. Meaning: meanings may include counterfactual (if only), conditional (if), a future implication (if I do it in the future), but exact meanings are unsure. Social use: probably not used by Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

milk ■ **leeci** (Borrowed from: *leche* Spanish) *V* milk {{Ex.: *penyek matta leecise*. The cat is licking up the milk. *yuTkin-ak leecise*. He spilled the milk. *huslu-k leecise*. He's sipping milk (possibly a nursing baby).}} *Similar*: **mutuk-a-musu**. ■ **Tinwi** *V* milk {{Ex.: *Tinwi haysa*. They are milking.}} Meaning: meaning/context unsure. [Tentative]

bread and milk ■ **mutuk-a-musu** (Saying

composed of: **mus**) *N* bread and milk *Similar*: **leeci**; *Similar*: **mus**. Grammar: probably composed of other words, such as *mutu-ka muuse*, but it is unknown which words are included. Meaning: meaning very unsure and probably incorrect. [Attested only once]

milkweed ■ **siska**₁ *N* milkweed Meaning: broadleaf variety. [Attested only once]

Milkweed Place ■ **siska**₂ *Nplace* Milkweed Place [Attested only once]

Milky Way ■ **acima** *N* many small stars, Milky Way [Me only]

mill ■ **mirhwi** *V* mill, grind {{Ex.: *mirhwimpi* to cause to grind}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure (-rhw- is normally impossible). Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **yikka** *V* grind, mill {{Ex.: *yikkay metaatitka!* Grind it in the metate! *kawrahte kan-yikkan kurkahse.* I finished grinding roasted corn.}} Meaning: in a mortar, mill, etc..

mill ■ **yikkasmak** (Made from: **yikka**, **-smak**) *N* grinder, miller Meaning: someone who grinds (grain) regularly, possibly as a profession.

mirror ■ **espeehu** (Borrowed from: *espejo* Spanish) *N* mirror {{Ex.: *hewespu makke mak-hiine espeehutka.* We look at our faces in a mirror.}} Cultural info.: they put water in a tray in the sun to use as a mirror. [Attested only once]

miscarry ■ **tiru** *V* miscarry, abort {{Ex.: *tirumpin-ak.* She miscarried/aborted (the fetus).}} Grammar: may only be used with **-mpi** (to mean the woman's body causes the fetus to be miscarried). Meaning: includes both spontaneous miscarriage and intentional abortion (if that was possible).

mischievous ■ **patmuSte** (Made from: ***patmu**, **-Ste**) *perf* mischievous

be mischievous ■ ***patmu** *V* be mischievous {{Ex.: *patmuSte-me, patmuSmin-me ricca.* You are mischievous, you talk mischievously. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte.* As if you were not mischievous.}} Grammar: may only appear with **-Ste** or **-Smin**. ■ **selpe** *V* *revers.* get high, be mischievous, be half-crazy {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu-k aamane.* He's truly pretending to be high on tobacco. *selpeSmin* someone who is high on tobacco/a half-crazy person}} *Noun*: **seelep**. Meaning: meaning of getting high is of getting high on tobacco, relation of meaning to seelep unclear. Social use: meaning may have changed from 'get high on tobacco' in Ar's time to 'be half-crazy' (silly, mischievous) in Asc's time, it was not a negative word for Asc..

miss ■ ***harsu** *V* lack, miss {{Ex.: *harsuhte kannis.* I'm missing (something, a little piece, possibly teeth). *harsuSte-k.* He is lacking something (possibly teeth).}} Grammar: only with **-hte/-Ste** (unclear which) (lacking, missing), not clear whether the person lacking something is object or subject. Meaning: possible that there are two similar-

sounding words, one meaning to lack teeth and the other to lack things in general, but not clear. ■ ***hushi** *V* miss {{Ex.: *hushin makke-mes.* We miss you. *kan-mes hushinin.* I missed you.}} *Noun*: **huusih**. Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)**. Meaning: be sad for someone who is not there. ■ ***waya** *V* miss {{Ex.: *kan-was wayampis.* I missed it. *uyka kan wayampis uThina.* Yesterday I missed twice. *ekwe-ka wayampi.* I don't miss. *kan-Temoh wayaanin.* My arrow missed. *wayaanin.* It missed.}} Grammar: with **-mpi** means to miss something (a shot, a target), with **-n(i)** means something missed on its own, only used with **-mpi**, **-n(i)**, or possibly **-Ste**. Meaning: of missing the mark, missing a target, might be able to be used for making a mistake in general, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **wayaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hushin** (Made from: ***hushi**, **-n₃**) *V* miss (Other Pronunc.: **hushini** before another suffix) ■ **nenne** *V* miss {{Ex.: *nennepu* to miss}} Grammar: meaning similar with or without **-pu**. Meaning: probably to miss a person. [Tentative] ■ **wayampi** (Made from: ***waya**, **-mpi**) *V* miss Grammar: to miss something. Meaning: of missing the mark or a target, usually with an arrow. ■ **wayan** (Made from: ***waya**, **-n₃**) *V* miss Grammar: something misses on its own. Meaning: of something (often an arrow) missing the mark/target. (Other Pronunc.: **wayaani** before a suffix)

be missing a hand or foot ■ **ukmi** *V* be missing a hand or foot {{Ex.: *ukmihte* missing a hand or foot}} Grammar: might only appear with **-hte**. [Ar + Asc. guess]

missing ■ **harsuhte** (Inflected form of: ***harsu**, **-Ste**) *perf* lacking, missing Meaning: possibly of teeth, possibly general. ■ **huusih** *N* missing, longing {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka huusihsum.* I'm dying from missing (someone).}} *Verb*: ***hushi**. Meaning: usually missing a person.

be missing a piece ■ **yaamu** *V* be missing a piece Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, rare word for something like *harsuhte*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

mission ■ **miSon** (Borrowed from: *misión* Spanish) *N* mission {{Ex.: *kan mokkonin miSontak.* I was born at the Mission. *miisana makke miSontak.* We go to mass at the Mission.}}

Meaning: a Catholic Mission (the location or institution).

mist ■ meeceknis (Made from: *meecek, -knis) *N* fog, mist, breeze

mistake ■ laysaki *N* mistake Meaning: this word itself might be a mistake (and not Mutsun), but it probably is a correct word meaning 'a mistake'. [Attested only once]

make a mistake ■ torpe *V* make a mistake {{Ex.: *torpenin-ka*. I made a mistake.}} Grammar: might appear with -n(i) to indicate change to having made a mistake. Meaning: of making a mistake in work one is doing because one does not know how to do it. [Attested only once]

mister ■ seNor (Borrowed from: señor Spanish) *N* mister, man {{Ex.: *wak huupus seNoore kaphan riyalum*. He sold (it) to the main with (for) three reals.}} (Other Pronunc.: **seNoor** before a vowel in the same word)

mix ■ himme *V* mix, join {{Ex.: *himmey nuk!* Mix it! *haysa himmenin*. They mixed/joined together. *koc-ka himmemu kan-koroose*. When I join my feet together. *himmeSte kan-sinnikma*, *Taaresmak yuu mukurmakma himmeSte*. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together! *himentak* together (literally 'at the joining')}} *loanword: huntari*. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own. ■ **hipre** *V* stir, mix {{Ex.: *himah'a hipreSte*. It's all stirred. *hiprey pina!* Stir that!}} [Tentative] ■ **hittu** *V* mix {{Ex.: *hittuhte* mixed}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **hunni** *V* mix, stir {{Ex.: *hunni-ka suukare*. I'm mixing the sugar.}} Social use: Ascension was unsure of this word.

mix (liquids with flours) ■ hikwe *V* mix, stir (liquids with flours) {{Ex.: *hikwey!* Mix the liquid and flour/meal together!}} *Similar: kiTra*. Meaning: only used for mixing flour or meal with liquid when you first put the dry ingredients into the wet or the other way around, when cooking or baking, probably for mixing things into cold liquid, not stirring the boiling mush over the fire. [Attested only once]

mixture

moan ■ tiye *V* complain, moan, grumble {{Ex.: *ekwe-me tiye*. You don't complain. *ekwes men tiye sennehne?* Don't you complain (if) stung?}} *Similar: ruunu*. Meaning: similar to one menaing of ruunu.

mockingbird ■ soksokeyan 2 *N* mockingbird Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

moisten ■ corowe *V* moisten, dampen Pronunciation: does not match normal verb forms, very unsure. [Attested only once]

molar tooth ■ kaaras *N* molar tooth {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar tooth hurts me.}}

mold ■ lophe *V* mold, be moldy {{Ex.: *lopheSte tiriiku*. The wheat is moldy. *lophenin*. (It) got moldy.}} Meaning: probably of wheat or similar things, not known if it could be used generally.

moldy

be moldy ■ lophe *V* mold, be moldy {{Ex.: *lopheSte tiriiku*. The wheat is moldy. *lophenin*. (It) got moldy.}} Meaning: probably of wheat or similar things, not known if it could be used generally.

mole ■ heser *Nrevers*. birth-mark, freckle, mole *Verb: hesre*. [Attested only once] ■ **sikkot** *Nrevers*. mole, gopher {{Ex.: *wattimpi-ka kan-sikkotse*. I'm carrying my mole. *namtiy, pinaa-mes waate sikkot!* Listen, there's a gopher coming toward you! *sikkot wak-pitLan* gopher dirt (that the gopher dug up)}} *Verb: sikto*. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

blind mole ■ mooroS *Nrevers*. blind mole {{Ex.: *iske himmana mooroSe!* Go look for blind moles!}} *Verb: morSo*.

hunt for blind moles ■ morSo *Vrevers*. hunt for blind moles *Noun: mooroS*. [Attested only once]

hunt moles ■ sikto *Vrevers*. hunt moles/gophers {{Ex.: *moT-me siktoyni?* Are you coming to hunt moles? *koc onyemak sikto*. When the neighbors hunt moles/gophers. *siktona haysa*. They go to hunt moles/gophers.}} *Noun: sikkot*. Meaning: pocket gopher, common gopher, or mole.

mole (on skin) ■ **puuyic** *Nrevers.* mole (on skin) {{Ex.: *kan meheesi men-puuyicse*. I just see your mole.}} *Verb:* **puyci**.

moles

have moles ■ **puyci** *Vrevers.* have moles {{Ex.: *puyciSmin* a person with moles, mole one}}
Noun: **puuyic**. Meaning: on skin (not of the animal).

Monday ■ **huuyin tawah** (Compound composed of: **huuyi**, -n₃, **tawah**) *N* Monday *loanword:* **luunis**. ■ **luunis** (Borrowed from: *lunes* Spanish) *N* Monday *native:* **huuyin tawah**. [Attested only once]

money ■ **hineeru** (Borrowed from: *dinero* Spanish) *N* money {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *ekwena-ka hineeru*. I don't have any money.}} *native:* **irek 2**. ■ **irek 2** *Nrevers.* money {{Ex.: *ekwena-ka irek*. I don't have any money.}} *Synonym:* **ereT**; *loanword:* **hineeru**. Meaning: this meaning is very rare, and not sure. ■ **kickaT** (Borrowed from: probably from another Indian language, from the Sierras, beyond Madera) *N* money *native:* **ruk**; *native:* **ereT**. Social use: this word probably was not used in Mutsun. [Attested only once] ■ **peso** (Borrowed from: *peso* Spanish) *N* money, dollar, peso {{Ex.: *waatena uhSiniykun peso*. The money came to increase.}} [Attested only once] ■ **ruk** *N* money *loanword:* **kickaT**; *loanword:* **riyal**. Social use: may be another tribe's word rather than a Mutsun word, but seems more likely to be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

100 dollars/pesos n ■ **Sempeesus** (Borrowed from: *cien pesos* Spanish) *N* 100 dollars/pesos {{Ex.: *wak-hineeru Sempeesus*. His money is \$100.}} [Attested only once]

piece of money ■ **ereT** *N* piece of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a ereT men yisme*. You owe one piece of money.}} *Synonym:* **irek 2**; *loanword:* **riyal**; *loanword:* **kickaT**. Social use: this word was replaced by 'riyaali' by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

have money ■ **irke 1** *Vrevers.* have money {{Ex.: *kan irke*. I have money.}}

unit of money ■ **riyal** (Borrowed from: *real* Spanish) *N* real, unit of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a riyal, uThin riyal* one real, two reals *hemec'a ereT riyal men kannis teewe, ekwe-me kannis*

iTka. You owe me one real of money, (but) you won't pay me.}} *native:* **ereT**; *native:* **ruk**.

Monterey ■ **aacistak** (Made from: ***aacis**, -**tak**₂)
Nplace Monterey

month ■ **Tar** *N* moon, month {{Ex.: *rukkate-k Tar*. / *Tar rukkate*. The moon has a house (is having a house). *Tar iTTas* new moon *miTTeSte Tar* full moon *pumeSte-k-Tar* second half of moon/nearly full moon *kawranin Tar*. The moon finished (left, prob. right before new moon). *aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas*. Tomorrow the new moon will put itself (there, will come out). *ores amma Taare*. A bear is eating the moon. (said during eclipse) *hemec'a Tar* one month}} *Verb:* **Tare**. (Other Pronunc.: **Taar** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

mood

be in a bad mood ■ **cisre** *V* be in a bad mood {{Ex.: *cisrenin*. He got in a bad mood.}}

mooloy dance ■ **mooloy** *Nrevers.* women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *Taayati-ka mooloye*. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} *Verb:* **molyo**.

moon ■ **Tar** *N* moon, month {{Ex.: *rukkate-k Tar*. / *Tar rukkate*. The moon has a house (is having a house). *Tar iTTas* new moon *miTTeSte Tar* full moon *pumeSte-k-Tar* second half of moon/nearly full moon *kawranin Tar*. The moon finished (left, prob. right before new moon). *aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas*. Tomorrow the new moon will put itself (there, will come out). *ores amma Taare*. A bear is eating the moon. (said during eclipse) *hemec'a Tar* one month}} *Verb:* **Tare**. (Other Pronunc.: **Taar** before a suffix starting with a vowel)

moon in second half ■ pumeSte-k-Tar

(Compound composed of: **pume**, -**Ste**, =**ak**, **Tar**) *N* moon in second half Meaning: just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

more ■ **uti** *V* more, would rather Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: usage in sentence unsure, but can probably be used to indicate preference for one thing more than another, probably usually an adverb, but can be used with verbal suffix -si. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be more extreme/more so ■ **yekre** *V* be more extreme/more so/worse {{Ex.: *yekretkun*. (You) would be more so. *yekre wak hasseSmin*. He's being angrier. *yekre wak*. He's worse (more extreme). *yekren-ka*. I'm getting worse (more extreme).}} *Synonym*: **enwe**, **yiswa 1**; *Similar*: **ekTe**. Grammar: may be used similar to a comparative (more __, __er). Meaning: to be even more the way one was, but if that is negative, means to be worse.

give more ■ **aari** *V* give more {{Ex.: *aariy nuk!* Give him more! *aariimit!* Give me more!}} (Other Pronunc.: **aarii** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

become more ■ ***harke** *V* increase {{Ex.: *harkenin por kan-tokkohtak*. The fleas have increased in my bed.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **harken** (Made from: ***harke**, -n₃) *V* increase *Similar*: **hawhi**. (Other Pronunc.: **harkeni** before a suffix)

gotten more than others ■ **yewkoSte** (Inflected form of: ***yewko**, -Ste) *perf* gotten more than others Meaning: someone has gotten more than others have, exact meaning unclear.

be more ■ **yiswa 2** *V* be more, be too much {{Ex.: *haasin-ka yiswa*. I am more afraid. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I am getting hotter. *sinni yiswa*. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -n(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to *yekre*.

get more than others ■ ***yewko** *V* get more than others *Similar*:. Grammar: only occurs with -Ste. Meaning: probably includes being longer, usually emphasizes getting more of something (including abstract, such as getting more love), similar to *yekre*, but must involve getting something.

get more extreme/more so ■ **yekren** (Made from: **yekre**, -n₃) *V* get more so/more extreme, get worse (Other Pronunc.: **yekreni** before a suffix)

morning ■ **aruh'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-k*

itma aruh'a, eeTe-k. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

late in the morning ■ **TuhyiSte** (Inflected form of: ***Tuhyi**, -Ste) *perf* high up (sun), late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

get late in the morning ■ ***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon. ■ **Tuhyin** (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

(early) in the morning ■ **aruh'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* morning, (early) in the morning, early {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a!* Get up (early) in the morning! *ekwe-k itma aruh'a, eeTe-k*. He doesn't get up early, he sleeps.}}

morning star ■ **aawe** *N* morning star {{Ex.: *iccon aawe* The morning star came out.}} *Similar*: **awesna**.

mortar ■ **metaati** (Borrowed from: metate Spanish) *N* mortar {{Ex.: *yikkay metaatitka kurkahse, amSi makke amma*. Grind the roasted corn in the mortar, so we can eat!}} Meaning: as in a mortar and pestle. ■ **urkan** *N* mortar {{Ex.: *urkantak wak hutnahne*. It is ground up in the mortar. *Tiipe makse urkanum*. We're threshing grain with a mortar. *ayun niSSa urkan!* Give me this mortar!}} Cultural info.: probably a portable, stone mortar.

mosquito ■ **kaSsup** *N* mosquito *Similar*: **palaka**. [Attested only once] ■ **palaka** *N* mosquito *Similar*: **kaSsup**. Social use: might be Esselen rather than Mutsun. [Attested only once]

moss ■ **hilok** *N* algae, moss Meaning: includes green scum on water. ■ **sassuwe** *N* moss {{Ex.:

sassuwe mokkohte irektak. The moss sprouted on the rock.}} Pronunciation: the u in the middle syllable is short, and sounds like half a syllable. Meaning: small moss that grows on rocks.

mother ■ aanan *N* mother {{Ex.: *ekwena-k aanan*. He doesn't have a mother. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby nurses at his mother's (breast). *wattinin wak-aanan*. His mother went. *amSi-ka haywena kan-aanane*. So I (can) go see my mother. *kan-aanantis*. My late (deceased) mother.}} Grammar: 1st person sg. possessive ('my mother') can be either irregular *ansa* or regular *kan-aanan*, there is probably an irregular form *anaa* for calling out or addressing 'mother!', but somewhat unsure.

stepmother ■ annaknis (Made from: *aanan*, -*kniS*) *N* aunt, stepmother {{Ex.: *kan-annaknis my aunt*}}

be a godmother ■ hiwsi *V* be a godparent/father/mother {{Ex.: *hiwsi kan-mes, humri*. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.}} *Noun*: **hiwis**. [Attested only once]

godmother ■ hiiwis *N* god-father/mother/parent {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak my godparents (godmother and godfather) hiiwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you.}} *loanword*: **kumpaTe**; *loanword*: **kumaTe**; *Verb*: **hiwsi**. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well. ■ **kumaTe** (Borrowed from: *comadre* Spanish) *N* godmother *native*: **hiiwis**. [Attested only once]

my mother ■ ansa₁ (Made from: *aanan*, -*s₁*) *N* my mother {{Ex.: *kan-ansa / kan-aanan My mother*}}

mother! ■ anaa (Inflected form of: *aanan*) *N* mother! {{Ex.: *ay, anaa, haayi!* Oh mother, come! *anaa, kan wattin kan hukaarina*. Mother, I am going (somewhere) to play.}} Grammar: irregular form for calling out to one's mother (vocative).

mother-in-law ■ uhhi *N* father-in-law, mother-in-law {{Ex.: *kan-uhhi my mother/father-in-law*}} *Similar*: **uhnin**. Meaning: for both male and female relative. ■ **uhnin** *N* mother-in-law {{Ex.: *kan-uhnin my mother-in-law*}} *Similar*: **uhhi**. Grammar: probably derived from *uhhi* historically.

motor-mouth ■ ricwaSmin (Made from: *ricca*, -*w*-, -*Smin*) *N* big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

be a motor-mouth ■ ricwa (Made from: *ricca*, -*w*-) *V* be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -*w*- 'outward' in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -*Smin*. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

moulting chick ■ miiTis *N* moulting chick {{Ex.: *ekwe-me paTTis miiTise*. You didn't grab the moulting chick.}} Meaning: a pre-fledgling, just starting to grow feathers, unable to fly.

mount ■ hope *V* climb, mount {{Ex.: *hopey tina tappurtak!* Climb up in that tree! *hopey kawaayus!* Mount the horse! *hope hismen taprey*. The sun is climbing up. *hopee-ka*. I'm climbing. *hoptYesmin* a climber *hopsena* to go to climb over and over (or many people climb)}} (Other Pronunc.: **hopee** before one consonant and then another vowel)

mountain ■ huttYa *N* mountain {{Ex.: *huttYatka-k tonnenin*. He got lost on the mountain. *tollon-ak huttYa*. It has many mountains. *minmuy, minmuy huttYatka, rammay huttYatka*. Below, below the mountain, inside the mountain.}} *Similar*: **paarani**. ■ **paarani** *N* hill, mountain {{Ex.: *paarani kuutYiSmin hill Tammantak paaranitka* on the other side of the hill *paaranitka haysa Tawra*. They live in the hills. *hiiye makke, makke meheena paaranise*. We're going to take a trip, we go to see the hills.}} *Verb*: **para₂**; *Similar*: **huttYa**.

Eagle mountains ■ cepil siwkker (Compound composed of: ***cepil**, **siwkker**) *Nplace* Eagle Mountains [Attested only once]

Santa Cruz Mountains ■ makSare (Borrowed from: probable borrowing donor language unknown) *Nplace* Santa Cruz Mountains [Ar + Asc. guess]

High East Sierra Mountains ■ wappin yopohtak (Compound composed of: ***wappin**,

yopok, -tak₂) *Nplace* High East Sierra Mountains

mountain lion ■ tammala *N* mountain lion {{Ex.: *kan eeTe tammalahTuk*. I am sleeping with the mountain lion.}}

mountains ■ saTum *N* mountains {{Ex.: *layTaSmin saTum* many (tall) mountains (possibly: mountain chain)}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

mourning dove ■ hunuunu *N* mourning dove *Verb*: **hunyu**. Sci. name: *Zenaidura macroura*.

catch mourning doves ■ hunyu *V* catch mourning doves {{Ex.: *kan yete hunyu*. I will catch mourning doves.}} *Noun*: **hunuunu**. Social use: Ascension kept them as pets in a cage, released them to the wild later. Sci. name: *Zenaidura macroura*.

mouse ■ riiNa₁ *N* mouse {{Ex.: *riiNa amman tina*. A mouse ate there. (indicating gnawed place on a tray)}} *Verb*: **riiNa₂**. Meaning: fieldmouse, small brown mouse with black belly and tail (but not much fur on belly), nice fur, about 3 inches long, is born in and usually lives in the grass and brush, doesn't often come in houses. ■ **Sollon** *N* mouse {{Ex.: *pina Sollon Sukintak*. The mouse is there in the corner. *hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin*. Poor things, the mice died (many of them), they died of the cold.}} *Verb*: **Sollo**. Grammar: may be composed of Sollo plus -n (nominalizer). Meaning: small white mouse, house mouse or mouse that lives outdoors in the grass. Social use: may have originally been used for outdoor mouse, then extended to indoor pest mouse.

hunt mice ■ Sollo *V* hunt mice {{Ex.: *kan yete Sollo*. I will hunt mice. *Sollona makke*. We go to hunt mice.}} *Noun*: **Sollon**.

catch mice ■ riiNa₂ *V* catch mice {{Ex.: *riiNana makke*. We go to catch mice. *kan riiNa yete*. I will catch mice.}} *Noun*: **riiNa₁**. Meaning: small brown fieldmouse with some black on belly and tail, about 3 inches long.

mouth ■ hay *N* mouth {{Ex.: *cosso-ka hay*. My mouth hurts (burns). *kan-haytak kannis iccon pattYan*. I bled in (from) my mouth. *piTTey wak-hay!* Tie up its (the sack's) mouth! *sacarpuy men-haaye!* Open your mouth! *ussi-me ekwe ricca haayum?* Why don't you speak

with your mouth?}} *loanword*: **wos**. Meaning: can imply 'voice' as well, especially as 'close your mouth/stop your voice,' but primarily means the physical mouth. (Other Pronunc.: **haay** before a vowel in the same word)

rinse the mouth ■ muuku *V* rinse the mouth {{Ex.: *muukupuy men-hay!* Rinse out your mouth!}}

roof of mouth ■ tankar *N* roof of mouth, palate {{Ex.: *kan meheesi wak-tankare*. I'm looking at his palate. *iinate kan-tankar*. I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.}}

close one's mouth/be close-mouthed ■ mupTu *V* be closed-mouthed, close one's mouth {{Ex.: *mupTuy-me hay!* / *muppuTpuy men-hay!* Close your mouth!}} (Other Pronunc.: **muppuT** before -pu or -mu)

have a big mouth ■ *weyro *V* have a big mouth {{Ex.: *weyrohte wak-hay*. His mouth is big. *weyromak* big-mouthed ones}} *Similar*: ***weclo**. Grammar: only used with -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: probably of people, but possibly also of large-mouthed bags/sacks.

open the mouth ■ sacra *V* open the mouth {{Ex.: *sacra hucekniS*. The dog barks. *sacray men-hay!* / *sacarpuy!* Open your mouth!}} *Similar*: **saTla**. (Other Pronunc.: **sacar** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

motor mouth ■ ricwaSmin (Made from: **ricca**, -w-, -Smin) *N* big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

be a motor-mouth ■ ricwa (Made from: **ricca**, -w-) *V* be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -w- 'outward' in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

big-mouthed one ■ haytYeSmin (Made from: **hay**, -Smin) *N* big-mouthed one Social use: Ascension changed her mind about whether this was used, or meyloSmin instead. [Attested only once]

big mouthed one ■ **weyroSmin** (Made from: *weyro, -Smin) *N* big mouthed one Meaning: probably of people, but possibly of wide-mouthed bags/sacks.

dust get in the mouth ■ **kakre** *V* dust get in the mouth Meaning: meaning very unclear. [Attested only once]

be big-mouthed ■ ***weclo** *V* be big-mouthed
Similar: *weyro. Grammar: may only appear with -hte. Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket (large opening), can also be of a person.

close the mouth ■ **muupi** *V* close the mouth {{Ex.: *kan-was yete muupi wak-haaye neppe Taarese*. I will close this man's mouth. (I will fight this man.) *muupipuy / muupiy men-hay!* Close your mouth!}}

big mouthed ■ **weclohte** (Inflected form of: *weclo, -Ste) *perf* big mouthed Meaning: usually of a sack, bag, or pocket, but can also be of a person.

move ■ ***merke** *V* move {{Ex.: *yete-ka merken*. I will move (to a different house). *kan haysane merkempi*. I am helping them move (causing them to move to another house). *merkepu* to move (oneself to a different house)}} *Similar:* **rekke**. Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (to move), -pu (to move oneself), or -mpi (to help someone else move). Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. ■ **helle** (Borrowed from: ?? probably Awsayma) *V* move, go, go away {{Ex.: *yeela haysa helsepu!* Let them go! *hellepu makke aNNistak*. We are moving to somewhere else. *helleSte-k rammay*. He's gone inside. *hellempiy nuk!* Carry it!}} *native:* **watti**. Meaning: meaning of 'move' is more often just motion, not moving to a different house, but can mean that too. Social use: Ascension was sure it was Awsayma, not Mutsun, but it seems to have been used relatively easily in Mutsun too. ■ **hinne** *V* walk, move, go {{Ex.: *kommeSte-ka kan hinne*. I am tired from walking. *hintYeSmin, hinseSmin* wanderer *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa*. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. *ekwe-me hinne!* Don't go! *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *ekwe-k hinne sire*. His heart doesn't go. *hinne-k amaaya*. He goes around naked. *miSmin wak-hinnen*. His walking is good. *hinney miSSimpi!* Go well!

(Goodbye!) *hinnenuy!* Carry (it)! (Literally: put in a position to go) *ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huytsuhte*. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.}} *Similar:* **inyu**; *Similar:* **watti**. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. ■ **hukka** *V* change, move {{Ex.: *hukkan-ka saawe*. I changed the song. *hukkapuy!* Move yourself! (for ex. out of the way) *hukkay!* Move (it)! *hukkanin*. (It) changed.}} Grammar: by itself, means to change or move something, including changing where something is by moving it, with -n(i), means something changes or moves on its own. ■ **hukkan** (Made from: **hukka**, -n₃) *V* change, move Grammar: something changes or moves on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **hukkani** before another suffix) ■ **merken** (Made from: *merke, -n₃) *V* move Meaning: to move to a different house/residence. (Other Pronunc.: **merkeni** before another suffix) ■ **rekke** *V* move {{Ex.: *rekkepun paaTe*. / *rekken paaTe*. The padre moved (changed residence). *kan haysane rekke aNNis rukkatka*. I'm moving them to another house (for ex. with my truck).}} *Similar:* *merke. Grammar: of oneself, can use with or without -pu with similar meaning. Meaning: of moving to a different house, changing residence/address.

move aside ■ **yuTTu** *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

move farther away ■ ***huSu** *V* move farther away, retreat {{Ex.: *huSumpiy!* Move it further away! *kan wattin huSun*. I go and retreat. / I go further away.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -n, or -mpi, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

move in a group ■ **moyle** *V* run/move in a group {{Ex.: *moylehte sinnikma*. The children run along in a group. *Taares waate moylehte*. The men come (walking) in a group.}} *Similar:* **moyce**.

move like a wasp ■ **ute** (Made partly from: **-spu**) *V* make faces, move like a wasp {{Ex.: *kata pinnan utespu*. to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

move little things around ■ **helleksi** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, **-ksi**) *V* move little things around Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -ksi, so there is no native equivalent.

move oneself ■ **hellepu** (Borrowed from: probably Awsayma) (Made from: **helle**, **-pu**) *V* go, move oneself, go away Social use: helle is Awsayma, not Mutsun, but Mutsun watti is not used with -pu, so there is no native equivalent.

move out of the way ■ **tarki** *V* put aside, move out of the way {{Ex.: *tarkin-ka*. I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).}} [Attested only once]

move to one side ■ **yuTTu** *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

much ■ **aman** *quant* much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}} ■ **tiiru** (Borrowed from: al tiro California Spanish) *quant* very, much, really {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen*. I like you very much. *wak tiiru kuutYiSmin*. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). *ammen kannis yuu-ka malanin*, *tiiru-ka malaanin*. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. *tiiru-kas hiwsen*. I like him/her/it a lot. *sunyiSte-ka*, *tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *men tiiru halsaSmin*. You're very much (really) a liar. *tiiru-k warka*. He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).}} Social use: probably an early borrowing, Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time. ■ **waSSa** *quant* much {{Ex.: *kan meheesi waSSase*. I see a lot (of things). *waSSa ama pappel hiwampi*.

(Someone) brings a lot of paper now.}}

Meaning: less common than tollon or tiiru. ■ **yaasir** *quant* much, very {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You got very sick. *yaasir ama tiriiku*, *harkenin aamane*. (There's) a lot of wheat now, it truly increased. *orkonin-ka yaasir*. I got/was very scared.}} *Verb*: **yasri**. Grammar: usually describes a verb (for ex. be very scared), but can describe a noun (for ex. a lot of wheat).

be not much ■ **kuutYi** *V* be small/little, be not much {{Ex.: *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small. *kuutYiSmin rukka*. a small house / The house is a small one. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I am a little sick. *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin*, *sii corkon*. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. *kuutYiSmin* a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general)}} *Similar*: **kuutis**; *loanword*: **sitlu**. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb.

be/have much ■ ***tollo** *V* be/have much/many {{Ex.: *tollon-ak hineeru*. He has much money. *hiiwuy nuk*, *amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk much! *iccon-ka tollon pattYan*. A lot of blood is coming out. *tollon makke yete citte!* We will dance a lot! *tollon Taares* / *tolloSmin Taares* many men *ekwe-me tollon haran*, *ussi ekwe tollon*. Don't give much, because there isn't much. *kan meheesi tollonmakse*. I'm looking at a lot (of things). *tollonin*. It got to be many /because a lot. *calaan-ak tollolhte-k*. He pees a lot (of a baby). *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole!}} Grammar: often used similarly to an adverb, but is actually a verb, almost always takes -n(i) and is then used with another verb or a noun, but rarely can take other verb suffixes like -mpi, -n, -Ste, -Smin instead. ■ **tollon** (Made from: ***tollo**, **-n₃**) *V* be/have much/many (Other Pronunc.: **tolloni** before a suffix)

how much

one who talks a lot/too much ■ **rictaSmin** (Made from: **ricca**, **-tY-**) *N* one who talks a lot/too much

Cultural info.: was used sometimes as an insult, in fighting. Pronunciation: pronounced rictaSmin, not rictYaSmin as would be expected. Grammar: plural rictamak. Meaning: may imply a gossip, or may just imply talking too much.

very much ■ tompe quant very much Grammar: could be a verb, usage unsure. [Attested only once]

be too much ■ yiswa 2 *V* be more, be too much {{Ex.: *haasin-ka yiswa*. I am more afraid. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I am getting hotter. *sinni yiswa*. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -n(i). Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre.

how much? ■ hinhan Q how much/many? {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *hinhan-me Tuuhis iinate?* How many days have you been sick? *hinhan-ak parki?* How heavy is it? *hinhan-me hooyon?* How many did you take? *kan iTkan hinhane?* How much did I pay?}} Grammar: object form hinhane is only rarely marked.

mucous

have mucous ■ mahlu *Vrevers*. have phlegm, have mucous {{Ex.: *mahluSmin* mucously one}} *Noun*: **maahul**. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. [Attested only once]

mucus ■ hunnuh *Nrevers*. mucus, snot {{Ex.: *iccon-was hustak wak-hunnuh*. His snot is coming out of his nose.}} *Verb*: **hunhu 1**.

have mucus ■ hunhu 2 *Vrevers*. have mucus, be snotty {{Ex.: *hunhuSmin* snotty one *hunhuSte* snotty}} (Other Pronunc.: **hunnuh** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

mud ■ attar *N* clod of dirt, mud {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro*. When I break up dirt clods, my feet hurt. *luuhuninse-me attartak?* Did you get stuck in the mud?}} *Similar*: **cok**; *loanword*: **teron**. Cultural info.: has to do with making adobe. Meaning: could also be clump of sugar, but mostly of dirt. ■ **lot** *N* mud {{Ex.:

tollon lot. There is much mud. *luuhunin lottak*. (Someone) got stuck in the mud.}}

Similar: **wis, mun, pire**; *Similar*: **lotse**. Pronunciation: similar to Spanish 'lodo,' but Ha states that it is native Mutsun, not borrowed from Spanish.

muddy ■ TiTTahte (Inflected form of: **TiTTa, -Ste**) *perf* muddy

be muddy ■ lotse *V* be muddy {{Ex.: *lotseSte*. (It's) muddy.}} *Similar*: **lot**. Grammar: unknown what -se is or how this form comes from lot 'mud'. [Attested only once] ■ **TiTTa** *V* be muddy {{Ex.: *TiTTapu-k*. He is getting himself muddy.}}

mudhen ■ yuran (Made from: **yura**, **-n**) *N* mudhen, coot *Verb*: **yura**. Cultural info.: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Meaning: American coot. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557.

catch/hunt mudhens ■ yura *V* catch/hunt mudhens/coots {{Ex.: *kan yete yura*. I will go to catch coots. *yuraana makke*. We go coot-hunting.}} *Noun*: **yuran**. Cultural info.: very good to eat, and people ate them a lot traditionally. Sci. name: *Fulica americana* Gmelin, Dawson p. 1557. (Other Pronunc.: **yuraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

mush

thick mush ■ poknis *N* thick mush *Similar*: **hatul**; *Verb*: **pooke**; *Similar*: **-kniS**. Meaning: corn or acorn mush, thick enough you cut it with a knife.

gather small mush bowls ■ walhi *V* gather small mush bowls {{Ex.: *walhiina-ka*. I go to get small mush bowls.}} *Noun*: **walihin**. (Other Pronunc.: **walhii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

make thick mush ■ pooke *V* make thick mush {{Ex.: *kan pooken*. I made thick mush. *kan yete pooke*. I will make thick mush.}} *Noun*: **poknis**.

get mush baskets ■ rukSu *V* get mush baskets {{Ex.: *rukSuna-ka*. I go to get mush baskets. *wak hiSSen rukSune*. She's making mush baskets.}} Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

make cornmeal/acorn mush ■ **hatlu** *Vrevers*.

make mush {{Ex.: *murtey-ka yete hatlu ussi*. Because I will make acorn mush at night. *ney'a-ka hatlun, okse-ka hatlus*. I made acorn mush just now, I made acorn mush a long time ago.}} *Noun*: **hatul**. Meaning: acorn or cornmeal mush.

mush (cornmeal or acorn mush) ■ **hatul**

(Borrowed from: atol Spanish) *Nrevers*. mush {{Ex.: *woppehte hatul*. The atole has boiled. *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *hatuule-k letko*. He eats the mush with his hands. *moT-me ampihte tooTese amSi makke amma hatuulum*. Have you roasted the meat so we can eat it with mush?}} *Similar*: **poknis**; *Similar*: **Taywen**; *Verb*: **hatlu**. Meaning: of cornmeal or acorn mush, atole, probably medium-thick mush, thick enough to eat with the hands, thinner than polenta, sometimes thin enough to drink. (Other Pronunc.: **hatuul** before another vowel)

mush basket ■ **rukSun** (Made from: **rukSu**, -n₂) *N* mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

mushroom ■ **aasakwa** *N* mushroom

music

play music ■ **tukka**₁ (Borrowed from: tocar Spanish) *V* play music, ring (bell) {{Ex.: *tukkay!* Play music! *tukkan-ak kaphane*. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). *kan tukkasis*. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). *tukkahte hileeSa*. The church bell has rung.}} Meaning: tocar borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

mussed

be mused ■ **rocko** *Vrevers*. be bleary, be mused {{Ex.: *rockoSmin* someone with mused up hair (from sleeping) *rockonin-ka*. I got bleary-eyed.}} *Noun*: **roocok**. Meaning: probably refers to someone being half-asleep, with bleary eyes (not seeing well), mused up, tangled hair, and sleepy.

mussed up one ■ **roocok** *Nrevers*. bleary person, mused up one *Verb*: **rocko**. Meaning: probably of

someone who is bleary-eyed or has mused up hair from being half-asleep. [Attested only once]

mussel

get black clams/mussels ■ **hakwa** *Vrevers*. get mussels/clams {{Ex.: *inyus-ak hakwaykus*. He went along the road to get mussels. *hakwana-ka*. I'm going to get clams.}} *Noun*: **hakkaw**. Meaning: see hakkaw for types of shellfish.

freshwater mussel ■ **Siya** *N* freshwater mussel Meaning: word unsure. [Attested only once]

black saltwater mussel ■ **hakkaw** *Nrevers*. mussel, clam {{Ex.: *hakkawe wak horkon*. He swallowed the black clam.}} *Verb*: **hakwa**. Meaning: black saltwater mussel is most reliable meaning, may also be black clam, and sometimes extends to mollusks and abalones.

must ■ **marku** *V* have to, must {{Ex.: *marku-me am hillipu*. You have to put on a headband now. (meaning unsure).}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Ar only, very unsure]

Mutsun ■ **mutsun** *N* Mutsun {{Ex.: *tummen mutsun, mutsun pahSine, tummemis*. The Mutsuns, the Mutsuns cook for the Pahsins.}} Grammar: unclear whether one said mutsuntakwas to mean a person of the tribe. Meaning: name of the tribe, possibly also used for a particular village, but primarily the name of the tribe.

a Mutsun speaking tribe ■ **tohoolo** *N* another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural toohokma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

Muweekma people ■ **muweekma** *N* Muweekma people Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to have known it, at least not as a tribal name. [Attested only once]

my ■ **-s-₁** *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) *my* *Similar*: **taasa**; *Similar*: **tarekse**. Grammar: kinship first person possessive. Meaning: only used on words for family members or relatives (kinship terms). ■ **kan**= *Pro* *my* {{Ex.: *kaayi-ka kan-sire*. I ache in my heart. (My heart aches.) *kan namti kan-oocosum*. I hear with my ears. *akkuy kan-rukkatka!* Come into my house! *kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon*. I shot him

with my left hand. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. My first birth. *inhanin kan-tawses kuutYiSmin*. My small younger brother got sick.}} Grammar: attaches to the beginning of a word, attaches to the thing one possesses, if it attaches to a 2-word compound it probably attaches to the first word (proclitic 1st person sg. possessive).

my mistress ■ hawnaksa (Made from: **hawna**, **-ksa**)

N my wife, my mistress Meaning: usually means one's wife, but can clearly mean a married man's mistress as

well.

my spouse ■ -ksa Suff. (??? > *N*) my spouse

{{Ex.: *waate kan-hawnaksa*. My wife is coming. *makkuhsa* my husband}} Pronunciation: pronunciation as -sa after consonants is unsure. Grammar: unclear whether it attaches to verbs or nouns or either. Meaning: add to a word to make the word for one's spouse (my wife, my husband), could suggest affection as well (diminutive). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **-sa** after a consonant)

N n

nail ■ cappe *V* nail {{Ex.: *kan cappe neppe tappure*. I am nailing this wood.}} ■ **klaawu** (Borrowed from: *clavo* Spanish) *N* nail {{Ex.: *yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa*. My shirt got snagged on a nail, and I tore my shirt.}} Pronunciation: *kl-* cannot start a word in Mutsun, but it's unclear how speakers might have made this word more Mutsun-like. [Attested only once]

fingernail ■ tuuriS *N* fingernail {{Ex.: *layTaSte men-tuuriS*. Your fingernails are (have become) long. *moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS?* Do your fingernails hurt? *kan teren kan-tuuriSe*. I'm cutting my fingernail (one). *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I'm cutting my fingernails. *tereepuy-me / tersey men-tuuriS!* Cut your fingernails!}} Meaning: may also include toenails.

naked one ■ amaaya (Made from: **ama**, **ya**) *N* naked/nude one Grammar: -ya probably comes historically from *ya* 'and/also/too,' but is now just part of this word.

name ■ *yaamu (Borrowed from: *llamar*?? Spanish??) *V* name, call {{Ex.: *hiimi-me at yaamupu miSte*. You are always calling yourself good (bragging).}} Grammar: Asc. reports it is only used with -pu. Meaning: to name oneself something, not to call to someone, can include bragging/boasting if one calls oneself something positive. ■ **raakat** *N* name {{Ex.: *hinkayi men-raakat?* What's your name? *kan-raakat hwan*. My name is Juan. *ekwe-ka hinsu wak-raakatse*. I don't know his name. *kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum*. I call him by his name.

ekwena-k raakat. He doesn't have a name. *ekwe kannis hiwan raakat, hinkayi-k raakat hiS'a neppe riicasum*. The name doesn't come to me, what the thing's name is in this language.}} **Verb: rakke. ■ rakke** *V* name, call {{Ex.: *kan rakkehnis hwan*. I was named Juan. *makke-was rakke kapitan*. We call him captain. *kan-was rakke kan-cuucuse oreese*. I'm naming my dog "bear." *kan-was rakke wak-raakatsum*. I call him by his name. *uTnin-ak haysane rakke*. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} **Noun: raakat**. Meaning: to call someone something (a name), call by name, not to call out to someone or call someone to you.

call someone names ■ satte *V* call someone names {{Ex.: *satte-k kannis*. He is calling me names.}} Meaning: a way of teasing someone.

part of a tribe name ■ hoya *N* personal part of a tribe name {{Ex.: *hoyakma* (possibly *hoyayma*) the Hoyakma Tribe, a San Joaquin Valley tribe}} Grammar: might have an irregular plural *hoyayma*. [Attested only once]

nap

take a nap ■ popre *V* nod off, take a nap {{Ex.: *poprey kuutis!* Nod off a little!}} Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

nape of the neck ■ kaTTak *N* nape of the neck {{Ex.: *kommeSte kan-kaTTak*. The nape of my neck is tired.}} Meaning: back part of the neck, the nape.

narrow ■ **huytsuhte** (Made from: *huytsu, -Ste) *perf* narrow, wrinkled

be narrow ■ ***huytsu** *V* be narrow, be wrinkled
 {{Ex.: *huytsuhte innu*. The road is narrow. *wak-timmah huytsuhte*. His forehead is narrow/wrinkled.}} Grammar: only appears with -hte. Meaning: of forehead, mouth, road, or other things. ■ **kuyna** *V* be narrow {{Ex.: *kuynanin*. (It) got narrow. *kuynaSmin*. a narrow one.}} Similar: **kuynu**. ■ **minwa** *V* be narrow {{Ex.: *Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte*. The road to heaven is narrow.}} Meaning: possibly only of roads, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **warci** *V* be narrow {{Ex.: *warciSmin innu* a narrow (difficult) road}} *native: tawahte*. Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: may include being difficult, but may only apply to roads or such. [Ar only, very unsure]

narrowleaf mule-ear plant ■ **kaamer** *Nrevers*.

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant *Verb: kamre*; *Similar: soorokwa*. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

navel ■ **loppoc** *Nrevers*. navel, belly button {{Ex.: *loppocte-k*. He has a navel.}} *Verb: lopco*; *Similar: poloc*. Pronunciation: Asc. once said *poloc* was right and it was not *loppoc*, but *loppoc* is almost as common as *poloc*, so probably both were possible. ■ **poloc** *Nrevers*. navel, belly button {{Ex.: *wak-poloc iccoSte*. His belly button is sticking out (is an "outie"). *wak-poloc rammay*. His belly button is an "innie."}} *Verb: polco*; *Similar: loppoc*. Pronunciation: Asc. once said *poloc* was right and it was not *loppoc*, but *loppoc* is almost as common as *poloc*, so probably both were possible.

have a navel ■ **lopco** *Vrevers*. have a navel {{Ex.: *lopcoSte* having a belly button}} *Noun: loppoc*. Meaning: may sometimes imply having a ruptured or very noticeable navel. ■ **polco**, *Vrevers*. have a belly button/navel {{Ex.: *polcoSmin* person with a (big) belly button}} *Noun: poloc*. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin or -mak.

near ■ **amatYka** *Adv* near, nearby, very nearby
 Grammar: could be made of *ama* 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'. ■ **Saanay** *Adv* near, nearby {{Ex.: *haayi Saanay!* Come near! *Saanay rukkatka* near the house}} ■ **Saanay'a** (Made from: *Saanay*, -'a) *Adv* near, nearby Meaning: rare, meaning probably similar to *Saanay* itself.

near a person ■ **-me**, *Suff. (N)* with/near/alongside a person {{Ex.: *haayi makam men-paapame!* Come here all of you to your grandfather! *tollon-ka eshen kannisme*. I have a lot of blankets on me. *kan Taakan iTyan makamme*. I arrive behind you all. *moT-me hiwsen wattin makseme?* Do you want to go with us? *muusik sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing with his mother. *akku makse paaTeme*. We enter the Padre's (house).}} Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. *kannisme*), but not always (for ex. *paaTeme*); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.

nearby ■ **amatYka** *Adv* near, nearby, very nearby
 Grammar: could be made of *ama* 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'. ■ **Saanay** *Adv* near, nearby {{Ex.: *haayi Saanay!* Come near! *Saanay rukkatka* near the house}} ■ **Saanay'a** (Made from: *Saanay*, -'a) *Adv* near, nearby Meaning: rare, meaning probably similar to *Saanay* itself.

very nearby ■ **amatYka** *Adv* near, nearby, very nearby
 Grammar: could be made of *ama* 'body' plus -tka, meaning literally 'at one's body'.

nearly ■ **yeteSte** (Made from: *yete*, -Ste) *perf* be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: -Ste adds onto *yete* even though *yete* is normally an adverb.

neck

long neck ■ **raanaT** *N*revers. long neck *Verb*:

ranTa. [Attested only once]

have sores on the neck ■ ***toklo** *V*revers. have neck sores {{Ex.: *tokloSmin*, *toklomak* person with sores on neck, people with sores on neck *tokloSte* having sores on neck}} *Similar*: **tokro**; *Noun*: **tookol**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken open, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

have a long neck ■ **ranTa** *V*revers. have a long neck {{Ex.: *ranTaSmin* long-necked one *ranTa-k kaTTak*. His neck is long, the nape of (his) neck.}} *Noun*: **raanaT**.

nape of the neck ■ **kaTTak** *N* nape of the neck {{Ex.: *kommeSte kan-kaTTak*. The nape of my neck is tired.}} Meaning: back part of the neck, the nape.

sores on the neck ■ **tookol** *N*revers. sores on the neck {{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck are ruptured (broken open).}} *Verb*: ***toklo**. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken out, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

necklace ■ **masse** *N* necklace Meaning: possibly made of shells. ■ **ricrirsi** *N* ornament, necklace {{Ex.: *ricrirsi aamane neppe*. This is truly an ornament (a pretty one that is put at a woman's throat).}} *Similar*: **riTTeni**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, may be the same word as *riTTeni*. Meaning: means the ornament, not a string like a necklace, women's ornament put at throat, pretty. [Ar + Asc. guess]

need ■ **huysi** *V* need {{Ex.: *kan-was huysi haawa*. I need to call him.}} Meaning: may be the same as *huysi* 'to hurry, go ahead' but sometimes seems to mean clearly 'need'.

needle

small needle ■ **ucirmin** (Made partly from: **-min**) *N* small needle Grammar: stem *ucir* unknown.

neighbor ■ **onyen** (Made from: **onye**, **-n₂**) *N* companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural is *onyemak*. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative.

nephew ■ **hapaapaT** *N* nephew, grandson {{Ex.: *kan-mes hapaapaT* I am your nephew. *kannis-me hapaapaT*. You are my grandson.}}

Meaning: usually means nephew, only use as grandson is from Arroyo, who used it for both, it may mean generally any boy in the family who isn't your own son, or may specifically mean one's sister's or brother's son, but it is less general than *meeres*. ■ **meeres** *N*

nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law {{Ex.: *ammay, meeres* Eat, nephew! *kan meheesi kan-meere*. I see my son-in-law. *akkuy meeres rukkatka*! Come in the house,

grandson!}} Pronunciation: the pronunciation *meres* is used almost as often as *meeres*, *meeres* may mean brother/son-in-law while *meres* means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson). ■ **sitsus** *N* nephew {{Ex.: *hinTis-me hiwsen, sitsus*? What do you want, nephew? *kan-mes sitsus*. I am your nephew/stepchild. *sitsus-me kannis*. You are my nephew/stepchild.}} Meaning: may also mean stepchild, but at least by Asc.'s time, it only meant nephew.

nerve ■ **hurek** *N* nerve, sinew, ligament {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hurekwas ruk*! Bring me the cord made of sinew!}} *Verb*: **hurke**.

nest ■ **heesen₁** *N*revers. nest {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak*. the chicken hawk's nest. *muuSek heesen*. a bird's nest.}} *Verb*: **hesne**.

make a nest ■ **hesne** *V*revers. make a nest {{Ex.: *hesenpu-k*. He is making himself a nest.}}

Noun: **heesen₁**. Pronunciation: *hesen* may be pronounced as *hesem* before -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **hesen** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

net ■ **uris** *N* weapon, tool, net {{Ex.: *kan uriste*. I have a weapon. *hanni-k roote-was uris*. Where is it, the weapon of his? *kan-mes yete haTTa kan-uriisum*. I will hit you with my weapon. *ekwes makam huynina uriisum*? Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?}} *Verb*: **ursi₂**. Cultural info.: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: **uriis** before a vowel)

in the same word)

fishing net ■ **piroy** *N* fishing net {{Ex.: *huyni makke piiroyum*. We are fishing with a net. *yaTTan laasun, piiroy*. The net is full, the net.}} Cultural info.: fine mesh (thumb-sized, not finger-sized), a long net, but not like a bag, with strings at the top, used for fishing in rivers and lakes and possibly (less likely) in the ocean. ■ **yaTTan** *N* fishing net {{Ex.: *yaTTan laasun*. The net is full.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

carrying net ■ **rickin** *N* carrying net, string bag {{Ex.: *rickintak kan wattimpi*. I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. *wak hippun wak-rickinum*. She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}} *Similar: riewi*. Cultural info.: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word *ricki* 'to tie' and -n, but not sure.

have a net ■ **ursi** *V* *revers*. have a weapon/tool/net *Noun: uris*. [Attested only once]

nettle ■ **tawhana** *N* nettle Meaning: any species of nettle.

never ■ **ekwe yete** (Compound composed of: **ekwe, yete**) *Adv* never Meaning: never in the future (implying something will never happen), unlike *hapuh'a* (never in the past). ■ **hapuh'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* never, until now {{Ex.: *hapuh'a-ka namman kurkahse*. I never tried roasted corn. *hapuh'a-k niipapun*. He never taught.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

never ever ■ **ekwe hiimi** (Compound composed of: **ekwe, hiimi**) *Adv* never ever, always not Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen.

new

be new ■ **iTsa** *V* *revers*. be new {{Ex.: *kan iTsampi*. I am making it new. *iTsanin pire*.

The land became new (was renewed).}}

Similar: iTaya; Noun: iTTas. Grammar: means 'to be new' by itself, with -n(i) means to become new, with -mpi means to make something new.

become new ■ **iTsan** (Made from: **iTsa, -n₃**) *V* become new, be renewed (Other Pronunc.: **iTsani** before another suffix)

make new ■ **iTsampi** (Made from: **iTsa, -mpi**) *V* make new, renew

new one ■ **iTTas** *N* *revers*. new one {{Ex.: *aruuta-k uttupu Tar iTTas* Tomorrow the new moon will put itself in place. *neppe iTTas puT wak ruutan*. He gathered these new feathers. *iTTas-ka neppe accumpin*. I made it into a new one.}} *Similar: iTTasu; Verb: iTsa*. Grammar: used with another noun in a compound to mean 'new,' by itself to mean 'a new one'.

newborn ■ **hiswaSmin** (Made from: **hiswa, -Smin**) *N* baby, newborn [Attested only once]

be newborn ■ **hiswa** *V* be newborn {{Ex.: *hiswaSmin kuutYiSmin, sitti*. The newborn one is small, a small one.}} *Similar: hiswi*. [Attested only once] ■ **puuTa** *V* be newborn {{Ex.: *puuTaSte wak*. He's newly born.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may only appear with -Ste. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

next ■ **aNNis** *N* other one, another, other, next, last {{Ex.: *aNNistak-ka Tawra*. I live somewhere else. *aNNis piretka* to the other world *aNNis siman* last week}} *Verb: anci; Similar: uSuwas*. ■ **ara** *Adv* then, and then, next {{Ex.: *wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan* He told me and then I told him. *araa-ka-was nansinin*. Then I met him.}} Pronunciation: also pronounced as *aru* (or *aruu* in place of *araa*) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **araa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

next to ■ **kawetYka** *Adv* at the edge, next to, by {{Ex.: *sottowtak kawetYka-ka eeTe*. I sleep at the edge of the fire. *heentikma haysa Tawra kawetYka kalle*. The people, they live at the edge of the ocean.}} *Similar: -tak; Similar: kaw*.

Pronunciation: probably comes historically from something, possibly kaw 'shore,' followed by -tak/-tka, but is now a single word with tYka instead of tka, meaning at an edge in general.

night ■ **murtey₂** *N* night {{Ex.: *himah'a murtey kan iinate*. I am sick all night. *yete murtey horpeywas eTse*. (Someone) will sleep in the middle of the night.}} *Similar*: **murtey₁**. ■ **murut** *Nrevers*. darkness, night {{Ex.: *miSmin muruT!* Good night! *horpey muruT / horpeywas muruT* the middle of the night (midnight) *neppe muruT kannis yete kaayi moohel*. Tonight my head will ache.}} *Verb*: **murTu**.

tonight ■ **neppe muruT** (Compound composed of: **neppe**, **muruT**) *N* tonight

last night ■ **uyka murtey** (Compound composed of: **uyka₁**, **murtey₂**) *Adv* last night

at night ■ **murtey₁** *Adv* at night {{Ex.: *murtey-me hinne*. You walk at night. *murtey yete islin*. It will sleet at night.}} *Similar*: **murtey₂**; *Similar*: ***mure**.

stay up all night ■ **welaari** (Borrowed from: desvelar Spanish) *V* stay up all night {{Ex.: *makam welaarin?* Did you all stay up all night?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be 'go to bed'. [Attested only once]

nighthawk ■ **kawlepat** *N* tapacamino owl, nighthawk *Verb*: **kawlepa**. Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

catch nighthawks ■ **kawlepa** *V* catch nighthawks {{Ex.: *kawlepana* to go to catch nighthawks}} *Noun*: **kawlepat**. Meaning: tapcamino owls, see **kawlepat**.

nine ■ **pakki num** nine Social use: there is probably an alternative word for 'nine,' watsu or something similar, that could be a different dialect. ■ **watsu num** nine Social use: **pakki** is more common word for 9, this is rare, mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

ninth ■ **pakkiwas** (Inflected form of: **pakki**, -was) *num* ninth Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, but very clear in Ar.'s time. [Attested only once]

nits ■ **reeTem** *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Verb*: **recme**; *Verb*: **reTme**; *Similar*: **saakar**. Grammar: this noun has two verbal forms: **reTme** for removing nits and **recme** for having nits. Meaning: meaning identical to **saakar**.

■ **saakar** *Nrevers*. nit (louse egg) *Verb*: **sakra**; *Similar*: **reeTem**. Meaning: Asc. said it meant exactly the same thing as **reeTem**. Social use: less common than **reeTem** for Ascension.

have nits ■ **recme** *Vrevers*. have nits {{Ex.: *recmeSmin*, *recmemak* one who has nits, people with nits}} *Noun*: **reeTem**; *Similar*: **reTme**.

become infested with nits ■ **sakran** (Made from: **sakra**, -n₃) *V* get nits, become infested with nits Meaning: becoming in the state of having nits. (Other Pronunc.: **sakrani** before another suffix)

remove nits ■ **reTme** *Vrevers*. remove nits {{Ex.: *reTmena* to go to remove nits}} *Similar*: **recme**; *Noun*: **reeTem**. Meaning: remove louse eggs, de-nit.

have/get nits ■ **sakra** *Vrevers*. have/get nits {{Ex.: *sakraSte-k*. He has nits. *sakranin*. (He/she) got nits. *sakraSmin* someone with nits}} *Noun*: **saakar**. Meaning: may possibly include collecting nits (louse-eggs) together somehow, but primarily means to have nits on the head (be infested with nits).

no ■ **aTi** *Adv* without, no {{Ex.: *aTi makkuhmin* widow (without a husband) *aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos*. She was born without sins.}} ■ **ekwe** *Adv* not, no {{Ex.: *ekwe-k-was hiwsenin*. He did not like him. *ekwe-me kannis ruuse!* Don't spit on me! *hiwoy nuk*, *amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking about it (by accident).}} *Opp*: **he'e**. Grammar: said by itself as answer to a question ('no'), or as part of a sentence ('not'). ■ **epSe excl** no, don't! {{Ex.: *epSe-me monsen!* Don't tell! *epSe-me!* Don't do it!/Don't go and do what you might do! *epSe makam haslin!* Don't be afraid, you all!}}

signal 'no' with nose/eye wink ■ **Tunku** *V* signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: *Tunkun-ka yete*. I will signal 'no' with my nose. *Tunkut kannis!* Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink!}}

TunnukpaN someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: to make a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.:

Tunnuk before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

signal "no" with eyes ■ **piTka** *V* signal "no" with eyes {{Ex.: *piTTakpu wak*. He signals 'no' with his eyes.}} Grammar: may always appear with -pu, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself'). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.:

piTTak before -pu or -mu)

shake one's head 'no' ■ **ruttukpu** (Made from: ***rutku**, -pu) *V* shake one's head 'no'

shake the head 'no' ■ ***rutku** *V* shake the head 'no' {{Ex.: *ruttukpu!* Shake your head 'no'! *kan ruttukpu*. I shake my head 'no'.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **ruttuk** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

no one ■ **ekwena-hatte** (Compound composed of: **ekwena**, **hatte**) *N* nobody ■ **hatte**, 2 *Pro* anyone, someone, no one {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}}

nobody ■ **ekwena-hatte** (Compound composed of: **ekwena**, **hatte**) *N* nobody ■ **hatte**, 2 *Pro* anyone, someone, no one {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}}

nod off ■ **popre** *V* nod off, take a nap {{Ex.: *poprey kuutis!* Nod off a little!}} Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

noise

make noise ■ **ocko**, 2 *V* make noise {{Ex.: *ocko makam*. You all are making a lot of noise. *ockoyuT!* Make noise, you all!}} Similar: **ocko**, 1. Meaning: a lot of noise, often as made by a group of children, may have developed from *ocko* 'be deaf' as 'make so much noise it makes people deaf (deafening noise)'. ■ **purure** *V* run around noisily, make noise {{Ex.: *hatte purure?* Who is running around making noise? *purure-ka*.

I'm running around making noise.}} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

make noise with lips ■ **hustu** *V* make noise with lips [Attested only once]

make a lot of noise ■ **kalc**, 1 *V* make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

noisily

run around noisily ■ **purure** *V* run around noisily, make noise {{Ex.: *hatte purure?* Who is running around making noise? *purure-ka*. I'm running around making noise.}} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

nominalizer ■ **-h** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *nii-ka kan-tokkohtak*. I'm here in my bed/on my mat. *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance!}} Grammar: makes a noun that means the thing that the verb gets done to, often that produces something, may only go with a few verbs (to make belt, clothes, bangs, bed, toy top), much less common than -n. ■ **-msa** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *ennemsa* thing used for writing (including pens) *wak-sennemsa* its stinger *huupumsatka* at the market / in the store *nahan witimsatka wasuura*. The trash is there in the trash can (the throwing away place). *hiSSemsa kahuune* box factory (place for making boxes) *piramsa* cemetery / burial ground}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb, or the place where you do the verb (locative or intrumental nominalizer). Meaning: means both things you use to do the activity and places where you do it. ■ **-n**, 2 *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *hiSSe-ka ammane*. I make the meal/food. *hemec'a hippun* one load (carried thing) *ekwena-ka onyen*. I don't have a companion. *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was canceled. *kan-riTTen* my weaving *muumiSmin* *wattimpin himah'a haysa muumin*. The bettors carried all the things that they bet.}} Grammar: add to verb stems, makes a noun meaning 'the thing something is done to' or 'the thing that results from the doing it', (often a patient nominalizer). ■ **-spis** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *hanni kan-heyespis?* Where is my shaving kit?

haawapismak waate. The callers come. *ayun men-hittokpis!* Bring me your napkin! *kanse neppe hewespis?* Is this my reflection? *nii sukmpuspi*. Here is the cigarette. *attaspismak miSte*. The watchtowers are good.}}
 Pronunciation: Ar and Ha both show -(s)pis, not -(s)pus. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning (possibly) thing you use to do it, uncommon, can only be added to a few verbs, probably not used widely on most verbs, can be used as -pis or -spis with no clear meaning difference, may come historically from -pu/-spu plus -s, but usually does not include a reflexive (-pu) meaning, (rare possibly fossilized possibly instrumental nominalizer). Meaning: difference from -s nominalizer and exact meaning not clear. (Other Pronunc.: **-pis** after consonants, also alternative form after vowels) ■ **-s₁** Suff. (*V > N*) nominalizer {{Ex.: *hikTihite wak-horkostak*. (He's) scarred on his throat. *ekwena men hitwis*. You don't have a towel. *kan meheesi hikise*. I see the string. *tooTunin wak-sippos*. Its wings stiffened. *kan-kaayis* my pain *nii wak-waates*. Here are his footprints. *kan meheesi neppe hummumpise*. I see this airplane. *sinni Tawra huuyestak*. The child is sitting in the swing.}} Similar: **Tolles**; Similar: **takuTpis**; Similar: **hiyis**; Similar: **eTina-puwatis**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning the thing you use to do the verb (instrumental nominalizer).

plural nominalizer ■ **-mak₂** Suff. (*V > N*) plural nominalizer {{Ex.: *makam ekwe hassamak*. You all are not angry ones. *koc Tura, haslin ekTemak*. When it thunders, the bad ones are afraid. *ekwe haysa akku, miTtemak*. They, the grown ones (adults) don't enter. *hiwhoSikma hutna urkantak*. The old people are grinding in the mortar.}} Similar: **-ya₁**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means people (more than one) who do the verb or are the verb, plural version of -Smin, unlike regular plural -kma/-mak, is normally used as -mak after both vowels and consonants. (Other Pronunc.: **-Sikma** on some words referring to people, specific to the particular word)

one who does/is X ■ **-Smin** Suff. (*V > N*) one who does/is X {{Ex.: *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs! *ekwe-ka ockoSmin*. I am not

deaf/not a deaf person. *men-ama cayciSmin*. Your body is strong. *etloSmin wak-hay*. His mouth has protruding lips. *sawreSmin tooTe*. fatty meat *miSmin men-moohel*. Your head (memory) is good. *mismin himah'a*. They are all pretty.}} Similar: **-ya₁**; Similar: **huunuSmin**; Similar: **tirasmin**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means someone/something who does the verb or is the verb (nominalizer), often used together with a noun and translated as an adjective in English (for ex. *sawreSmin tooTe* 'fatty meat'). (Other Pronunc.: -kmin with the verb cutsu (irregular form), -min with miSSi and missi)

nominalizer (plural) ■ **-ya₁** Suff. (*V > N*) those who are X {{Ex.: *cupkaya* white ones *sittiya irek* small stones}} Similar: **-Smin**; Similar: **-mak₂**; Similar: **iTaya**; Similar: **laTTaya**; Similar: **ciweya**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one person/thing who is the verb (plural version of -Smin, same as -mak) (plural nominalizer, probably only with descriptive verbs).

noon ■ **horpen-Tuuhis** (Compound composed of: **horpe**, **-n₃**, **Tuuhis**) *N* noon, middle of the day, mid-day Meaning: literally 'it gets to be in the middle of the day'.

north ■ **akkas** *N* north {{Ex.: *akkastak haysa Tawra*. They live in the north.}} Similar: **yakmun**, **rammay₂**, **awar**. ■ **awar** *N* north Similar: **akkas**, **yakmun**, **rammay₂**. [Attested only once]

North star ■ **lukecmin** *N* North star, Evening star Similar: **-min**. [Attested only once]

North wind ■ **wakni** *N* North wind {{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North Wind is icy cold.}} Verb: **wakna**.

North wind comes ■ **wakna** *V* freeze, North wind comes {{Ex.: *makkesse waknanin*. It froze on us.}} *Noun*: **wakni**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the weather getting cold/freezing. [Tentative]

nose ■ **hus** *N* nose, nostrils {{Ex.: *satlahte / satlaSmin wak-hus*. His nose is flat. *hunnuhpuy men-hus!* Blow your nose! *haysa wak-riccan huusum*. Their speech is through their nostrils.}} Similar: **uuse**. Pronunciation: sounds slightly long, not as long as huus. (Other Pronunc.: **huus** before a vowel in the word)

be flat-nosed ■ **muTna** *V* be flat-nosed {{Ex.: *muTnahte* flat-nosed *muTnaSmin* a flat-nosed person}} *Similar*: **nukci**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, *muTna*, *maTnu* almost equally common. ■ **Tatlu** *V* be flat-nosed {{Ex.: *TatluSmin*. / *TatluSmin hus*. (He's) a flat-nosed person.}} Grammar: might only occur with -*Smin*.

be blunt-nosed ■ **TuTware** *V* be blunt-nosed
Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

signal 'no' with nose/eye wink ■ **Tunku** *V* signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: *Tunkun-ka yete*. I will signal 'no' with my nose. *Tunkut kannis!* Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink! *TunnukpaN* someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: to make a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.: **Tunnuk** before -*paN* (and -*pu* and -*mu* if possible))

be big-nosed ■ **nukci** *V* be big-nosed {{Ex.: *nukcimak* people with big noses}} *Similar*: **muTna**; *Similar*: **satla**.

tickle in the nose ■ **muSuru** *V* tickle in the nose {{Ex.: *muSurunin-ka*. I had a tickle in my nose.}} Grammar: might only appear with -*n(i)*. [Attested only once]

blow one's nose ■ **hunhu 1** *V* reverse. blow one's nose {{Ex.: *hunnuhpuy men-hus!* / *hunnuhpuy!* Blow your nose! *kan-was yete hunhu*. I will blow his nose. *men-hunnuhpumsa* your handkerchief}} *Noun*: **hunnuh**. (Other Pronunc.: **hunnuh** before -*pu* (or -*mu* if possible))

blow nose ■ **nuski** *V* blow nose {{Ex.: *nuskiy!* Blow your nose! *hiTeepu-k nuski*. He blows his nose loudly.}}

nostrils ■ **hus** *N* nose, nostrils {{Ex.: *satlahte* / *satlaSmin wak-hus*. His nose is flat. *hunnuhpuy men-hus!* Blow your nose! *haysa wak-riccan huusum*. Their speech is through their nostrils.}} *Similar*: **uuse**. Pronunciation:

sounds slightly long, not as long as *huus*. (Other Pronunc.: **huus** before a vowel in the word)

tease someone with the nostrils ■ **ihke** *V* tease someone with the nostrils {{Ex.: *ekwes makam uyka ihken?* Didn't you all tease (someone) with your nostrils yesterday?}} Meaning: it's clear that it's a way to tease someone, but details are not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

not ■ **ekwe** *Adv* not, no {{Ex.: *ekwe-k-was hiwsenin*. He did not like him. *ekwe-me kannis ruuse!* Don't spit on me! *hiiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking about it (by accident).}} *Opp.*: **he'e**. Grammar: said by itself as answer to a question ('no'), or as part of a sentence ('not').

be not much ■ **kuutYi** *V* be small/little, be not much {{Ex.: *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small. *kuutYiSmin rukka*. a small house / The house is a small one. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I am a little sick. *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon*. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. *kuutYiSmin* a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general)}} *Similar*: **kuutis**; *loanword*: **sitlu**. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb.

always not ■ **ekwe hiimi** (Compound composed of: **ekwe**, **hiimi**) *Adv* never ever, always not Meaning: means something always does not happen, not that something does not always happen.

so as not to ■ **kane** *conj* before, so as not to {{Ex.: *niipat kannis, kane-ka hassen*. Teach me before I get angry! *okeypuy kane-me semmon*. Confess yourself before you die! *hittYe makke rukkatka, kane-me amnen*. Let's go in the house, before you get rained on! *kane makke maTter kawran*. Before our tobacco runs out. *kane-me ekwe amne*. So you don't get rained on/before you get rained on.}} *Similar*: **kane₂**. Grammar: usually used without *ekwe*, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that something doesn't

happen/before something happens'. Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad thing happens,' so 'do this so that that bad thing won't happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or 'in front of' in space, but unlikely.

not be ■ ekwena 1 (Made from: **ekwe**) *V* not be, there isn't {{Ex.: *ekwena petsen*. There is no sugar. *nii ekwena hinTis*. There is nothing here. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}} Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun.

not be able to wait ■ *yatse *V* be eager, not be able to wait {{Ex.: *yatsen-ka hiSSe*. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). *yatsenin-ka*. I couldn't wait.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!"), not just being in a rush for time. ■ **yatsen** (Made from: ***yatse**, -n₃) *V* be eager, not be able to wait (Other Pronunc.: **yatseni** before a suffix)

not have ■ ekwena 2 (Made from: **ekwe**) *V* not have {{Ex.: *ekwena-k aanan*. He doesn't have a mother. *ekwena-ka suukar* I don't have any sugar.}} Grammar: with two nouns, means someone doesn't have any of something.

not know about ■ menSe *V* be ignorant of, not know about, advise, suggest {{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about}} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes.

not let ■ wehe *V* not let, stop, prevent {{Ex.: *wehey nuk!* Stop him (from doing something)! *wehe-ka-was*. I'm stopping him.}} *Similar: keewe*; *Similar: warsi*. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

not look at ■ oolo *V* look away, not look at {{Ex.: *kan-was oolon*. I look away from him. *oolohne-me*. You are looked away from.}} Meaning: to avoid looking at someone or something.

not mind your own business ■ olTo *V* meddle, not mind own business {{Ex.: *olToSminse-me?* Are you a busybody?}}

nothing ■ hinTis 2 *Pro* anything nothing {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hinTise riccan*. They didn't say anything. *moT-me hinTise liikin?* Did you kill

anything?}} Grammar: has this meaning when used together with a negative (usually **ekwe**) or question **moT**.

it's nothing! ■ ice excl it's nothing! {{Ex.: *kata ice* as if it were nothing *ice!* That's nothing! (I'm not afraid of it.))} Social use: an expression to use to say you're not afraid of something, to dismiss something.

November ■ noviempre (Borrowed from: *noviembre* Spanish) *N* November {{Ex.: *misnisway huuyis noviempre* Sunday, the 1st of November}} Pronunciation: only given in the data as *noviembre*, using *p* instead of *b* is a more Mutsun-like pronunciation, but the -*mpr*- and the sound *v* are also impossible in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

now ■ ama₂ *Adv* now {{Ex.: *rokse ama*. It is dusty now (from wind). *itSa-ka amman tooTese*, *amaa-ka piyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, now I'm picking my teeth.}} *Similar: ney'a*. Meaning: rare word with similar meaning to *ney'a*. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **cen** *Adv* now, just now, for the first time {{Ex.: *cen carka*. Now it is clear. *haysa cen waate*. They are coming now.}} ■ **ney'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* now, just now {{Ex.: *ney'a-k hiswin*. She has given birth just now. *ney'a-ka amma*. I'm eating now. *ney'a-ka eTTenin*. I went to bed just now. *ney'a amne*. Now it's raining.}} *Similar: ama₂*. Grammar: could come from *neppe* with -'a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

just now ■ ney'a (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* now, just now {{Ex.: *ney'a-k hiswin*. She has given birth just now. *ney'a-ka amma*. I'm eating now. *ney'a-ka eTTenin*. I went to bed just now. *ney'a amne*. Now it's raining.}} *Similar: ama₂*. Grammar: could come from *neppe* with -'a. Meaning: of something that just happened just now, or of something happening right now.

until now ■ hapuh'a (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* never, until now {{Ex.: *hapuh'a-ka namman kurkahse*. I never tried roasted corn. *hapuh'a-k niipapun*. He never taught.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

right/just now ■ **itSa** *Adv* just now, right now
 {{Ex.: *itSa-me itman*. You just now got up.
itSa-ka amman tooTese, amaa-ka piyospu sitse. I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.}} *Similar: iTyan*. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just happened.

nude one ■ **amaaya** (Made from: **ama**₁, **ya**) *N* naked/nude one Grammar: -ya probably comes historically from ya 'and/also/too,' but is now just part of this word.

number

by (number)s ■ **-si**₃ *Suff.* (*num* > *Adv*) by (number)s {{Ex.: *hemcesi* by ones/one by one *uThisi* by twos *kaphasi* by threes *uuTitsi* by fours *parwesi* by fives *tansasi* by tens}} Grammar: add to a number or possibly a verb form of a number word (usually ending in a vowel) to make a word meaning '___ by ___' or 'by ___s,' like 'two by two' or 'by fours'. (Other Pronunc.: --i after a number ending in s (parwes))

number of times ■ **-na**₃ *Suff.* (*num* > *num*) number of times {{Ex.: *uyka kan wayampis uThina*. Yesterday I made it miss twice. *hemec'ana kan-wayampis*. I missed (a shot) once.}} Grammar: add to a number word to make a word meaning how many times.

nun ■ **muuhas** (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) *N* virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: *monyoSmin muuhas*. promiscuous girl *mismin muuhas*. a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

nurse ■ **muusi** *V* nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {{Ex.: *kan muusinu kan-sinnise*. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing at its mother's breast). *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large (swollen)? *alaaSu muusi-k*. The baby, he is nursing. *muusit kannis!* Nurse from me!}} *Noun: mus*. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the

mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as muusinu or muusimi or possibly muusisi. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy. ■ **muusinu** (Made from: **muusi**, **-nu**) *V* nurse, breastfeed Meaning: literally 'to put (the baby) in position to nurse,' but can be used to mean 'to nurse the baby, to cause the baby to nurse'.

nursing one ■ **muusiSmin** (Made from: **muusi**, **-Smin**) *N* nursing one, breastfeeding one, big-breasted one Meaning: meaning of big-breasted refers to breasts being swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

nut

gather hazelnuts ■ **sirka** *Vrevers*. gather hazelnuts {{Ex.: *sirkana makke*. We go to gather hazelnuts *sirkasmak hellepu*. The hazelnut gatherers are going (away).}} *Noun: sirak*. Cultural info.: a lot grew in the mountains near Watsonville. Meaning: California hazelnut. Sci. name: *Corylus rostrata* Ait. var. *californica* A. DC. Jepson, p. 271. (Official name: *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *californica* (A. DC.) Sharp).

pinenut ■ **sak** *N* pinecone, pinenut, pine *Similar:*

hireeni; *Verb: saake*. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

gather pinenuts ■ **saake** *V* gather pinenuts {{Ex.: *saakena* to go to gather pinenuts}} *Noun: sak*. Cultural info.: pinenuts of this type edible and very good, grew further away from San Juan than the hireeni, both high and low in the San Juan mountains. Meaning: larger pine tree, with larger cones and nuts, than hireeni (but some confusion about size), sak means the tree as well as the pinecones and pinenuts, but gathering would probably be of the edible pinenuts. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

hazelnut ■ **sirak** *Nrevers*. hazelnut *Verb: sirka*. Cultural info.: a lot grew in the mountains near

Watsonville. Meaning: California hazelnut. Sci. name: *Corylus rostrata* Ait. var. *californica* A. DC. Jepson, p. 271. (Official name: *Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *californica* (A. DC.) Sharp).

Nutnunu Tribe/people ■ **nutnunu** *Npersonal*
Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: *nutnunu*
haysa waate. The Tulareños, they are

coming.}} Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

O o

oak ■ **arkeh** *N* white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: *rutaana makke arkehse*. We go to collect oak.}} *Similar*: **arikkay**. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak. ■ **tuhe** *N* oak {{Ex.: *kan meheesi tuhese*. I see the oak.}} Meaning: small oak that grows in Monterey, with small acorns.

white oak ■ **arkeh** *N* white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: *rutaana makke arkehse*. We go to collect oak.}} *Similar*: **arikkay**. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.

small oak tree/acorns ■ **rappak** *Nrevers*. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns *Verb*: **rapka**. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglass fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: *Pseudotsuga mucronata* or *P. sabiniana*, or entirely different trees.

valley oak tree/acorn ■ **arikkay** *N* valley oak tree, acorn *Similar*: **arkeh**. Sci. name: *Q. lobata*. [Me only]

black oak ■ **arkeh** *N* white oak, oak, black oak {{Ex.: *rutaana makke arkehse*. We go to collect oak.}} *Similar*: **arikkay**. Meaning: most often white oak, but also black oak.

poison oak ■ **nisis** *N* poison oak [Attested only once]

obey ■ **naha** *V* pay attention to, obey {{Ex.: *ekwe-k naha wak-aanane*. He doesn't obey his mother.}}

objective ■ **-se** *Suff. (N)* objective {{Ex.: *men assa men-urihse*. You part your hair. *moT-me tonsehte irekse*? Have you found stones?

komhe paaTese. I confess to the father. *ekwe-me hiTorpu men-haaye*! Don't stretch your mouth! *hatte-mes huupuynin men-ampine*? Who came to buy your roast? *hattena ayuna sottowe*! Who goes to bring the fire? *kan-was meheesi miSte Taarese*. I'm looking at the good man.}} Grammar: add to the word that is the object of the sentence, the person or thing that something happens to (direct or indirect object). (Other Pronunc.: **-e** after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S)

observe ■ **hinwi** *V* remember, observe {{Ex.: *wak-was hinwimi*. He remembers him. *hinwi miSSimpi*! Remember well!}} Meaning: primarily means 'to remember,' may also mean 'to think'.

ocean ■ **kalle** *N* sea, ocean {{Ex.: *kalletka kan wattin*. I am going to the sea. *kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun*. He went to the sea and ducked his head under the water. *kawetYka kalle* the edge of the sea}} Pronunciation: sometimes has a true final h (kalleh), so that one says kallehtak, but kalletka (no final h, kalle) is slightly more common.

ochre

red ochre ■ **kureh** *Nrevers*. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: *ennehte-k kurehsum*. It is painted with red ochre.}} *Verb*: **kurhe**. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

odor ■ **Takkir** *Nrevers*. smell, odor {{Ex.: *wak-Takkir* its smell}} *Verb*: **Tawri**. Meaning: not clear whether this is a good or bad smell, or either.

of ■ **-was** *Suff. (N)* from, of {{Ex.: *cisanwas lullup* elder tree flute *ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas*. I am not of this land. *piina men-appawas*. That is your father's (of your father).

hiTTew kaakuntakwas. South wind.
kaakuntakwas a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe *hemec'awas*, *uThinwas*, *kaphanwas*...}} Similar: **huumuntwas**; *Similar*: Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in *huumuntwas* or *kaakuntuwas*) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. *nii* or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

off

get off ■ **apyari** (Borrowed from: *apearse* Spanish) *V* get off, get out {{Ex.: *licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out!}} [Attested only once]

offend ■ **eTSe** *V* offend {{Ex.: *kan-mes eTSes diyos ekeTsum*. I offended you, God, with sin.}} Cultural info.: traditional cultural meaning unknown. Social use: only used in Catholic prayers, out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar only, very unsure]

offended

be offended ■ ***waysi** *V* be offended, take offense {{Ex.: *ussi-me wayispu?* Why are you offended?}} Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-angry, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: **wayis** before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible)) ■ **wayispu** (Made from: ***waysi**, -pu) *V* be offended Grammar: non-literal use of -pu.

offended person ■ **wayispaN** (Made from: ***waysi**, -paN) *N* offended/irritable person Meaning: of someone who is offended often or easily.

offense

take offense ■ ***waysi** *V* be offended, take offense {{Ex.: *ussi-me wayispu?* Why are you offended?}} Grammar: only used with -pu (with same meaning) and -paN. Meaning: half-angry, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: **wayis** before -pu, -paN, and -mu (if possible))

offer ■ **hummiti** (Made from: **hummi**, -ti₂) *V* treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat

someone to something, offer something to someone'. ■

ukca *V* offer {{Ex.: *ukcaSmin-me, harwaSte-me*. You are an offerer, you are generous. *tukne-me-was ukca*. If you would offer to him.}}

offerer ■ **ukcaSmin** (Made from: **ukca**, -Smin) *perf* generous one, offerer Meaning: someone who likes to offer things to others.

often

person who does X often ■ **-smak** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*)

one who does X often {{Ex.: *hiSSesmak kahuune*. Box maker. *kan ya cittesmak*. I'm a dancer too. *hassapusmak* someone who scratches himself often *sirkasmak hellepu*. The hazelnut gatherers are going away.}} Grammar: can refer to either one or plural, add to a verb to make a noun meaning a person who does the verb often, regularly, can include people who do it as a profession and people who just do something often for other reasons (habitual agentive nominalizer).

oh! ■ **ay₁** *excl* oh! {{Ex.: *ay anaa, haayi!* Oh mother, come!}} [Tentative]

oh, my! ■ **keese** *excl* oh, my! {{Ex.: *keese aman!* Oh my! *keese, moT keese?* Oh my, oh my?}}

oil ■ **issir** *N* grease, oil, dirt {{Ex.: *issirte-k men*. You're dirty (on your body). *issir men-issu*. Your hands are dirty.}} Similar: **iisir**. Meaning: dirt or grease/oil only on one's body, not generally in one's hair, as opposed to **iisir**.

ointment ■ **likas** (Made from: **lika**, -s₁) *N* ointment, spread, gel Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

old ■ **hiwhoSte** (Inflected form of: **hiwho**, -Ste) *perf* old Meaning: of a person or possibly an animal, not of clothing or inanimate objects.

an older person ■ **hiwhos** (Made from: **hiwho**, -s₁) *N* an older person {{Ex.: *kan hiwhos*. I am an older person.}} Grammar: relation to **hiwho** and -s instead of an unknown **huyus** not completely sure.

be old ■ **hiwho** *V* be old {{Ex.: *hiwhokiSpu-k*. He is acting old. *hiwhoSikma* / *hiwhoyikma* /

hiwhomak old ones *hiwhoSte-k*. He's old. *hiwhonin-ka*. I got old. *hiwhoSmin* old person (old one) *hiwhokniS* a little old person}} Grammar: most often forms irregular plural noun *hiwhoSikma*, can take -yikma, can also take regular -mak. Meaning: might refer to old men and not women, but can probably be used as a general word. (Other Pronunc.: *hiwhoSi* before -kma, *hiwhoyi* before plural -kma when acting as a noun;) ■ **yeeho** (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) *V* be old, be aged {{Ex.: *waatena-k yeehon*. It won't be long before he gets old. *yehookiSpu-k*. He's pretending to be (acting) old. *yehoon-ak*. He/she is aging.}} Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), -Smin, and -kiSpu, but unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **yehoo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

get old ■ **yeehon** (Made from: **yeeho**, -n₃) *V* age, get old (Other Pronunc.: **yehooni** before a suffix)

be an old woman ■ **mukyu** *V* be an old woman {{Ex.: *mukyulin-ka*. I became an old woman. *mukyukiSpu* to pretend to be an old woman *mokkohte wak-sit neppe mukyukniS*. Teeth have sprouted on this old woman. *mukyuSte-ka*. I'm (already) an old woman.}}

become/get old ■ **hiwhon** (Made from: **hiwho**, -n₃) *V* get old, become old (Other Pronunc.: **hiwhoni** before another suffix)

old man ■ **inTisTe** *N* old man {{Ex.: *saaweyuT, inTisTekma!* Sing, old men!}} *Similar:* **hiwhokniS**. Meaning: this word seems likely to be an error. [Attested only once] ■ **yeehu** (Borrowed from: viejo Spanish) *N* old man {{Ex.: *nuhu yeehu*. The old man is there. *neppe yeehu annaksi*. This old man is really pitiful.}}

old one ■ **hiwhokniS** *N* (little) old person, old one, elder *Similar:* **inTisTe**. Grammar: plural is either irregular *hiwhoSikma* or regular *hiwhomak*.

old ones ■ **hiwhoSikma** (Made from: **hiwho**, -mak₂) *N* old ones, old people Grammar: irregular plural of nominalized *hiwho*, but *hiwhomak* can also be used.

old people ■ **hiwhoSikma** (Made from: **hiwho**, -mak₂) *N* old ones, old people Grammar: irregular plural of nominalized *hiwho*, but *hiwhomak* can also be used.

old person ■ **hiwhokniS** *N* (little) old person, old one, elder *Similar:* **inTisTe**. Grammar: plural is either irregular *hiwhoSikma* or regular *hiwhomak*.

old woman ■ **mukuSma** *N* old woman {{Ex.: *miTTen wak-sit mukuSmase*. The old woman's teeth are growing (on her).}} *Similar:* **mukyukniS**; *Similar:* **mukurma**. Pronunciation: unusual relationship of sounds to *mukurma*. ■ **mukyukniS** (Made from: **mukyu**, -kniS) *N* old woman *Similar:* **mukuSma**. Grammar: irregular plural *mukyuSikma*.

old women ■ **mukyuSikma** (Made from: **mukyu**, -mak₂) *N* old women Grammar: irregular plural of *mukyukniS* and possibly also *mukeSma*.

older

my older brother ■ **taksa** (Made from: **taga**, -s₁) *N* my older brother Pronunciation: pronounced with k (in combination with -s-), rather than with Spanish g as in *taga*.

my older sister ■ **taasa** *N* my older sister *Similar:* **taa**; *Similar:* -s₁. Grammar: may be derived from *taa* plus -s- 'my,' but unclear. Meaning: might only be used by men, but unsure.

older brother ■ **taga** *N* older brother {{Ex.: *haayi, taga!* Come, older brother! *men-tagahTuk* with your older brother *ekwe taga waate*. My older brother isn't coming.}} *Similar:* **taknan**. Pronunciation: pronounced in Mutsun with either an English "g" (velar stop) or a Spanish g (voiced velar fricative/approximant), which Mutsun only has in this word. Social use: other dialects pronounce as *taka* or *takka*. ■ **taknan** *N* older brother {{Ex.: *kuykey, kan-taknan!* Whistle, my older brother! *hushinin-mes taknan*. The older brother missed you. *kannis-me taknan*. You are my older brother. (Possibly: I am your...) *kan-taknantis* my late (dead) older brother}} *Similar:* **taga**. Meaning: meaning same as *taga*.

older child of a family ■ **miTTesmin** (Made from: ***miTTe**, -smin) *N* grown one, adult, older child of a family Grammar: singular of *miTTemak*.

older children of a family ■ **miTTemak** (Made from: ***miTTe**, -mak₂) *N* grown ones, adults, older children of a family Grammar: plural of *miTTesmin*.

older sister ■ **taa** *N* older sister *Similar:* **taasa**; *Similar:* **taanan**. Meaning: same meaning as *taanan*. ■ **taanan** *N* older sister {{Ex.: *kan-was haywen*

kan-taanane. I saw her, my older sister. *kan-taananimak* my older sisters}} *Similar: taa*. Meaning: same meaning as *taa*, both used often.

on ■ **-tak₁** *Suff. (N)* at, in, to, on {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest *waate-ka irektaktum*. I'm coming from the rock. *innate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper. *kan wattin kan-rukkatka*. I'm going to my house/going home.}} *Similar: kawetYka*. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel)

stomp on

on top of ■ **laakihte** (Made from: **laaki**, **-Ste**) *perf* on top of ■ **taprey** *Adv* up, above, top {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiwistak*. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. *taprey Tarahatak* up in the sky *halsay pina taprey!* Lift it up there! *taprestum-ka Taakanin*. I came from up above.}} *loanword: rini*. Grammar: irregular form *taprestum* with *-tum* (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: **tapres** before *-tum*)

once ■ **hemecpu** (Made from: **hemce**, **-pu**) *num* first time, once, one time *Similar: hemec'a*. Meaning: non-literal use of *-pu*.

do/be once ■ **hemce** *Vrevers*. do once, be once {{Ex.: *hemcesi haysa waate* They come one by one. *hemecpu* one time (to be once?}} *Noun: hemec'a*. Grammar: may only appear with *-pu* or *-si*, unsure, might be an alternate form of *hemec'a* instead. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hemec** before *-pu*, *-mu*)

one ■ **hemec'a** (Made from: **hemce**, **-a**) *num* one, a {{Ex.: *hemec'a yowen*. One is left (remains). *hooyon-ak hemec'ase*. He took one. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one/a kiss *attenin-ka hemec'a kan-sit*. I broke one (of) my teeth (a tooth). *hemec'a toroowis* one/a soaproot *hemec'atka haysa hummen*. They gather in one place. *hiswin-ak mukurma hemec'a Taarese*. The woman gave birth to one boy.}} *Similar: hemecpu*; *Verb: hemce*. Grammar: can be marked with *-se* or *-tka* like a noun, and possibly with *-si* like a verb, and can be used either with numerical 'one' meaning or

article meaning 'a'.

one time ■ **hemecpu** (Made from: **hemce**, **-pu**) *num* first time, once, one time *Similar: hemec'a*. Meaning: non-literal use of *-pu*.

one who does/is X ■ **-Smin** *Suff. (V > N)* one who does/is X {{Ex.: *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs! *ekwe-ka ockoSmin*. I am not deaf/not a deaf person. *men-ama cayciSmin*. Your body is strong. *etloSmin wak-hay*. His mouth has protruding lips. *sawreSmin tooTe*. fatty meat *miSmin men-moohel*. Your head (memory) is good. *mismin himah'a*. They are all pretty.}} *Similar: -ya₁*; *Similar: huunuSmin*; *Similar: tirsmin*. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means someone/something who does the verb or is the verb (nominalizer), often used together with a noun and translated as an adjective in English (for ex. *sawreSmin tooTe* 'fatty meat'). (Other Pronunc.: *-kmin* with the verb *cutsu* (irregular form), *-min* with *miSSI* and *missi*)

one who recently gave birth ■ **hisiw** *Nrevers*. one who recently gave birth {{Ex.: *pina-k waate mukurma hisiw*. Here comes the woman who recently gave birth. *pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku*. Here comes a ewe (sheep) that recently gave birth, the ewe recently gave birth. *kan meheesi hisiwe*. I'm looking at the woman who just gave birth.}} *Verb: hiswi*. Meaning: can also mean a woman who is giving birth. (Other Pronunc.: **hisiw** before a vowel)

one-eyed one ■ **halkaSmin** (Made from: ***halka**, **-Smin**) *N* one-eyed one

oneself

by oneself ■ **-Sa** *Suff. (Pro > Pro)* alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: *menSa ricca*. You alone speak. *menSa namti*. Only you hear. / You alone hear. *kanSa* I alone *wakSa* he/she alone}} ■ **coore'Sa** (Made from: **coore**, **-Sa**) *Adv* alone, by oneself {{Ex.: *men coore'Sa ricca*. You alone speak. *ameSpu-ka coore'Sa*. I am playing alone. *wak Tawra coore'Sa*. He lives alone.}}

to oneself ■ **-pu** *Suff. (V > V)* to oneself {{Ex.: *peloopuy!* Shave your head! *uttupuy men-*

sapaatu! Put on your shoes! *kan komeypu.* I'm resting (myself). *men kannis tollon kocoopun.* You hurt me a lot. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one kiss *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu!* Don't talk loudly! *ekwe-me nossopu kannisum.* Don't sigh for me. *kan-was hiracpu.* I am scolding him.}} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-literal meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

onion ■ **sewooya** (Borrowed from: cebolla Spanish) *N*onion {{Ex.: *tiwsi sewooya.* The onion is blooming.}} [Attested only once]

gather wild onions ■ **unre** *V*revers. gather wild onions {{Ex.: *unrena makke.* We go to gather wild onions.}} *Noun:* **uuner.**

wild onion ■ **uuner** *N*revers. wild onion *Verb:* **unre.** Meaning: small onion that grows in the countryside, has pretty rose-colored flowers, looks like a cultivated onion.

only ■ **-Sa** *Suff.* (*Pro* > *Pro*) alone, by oneself, only {{Ex.: *menSa ricca.* You alone speak. *menSa namti.* Only you hear. / You alone hear. *kanSa* I alone *wakSa* he/she alone}} ■ **attYa**, *quant* only, just {{Ex.: *attYa-ka-mes hayweyni.* I only come to see you. *Tawrana makke attYa.* We are just going (there) to live.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

just ■ **at** *Adv* shortly, already, just {{Ex.: *ussi-ka at naayate.* Because I only limp. *riccas at neppe aymuhte.* This language is just pure. *hemmen at waate.* (He) is still coming shortly. *koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan.* The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.

if only ■ **=tukne** *Adv* would, if only {{Ex.: *kocktukne men halsaSmin, kantukne-mes taahe.* If you were a liar, I would question you. *oksetkun kan-was akkan.* I would have left him behind much earlier. *moTtukne-ka-mes piinase kanna?* How could I refuse it to you? *muySintukne-ka-mes.* If I liked you... *hinkayitkun-me-was?* What would you say to him?}} Grammar: add to an adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc.: =**tkun** after a vowel)

be only ■ ***aymu** *V* be pure, be completely, be only {{Ex.: *riccas at neppe aymuhte.* This language is pure. *aymuhte tiiwismak.* The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}} Grammar: only appears with -hte.

open ■ **-w-** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) undo, release {{Ex.: *ucwihte-ka hin.* I've opened my eyes. *cunwiy!* Unfold it! *rutwiy!* Untie it! *kicway!* Unlock it! *paTwiy nuk!* Let it go! *piTwinin.* (It) came untied. *wattin makke huswina.* We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). *piTwiy cuucu!* Untie the dog! *noswe-k.* He's breathing (out). *rocwenin.* It came untangled. *cuukin hellewis.* She moved herself outward bent over.}} *Similar:* **ayhuwe**; *Similar:* **puTke**; *Similar:* **inwi**; *Similar:* **ripwi**; *Similar:* **Sacwe**; *Similar:* **cakwi**; *Similar:* **iTw**; *Similar:* **helwe**; *Similar:* **oswe**; *Similar:* **holwe**. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. *uuci* -> *ucwi*), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. *rocyo* -> *rocwe*, *cunnu* -> *cunwi*), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. *ricca* -> *ricwa*), but often becomes *e* or *i* (for ex. *rocwe*, *cunwi*, also *piTTe* -> *piTwi*), in Ar's time -wi was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. *close* -> *open*, *lock* -> *unlock*). (Other Pronunc.: **-wi** with certain words) ■ **kicwa** (Made from: **kicca**, **-w-**) *V*

open, unlock Meaning: probably to unlock with a key.

■ **mahwi** (Made from: **maahi**, **-w-**) *V* open, uncover
Meaning: to open a container or vessel, probably by
uncovering it. ■ **Sacwe** *V* open {{Ex.: *Sacwen*.
(It) opened.}} *Similar*: **-w-**. Grammar: only of
something opening on its own, not of opening
something by hand, and is not followed by **-n(i)**.
Meaning: cannot be used for a door, but can be used for
a gate or a stream course. ■ **ucwi** (Made from: **uuci**,
-w-) *V* open

break open (sores) ■ **saru** *V* be ruptured, break open
{{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck
have ruptured. *saruunin*. (They) became
ruptured.}} Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess]
(Other Pronunc.: **saruu** before a single consonant and
then a vowel in the same word)

break open ■ **pihhe** *V* split, break (open) {{Ex.:
pihhemit kannis! Split it for me! *kan-was*
pihhen. I broke it. *pihhey nuk!* Split it!}}
Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting
something open, there could be separate words *pihha*
'break' and *pihhe* 'split open,' but they are more likely
the same.

cut open ■ **wahku** *V* cut open {{Ex.: *wahku kan-*
mes yete. I will cut you open.}} Meaning: to
slice someone's abdomen open with a knife.

tear open ■ **cekre** *V* tear open {{Ex.: *neppe*
caklusi cekreSte. This is bent over and torn
open.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

open hole ■ **ruutis** *Nrevers*. open hole [Ar + Asc.
guess]

open legs ■ **hayki** *V* open legs {{Ex.: *haykiSte*
wak-koro. His/her legs are open. *haykiy!* Open
your legs!}} *Synonym*: **saTla**. [Tentative] ■ **saTla**
V open legs {{Ex.: *satlay!* / *saTTalpu!* Open
your legs!}} *Similar*: **sacra**; *Synonym*: **hayki**.
Pronunciation: unclear why this is so similar to *sacra*
'open the mouth,' possible confusion of the words.
(Other Pronunc.: **saTTal** before **-pu** or **-mu**)

open the mouth ■ **sacra** *V* open the mouth {{Ex.:
sacra hucekniS. The dog barks. *sacray men-*
hay! / *sacarpuy!* Open your mouth!}} *Similar*:
saTla. (Other Pronunc.: **sacar** before **-pu** (and **-mu** if
possible))

open-weave basket ■ **kora** (Borrowed from: *cora*
Spanish) *N* basket (open weave)

open-weave washing basket ■ **caaya** *N* open-
weave washing basket Cultural info.: up to 2 feet across
by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or
hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds.
[Attested only once]

or

either...or ■ **yuta** *conj* either...or {{Ex.: *yuta*
mennen, *yuta ette*. Either the grandmother or
the uncle. *yuta neppe*, *yuta neppe*. Either this
one, or this one.}} *Similar*: **yuu**. Grammar:
repeated in a pattern of *yuta X*, *yuta Y* to
mean either *X* or *Y*. Social use: out of use by Asc's
time, but this probably is the correct way to say this.
[Ar only, very unsure]

orator ■ **rawik** *Nrevers*. dance caller, orator *Verb*:
rawki. Cultural info.: the person who calls out shouts
during a dance, or gives a sermon-like speech to the
people at a dance.

order ■ **-si** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) order, make, cause {{Ex.:
hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe? What did the padre
have/command you (to) do? *kan cileesis*. I
had/ordered (someone) (to) ring the bell. *kan-*
was ereeSisi. I make him bathe/bathe him.
neppe kannis maayisi. This makes me laugh.
kan-was lollesi sinnise. I make the baby
babble. *men kannis sukmusi*. You make me
smoke.}} *Similar*: **-mpi**. Grammar: add to a verb to
make a verb meaning to order, force, cause, or make
someone do something, or order that something be
done (causative), usually literally make someone do
something (productive causative), rarely changes
meaning of verb (lexical causative, for ex. make eat =
feed/nurse). ■ **howso** *Vrevers*. order, command
{{Ex.: *makkese howsoksi*. He commands us.
howsohne-me. You are ordered. *wak hiSSe*
himah'ase wak howsohne. He does everything
he's ordered to. *hinTise-ka-mes howson?* What
did I order you to do? *howsomsa*
commandments *amSi makke hiSSe hoowospu*.
So that we do the shouting (convey (God's)
message).}} *Noun*: **hoowos**. Meaning: with **-pu**, may
have a metaphorical meaning of spreading God's word,
evangelizing. (Other Pronunc.: **hoowos** before **-pu** (or
-mu if possible))

in order that ■ **amu** *conj* so that, in order that
 {{Ex.: *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun* What did you do to make your molars ache? *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}}
 (Other Pronunc.: **amuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

in order to ■ **amSi** *conj* so that, in order to {{Ex.: *amSi yulke, yuu-ka puuTe*. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so that the fire will burn! *hiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *hanni-ka yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu?* Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?}}

oriole

get/catch orioles ■ **soksokya** *V* get/catch orioles
 {{Ex.: *soksokyana* to go to catch orioles}}
Noun: soksokyan 1. Meaning: Bullock's oriole. Sci. name: *Icterus bullockii*.

Bullock's oriole ■ **soksokyan 1** *N* Bullock's oriole
Verb: soksokya. Meaning: may include hooded oriole as well, might (less likely) be used for mockingbird. Sci. name: *Icterus bullockii*.

ornament ■ **ricirisi** *N* ornament, necklace {{Ex.: *ricirisi aamane neppe*. This is truly an ornament (a pretty one that is put at a woman's throat).}} *Similar: riTTeni*.
 Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, may be the same word as *riTTeni*. Meaning: means the ornament, not a string like a necklace, women's ornament put at throat, pretty. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **riTTeni** *N* ornament
Verb: riTTe; *Similar: ricirisi*. Meaning: for a woman, could be a woven ornament because of similarity to *riTTe*, but may be any type of women's ornament, this word is very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

handheld feather ornament ■ **soohoy** *N* handheld feather ornament Cultural info.: hand-held feather ornament held while dancing, very elegant and pretty.

ornament of conch shell ■ **haakaT** *N* ornament of conch shell, conch {{Ex.: *miSmin haakaT, haSSan ya* a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

orphan colt/calf ■ **lepe** *N* orphan colt/calf Meaning: can be used of humans, but only as a teasing

comparison to a colt/calf. [Attested only once]

Oso Canyon ■ **orestak** (Made from: **ores**, **-tak₂**)
Nplace Oso Canyon Meaning: Canada de los Osos, near Gilroy.

other ■ **aNNis** *N* other one, another, other, next, last
 {{Ex.: *aNNistak-ka Tawra*. I live somewhere else. *aNNis piretka* to the other world *aNNis siman* last week}} *Verb: anci*; *Similar: uSuwas*.

each other ■ **-mu** *Suff.* (*V > V*) each other {{Ex.: *hiwomu haysa*. They are quarreling. (They are scolding each other.) *ekwe makam keyeemu!* Don't you all elbow each other! *makse kappalmu*. We hug each other.}}
 Pronunciation: many verbs change the last consonant-vowel around (to vowel-consonant) before **-mu**, and sometimes change the length of a vowel or consonant as well (ex.: *kapla, kappalmu*). Grammar: add to a verb to add the meaning 'do verb to each other', (reciprocal).

other one ■ **aNNis** *N* other one, another, other, next, last {{Ex.: *aNNistak-ka Tawra*. I live somewhere else. *aNNis piretka* to the other world *aNNis siman* last week}} *Verb: anci*; *Similar: uSuwas*.

other place ■ ***aaTey** *Nrevers*. different/other place
 {{Ex.: *paya aaTeytak wak paya*. Runs, he runs everywhere.}} *Verb: aTye*. Grammar: only appears with **-tak**.

other side ■ **Tamman** (Made from: **Tamma**, **-n₂**) *N*
 other side, side, half *Similar: kiwersi*.

otter

sea otter ■ **SuuyuT** *N* sea otter [Ar + Asc. guess]

our ■ **makke₂** *Pro* our {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die or do our bodies die? *kanne makke maTter kawran* before our tobacco runs out *makke rukka* our house}} Grammar: may be only for 2 people (something belonging to 2 people), 1st person dual (or possibly plural) possessive pronoun, full word form. ■ **makse₂** *Pro* our {{Ex.: *makse rukka* our houses *yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak*. And we carry the soaproot on our backs. *itman makse urih timmahtaktum*. Our hair stood up from the foreheads. *nuhu roote makse notson*. Our food

is there. *makse hucekniS* our dog}} Grammar: 1st person plural possessive, possibly only of 3 or more people's possession. ■ **mak**= *Pro* our {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die or do our bodies die? *Tumyu mak-sire.* Our hearts smile.}} Grammar: 1st pers. pl. poss. clitic form, attach to the beginning of the thing that's ours.

out

get out ■ **apyari** (Borrowed from: apearse Spanish) *V* get off, get out {{Ex.: *licyenuy maakina hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car, I want to get out!}} [Attested only once]

come out ■ **iccon** (Made from: **icco**, -n₃) *V* come out Grammar: to come out on its own, often of blood, water, saliva, stars, or other inanimate object. (Other Pronunc.: **icconi** before a suffix)

out of sight ■ **enenum** *Adv* out of sight, secretly {{Ex.: *enenumse amane sukmu?* Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

outdoors ■ **kariy** *Adv* outside, outdoors {{Ex.: *kan-was iccompì kariy.* I'm taking/bringing it outside. *hoTTo kariy!* / *wattiniy kariy!* Go outside! *kariy hiTwiy men-saraape!* Hang your sarape up outside! *kariy tursi pire.* It's cold outside. *kan kariy.* I'm outside. *kariytum-ka waate.* I come from outside.}}

outie

be an outie ■ **yopno** *V* stick out, protrude, be an outie {{Ex.: *yopnohte-k loppoc.* His belly button is an outie.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an 'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

outside ■ **kariy** *Adv* outside, outdoors {{Ex.: *kan-was iccompì kariy.* I'm taking/bringing it outside. *hoTTo kariy!* / *wattiniy kariy!* Go outside! *kariy hiTwiy men-saraape!* Hang your sarape up outside! *kariy tursi pire.* It's cold outside. *kan kariy.* I'm outside. *kariytum-ka waate.* I come from outside.}}

over

knock over ■ **harki** *V* knock over/down {{Ex.: *kan harki.* I knock (it) over. *harikpu wak, wakSa liikipun.* She knocked herself over, she killed herself alone.}} *Synonym:* **upki**. Meaning: with -pu, knock oneself over might also refer to suicide, when applied to objects can mean scoop into piles also. (Other Pronunc.: **harik** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

knock oneself over ■ **harikpu** (Made from: **harki**, -pu) *V* knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative]

overcast

be overcast ■ **sokro** *V* be dark/overcast {{Ex.: *sokroSte pire.* The world (the day) is dark (cloudy, overcast).}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste and possibly -n(i). Meaning: of the weather being dark, overcast, cloudy, not bright, not of darkness at night.

overdo

one who overdoes ■ **-paN** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) one who overdoes {{Ex.: *yummepaN liar poslopaN* posole-maker *kussapaN* laundress *kussapaN* laundress *hiiwopaN* a scold (someone who always scolds) *men sikkepaN.* You are a farther. *maherpaN* One who always sticks out the tongue *yossopaN* a flirt/lady's man}} *Similar:* **wilopaN**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning a person who does the verb all the time, usually too much (habitual or excessive nominalizer), often takes the vowel-consonant-at-end form of verbs before it (like -pu). Meaning: usually of things that are bad to do too much (sex, lying, spying on others), sometimes of something done as a profession (laundress), but -Smin is usually used for that, -paN indicates doing something all the time and usually too much.

overeat ■ **awTu** *V* be sweet-toothed, overeat {{Ex.: *awTuSminse-me amane?* Are you really a sweet-toothed one?}} *Similar:* **awtsi**.

over-eat ■ ***kahla** *V* be bloated, over-eat {{Ex.: *kahlanin haysa.* They got bloated (from over-eating).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i).

Meaning: probably having one's stomach too full from eating too much, and feeling drowsy after over-eating.

■ **kahlan** (Made from: ***kahla**, -n₃) *V* get bloated, over-eat (Other Pronunc.: **kahlani** before another suffix)

overflow ■ **wakku** *V* drown, overflow {{Ex.: *kan yete wakkun*. I will drown. *yete wakkun*. It will overflow. *haysa wakkuSte*. They've drowned. *wakkuSte-k*. It's overflowed. *koc-me talku rummese*, *wakkun-me yete*. If you cross the river, you will drown/be washed away. *himah'a wakkunis*. They all drowned. *wakkuSmin tappur* drowned wood}} *Similar*: **waski**; *Similar*: **ukni**, **melso**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste or rarely with -Smin, means drown if a person is the subject, overflow or flood if "it" or nothing is the subject, meaning same with -n(i). Meaning: includes being washed away by flooding water without drowning, does not include a small amount of water flowing (waksi). ■ **wakkun** (Made from: **wakku**, -n₃) *V* drown, overflow (Other Pronunc.: **wakkuni** before a suffix)

overstay one's welcome ■ **rukxa** (Made from: **rukka**₂, -s₋₂) *V* make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

overwhelm ■ **katsi** *V* overwhelm, leave dumbstruck, deafen {{Ex.: *katsi kan-ooco*. My ears are overwhelmed with noise. *katsin-ka*. I'm overwhelmed (by noise) / I'm dumbstruck (with surprise?). *men kannis katsi*. You leave me dumbstruck. *tollon ricca hiTeepu yuu-ka katsin*, *katsin-ka kan-moohel*. They talk loudly a lot, so I am deafened, my head is overwhelmed by noise.}} Meaning: meaning unclear, but probably includes being overwhelmed or deafened by too much noise, and shocking or surprising someone into speechlessness.

owe ■ **teewe** (Borrowed from: debe Spanish) *V* owe {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka-mes hinTise teewe*. I don't owe you anything.}} *native*: **yisme**. Pronunciation: only used in the data with the pronunciations deve and deeve, but a Mutsunized pronunciation would be teewe. [Tentative] ■ **yisme** *V* owe {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka-mes hinTise yisme*. I don't owe you anything. *iTkamit numan-me kannis yisme!* Pay me what you owe me! *hemec'a ereT men yisme*. You owe one piece of money.}} *loanword*: **teewe**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Social use: this

word dropped out of use completely by Asc.'s time, was replaced by teewe (deve). [Ar + Asc. guess]

owl ■ **wallen** *N* owl Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: variety unknown. [Tentative]

great horned owl ■ **huumis** *N*evers. great horned owl *Verb*: **humsi**. Cultural info.: if it flew by one's house and stopped, it was considered a sign, and these and barn owls were considered bad animals, and were not eaten. Sci. name: *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin.

tapacamino owl ■ **kawlepat** *N* tapacamino owl, nighthawk *Verb*: **kawlepa**. Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

cry of a ground owl ■ **tuku** *excl* cry of a ground owl *Similar*: **weecici**. Meaning: probably the cry of the weecici owl. [Attested only once]

burrowing owl ■ **weecici** *N* burrowing owl *Similar*: **tuku**. Cultural info.: if a person nods/salutes with the head, they are said to be like this type of owl. Meaning: small or even tiny ground owls that live in holes made by ground squirrels, nod with head (like a salute), make a call that sounds like 'tuku,' many lived toward San Joaquin Valley.

barn owl ■ **caahi** *N* barn owl *Verb*: **cahi**. Meaning: hornless.

catch barn owls ■ **cahi** *V* catch barn owls *Noun*: **caahi**. (Other Pronunc.: **cahi** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

catch great horned owls ■ **humsi** *V* catch great horned owls {{Ex.: *humsina makke*. We go to catch great horned owls.}} *Noun*: **huumis**. Sci. name: *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin.

screech owl ■ **kutwetu** *N* screech owl [Attested only once]

owner ■ **wuuTa**₁ *N* relative, owner, patron {{Ex.: *wattinin-ak nuhu wak-wuuTakmame*. He went there, near his relatives.}} *Verb*: **wuuTa**₂; *Verb*: ***uTTa**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, sometimes uuTa. Grammar: distantly related to very common uTTasi 'take care of,' also has direct verb form wuuTa 'be a relative' and suffixed form wuuTati 'be a relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of people who are well-known to you but not a close family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives,

boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning, but it seems to be general.

ox ■ **weeye** (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) *N* ox {{Ex.: *kan piTTe neppe weeyese*. I'm tying up this ox.}} *Similar*: **weyeeru**. ■ **wey** (Borrowed from: buey Spanish) *N* ox *Similar*: **weyeeru**. Cultural

info.: even though the word is from Spanish, Ha implies the Indians had had oxen for some time, using them for the functions of horses, including plowing and pulling carts.

ox driver ■ **weyeeru** (Borrowed from: bueyero Spanish) *N* ox driver *Similar*: **weseeru**; *Similar*: **wey**; *Similar*: **weeye**.

P p

Pacheco ■ ***Seecoh** (Borrowed from: Pacheco?

Spanish?) *Nplace* Pacheco Grammar: only appears with -tak, could consist of Seeco 'to stick' and -h nominalizer, 'the one that sticks,' so that Pacheco Peak Seecohtak means 'place where something sticks,' or it could be a shortened form of the Spanish word. [Attested only once]

Pacheco Peak ■ **Seecohtak** (Made from: ***Seecoh**, -tak,) *Nplace* Pacheco Peak

pack basket ■ **lupyu** *N* burden basket, packbasket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lupyuse*. I'm looking at the burden basket.}} *Verb*: **lupyu**. Cultural info.: cornucopia-shaped, with a pointed end.

packed

be tightly packed ■ **cina** *V* be tightly packed {{Ex.: *cinaksihte amane*. It is truly very tightly packed. *cinaksi-me amane*. Truly you are tightly packed (into your clothes?).}} *Similar*: **Tinna**. Meaning: of a person in a corset or apples in a jar, for example.

pad

gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants ■ **tumku** *Vrevers*. gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: *tumkuna makke*. We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.}} *Noun*: **tummuk**. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

lily-pad-like plant ■ **tummuk** *Nrevers*.

seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksun*. They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}} *loanword*: **paapas**; *Verb*: **tumku**. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

paddle

stirring paddle ■ **kiTras** (Made from: **kiTra**, -s,) *N* stirring paddle, spoon *loanword*: **kuccar**. Cultural info.: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire.

seed paddle ■ **simirin** *N* seed basket/paddle *Similar*:

siwey. Cultural info.: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

Padre ■ **paaTe** (Borrowed from: Padre Spanish) *N* priest {{Ex.: *aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise*. The other priest baptized the baby. *paaTekma haysa eshen* the priests' robes *paaTe haysane Tarki*. The padre told on them. *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe*? What did the Father have you do?}}

pagan ■ **hentil** (Borrowed from: Gentil Spanish) *N* pagan {{Ex.: *makam ney'a ekwe hentilmak*

kata okse. You (pl) are not pagans now as you were before.}}

pahSin tribe ■ **pahSin** *N* Paisin/pahSin tribe {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin.* Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. *pahSin riica* The pahSin language.}} Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

pain ■ **kaayis** (Made from: **kaayi**, -s₁) *N* pain

have a pain (in neck) ■ **raanu** *V* have a cramp/pain (in neck) {{Ex.: *raanunin-ka.* I got a cramp in my neck.}} Grammar: *migiht* only appear with -n(i). Meaning: for example from sleeping in a bad position.

have pain in the penis ■ **oTpe** *V* hurt in the penis {{Ex.: *ussi men calan sottowe oTpen-me.* Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.}}

have pain in the throat ■ **kihTi** *V* have pain in the throat {{Ex.: *kihTiksi kan-horkos.* My throat hurts badly.}} Grammar: unsure whether *horkos* is always used in the sentence or can be left out, usually used with -ksi. Meaning: only for pain in the throat.

have pain in stomach/butt ■ ***yanu** *V* have pain in stomach/butt {{Ex.: *yanuunin-ka.* I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. *kan yanun.* My butt hurts.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: **yanuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yanun** (Made from: ***yanu**, -n₃) *V* have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: **yanuuni** before a suffix)

have pain in ear/have earache ■ **tamha** *V* have an earache {{Ex.: *tamha kan-ooco.* My ear hurts/I have an earache. *tamhanin-ka.* I had an earache.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

burn with pain ■ **cosso** *V* hurt, burn with pain {{Ex.: *cosso kannis.* It hurts me (burning pain). *cosso-ka hay.* My mouth hurts me. (burning pain) *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis.* My wound still hurts me.}} Grammar: the person who hurts can be subject or object, the body-part that hurts is a subject. Meaning: usually a burning kind of pain, can also be ears hurting

and making noise, and can refer to a specific illness that probably causes burning sores in the mouth.

pain stops ■ **Tattun** (Made from: ***Tattu**, -n₃) *V* stop hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: **Tattuni** before a suffix)

paint ■ **ansa₂** *V* paint {{Ex.: *ekwe piNi yete ansan.* Maybe (someone) won't paint later.}} [Attested only once] ■ **enne** *V* write, paint {{Ex.: *pappel ennemsa* writing paper *kommeSte-ka kan enne.* I'm tired of/from writing. *hiimi men enne.* You're always writing. *moT-me miSSimpi ennen?* Did you paint/write well? *ennehte-k kurehsum.* It is painted with red paint. *kan uuru ennese.* I give the pen (as a gift). *tuppumpi wak-ennene.* He is finishing his writing.}} *loanword*: **kiriwire**. ■ **kurhe** *Vrevers.* paint white, paint {{Ex.: *kan-was kurhe.* I paint it (white).}} *Noun*: **kureh**. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once] ■ **poolo** *V* paint {{Ex.: *pooloy TaskuSminum!* Paint it with red paint!}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

red paint ■ **kureh** *Nrevers.* red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: *ennehte-k kurehsum.* It is painted with red ochre.}} *Verb*: **kurhe**. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

black paint ■ **lakka** *N* black paint [Me only]

paint two colors ■ **cihre** *V* paint two colors {{Ex.: *cihreSte-k.* (Someone) painted it two colors.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

paint white ■ **kurhe** *Vrevers.* paint white, paint {{Ex.: *kan-was kurhe.* I paint it (white).}} *Noun*: **kureh**. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once]

painted

be painted ■ ***kitsi** *V* be painted, be patterned Grammar: appears only with -ksi. Meaning: with a detailed pattern, for ex. like the patterned fabric of a dress. ■ **kitsiksi** (Made from: ***kitsi**, -ksi) *V* be painted, be spotted, be patterned *loanword*: **pintu**.

be half painted ■ **tamci** *V* be half painted {{Ex.: *tamcihte neppe eshen.* This blanket is half-painted.}} Meaning: of something being painted on

half and not on the other half.

painted and striped ■ **rurSu** *V* painted and striped
 {{Ex.: *rurSuksi ciiri*. The horn is well painted and striped.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

painting ■ **ennen** (Made from: **enne**, -n₂) *N* writing, painting

Paisin tribe ■ **pahSin** *N* Paisin/pahSin tribe {{Ex.: *numan makse umaaya pahSin*. Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. *pahSin riica* The pahSin language.}} Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

Paiute Indians ■ **payuuci** *Npersonal* Paiute Indians
 Cultural info.: lived on the other side of the Piquian Indians, who lived North of Madera.

pai ■ **tare** *N* young person, buddy, kiddo {{Ex.: *hanni-ka, tare, saawen?* Where do I go to sing, sister? *hiTTapuy, tare!* Wash yourself, young lady!}} *Similar: tarekse*. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

palate ■ **tankar** *N* roof of mouth, palate {{Ex.: *kan meheesi wak-tankare*. I'm looking at his palate. *iinate kan-tankar*. I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.}}

pale

be pale ■ **losko** *V* be pale, be white {{Ex.: *loskoSmin*. white-skinned/pale-haired person. *men losko*. You are pale (of skin or hair).}}
 Meaning: only of a person's skin or hair, for example of a child looking pale, not meaning European people.

palm ■ **hatta**₁ *N* palm, sole Meaning: of hand or foot.
 [Attested only once]

hold palms out ■ **talTu** *V* hold palms out {{Ex.: *talTuy!* Hold your hands out palm upward!}}
 Meaning: to hold the hands out with the palms upward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

palpitate ■ **tultule** *V* palpitate, pound, beat hard
 {{Ex.: *tultule kan-sire*. My heart is pounding.}} *Similar: pulpule*. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of pulpule, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the heart.

pant ■ ***nussa** *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant
 {{Ex.: *nussanin makke*. We gasped for breath. *nussan-ka yete*. I will suffocate.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. ■ **nussan** (Made from: ***nussa**, -n₃) *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

pants ■ **kalsu** (Borrowed from: calzon? Spanish?) *N* pants
 {{Ex.: *yeela wak uttupu wak-kalsuse!* Let him put on his pants!}}

paper ■ **pappel** (Borrowed from: papel Spanish) *N* paper, book {{Ex.: *pappel ennemsa* writing paper *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*. Marta, she's sticking the papers together (like with glue). *hooyoy pappel amSi-me enne!* Take paper so you (can) write!}} Meaning: main meaning is paper, but could also mean book. Social use: meaning 'book' more common in Arroyo's time.

toilet paper ■ **hitkos** (Made from: **hitko**, -s₁) *N* toilet paper, bottom-wiper {{Ex.: *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper}} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

paper wasp ■ **poocruk** *N* paper wasp Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: makes nests that look like paper and hang in trees. [Attested only once]

parched

be parched ■ ***wahya** *V* be parched, dehydrated
 {{Ex.: *wahyan-ka aksum*. I am dry with thirst. *wahyan makke*. We are parched (dehydrated). *wahyanis makse murtey uyka*. We were dehydrated yesterday night.}}
 Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning, but -Ste might be possible. ■ **wahyan** (Made from: ***wahya**, -n₃) *V* be parched/dehydrated (Other Pronunc.: **wahyani** before a suffix)

pardon ■ **anna 1** *V* forgive, pardon {{Ex.: *annanit kannis* Forgive me!}} Grammar: usually used with -n(i) with same meaning, sometimes with -pu or -spu with similar meaning, rarely used by itself.

parent

godparent ■ **hiiwis** *N* god-father/mother/parent
 {{Ex.: *kan-hiiwismak* my godparents}}

(godmother and godfather) *hiwwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you.}} *loanword*: **kumpaTe**; *loanword*: **kumaTe**; *Verb*: **hiwsi**. Meaning: most often used for the godmother, but can be the godfather as well.

be a godparent ■ **hiwsi** *V* be a

godparent/father/mother {{Ex.: *hiwsi kan-mes, humri*. I will be a godparent to you, baptize you.}} *Noun*: **hiwwis**. [Attested only once]

part

right part ■ **samma** *N* right hand/side/part {{Ex.: *sammasum* with the right hand *sammatka* on/to the right}} *Opp.*: **awiS**; *Similar*: **atita**.

part of a placename ■ **wacrun** *Npersonal*

Castroville Indian {{Ex.: *wacrunmak, wacruntak* Castroville Indians, Castroville}}

part the hair ■ **assa** *V* part hair, wear hair down, let hair down {{Ex.: *assahte men-urih*. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. *assahnis makse ammani wakse*. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). *assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun!* Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!}} Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain)..

pass ■ **lakwa** *V* shift from one hand to another, pass {{Ex.: *kan-was lakwa*. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **Tohoro** *V* pass {{Ex.: *Tohoroninse sii?* Did the water pass by?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unclear. Social use: unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

many pass by ■ **epse** (Made from: **eepe**, -s-) *V* many pass by

pass by ■ **eepe** *V* pass by {{Ex.: *epse mukurmakma*. The women are passing by. *Taaresmak eepen saaweti*. The men passed by singing. *eepe-ka rummese*. I'm passing by the river.}}

passive ■ **-hne** *Suff.* (*V*) passive {{Ex.: *makse wattimpihne*. We are being carried. *riccahne-me yete*. You will be spoken to. *Takki warahne*. The fruit tree is being cut. *ekwe-k*

apSe wak kaplahne. It's not easy for her to be hugged. (She's not easy to hug.) *hinwa riTTehne?* When will it be woven?}} *Similar*: **-stap**; *Similar*: **-hnis**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "be ___-ed", past tense is -hnis or -stap.

passive (past) ■ **-hnis** *Suff.* (*V*) passive (past)

{{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka* I was seized. *uyka-me nottohnis*. Yesterday you were hit. *hiwampihnis tollon pappel*. A lot of paper was brought. *hiswihnis alaaSu* The baby was born. *moT-me Sumekpuhnis?* Did you get kissed?}} *Similar*: **-hne**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___-ed", present tense is -hne, similar to -stap and -stapse. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ **-stap** *Suff.* (*V*) passive (past) {{Ex.: *matlanustap-ak*. He was put face down. *hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas*. A house of rock, a house was made of rock. *rammay-ka haywestap*. I was seen inside. *hannitum ennestap?* Where was it written from?}} *Similar*: **-hne**. Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stapse, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ **-stapse** *Suff.* (*V*) passive (past) {{Ex.: *harastapse* (Something) was given.}} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ___-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stap, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

past ■ **=kus** *Adv* past {{Ex.: *ekwekus-ka hinsu*. I didn't know. *hinwakus-ka-mes yismes*. When did I owe to you? *moTkus-mes-ak hoppoti?* Did he give you water?}} Grammar: can be used either as a suffix or as a word, often appears in unusual sentences. Social use: more common in Arroyo's time.

in the past ■ **okse** *Adv* in the past, long ago, used to {{Ex.: *hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma*. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. *okse rootes hemec'a Taares numan hemec'a korotka wak okse hinne*. There was

once a man who walked on one foot. *ekwena nii heentikma okse*. There were no people here long ago. *hanni-me okse roote?* Where did you used to be?}} Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.

past tense (recent) ■ -n₁ Suff. (V) past tense {{Ex.: *attenin neppe*. This broke. *Taaresmak eepen saaweti*. The men passed by singing. *moT-me taahen?* Did you ask?}} **Similar: -s₂**. Grammar: add to end of a verb to make past meaning (English -ed), only for the recent past, from approximately one day before (yesterday) through just before now (longer ago is -s) (recent past).

past tense (remote) ■ -s₂ Suff. (V) past tense {{Ex.: *haslinis-ka okse*. I got scared long ago. *ara-k takkunis*. Then he choked. *uyka Sollespus makse rammay*. Yesterday we were sad (talking sadly) indoors. *kan-mes mehes*. I saw you.}} **Similar: -n₁**. Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -n, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).

past time ■ wisi Adv past time {{Ex.: *histakus-ka wisi haSmun?* Why was I ashamed in the past, the past?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wiS. Grammar: could be a verb. Social use: had gone out of use by Asc.'s time, rare in Ar's time. [Tentative]

pastry ■ pastel (Borrowed from: pastel Spanish) *N* pastry, pie {{Ex.: *hiSSey pastel!* Make the pies!}}

patch

blackberry patch ■ reTeeTih *N* blackberry bramble/bush/patch {{Ex.: *reTeeTihmak blackberry brambles*}} Meaning: includes the blackberry bush, branch, and probably patch.

paternal aunt ■ cinnin *N* paternal aunt {{Ex.: *kan-mes cinninte*. I have you as a paternal aunt.}} **Similar: ciri₁**. Meaning: may have meant paternal grandmother in Arroyo's time. ■ **ciri₁** *N* paternal aunt {{Ex.: *he'e ciri pina*. Yes, that's my (paternal) aunt. *cirsi* my aunt}} **Similar: cinnin**.

patio ■ paatyu (Borrowed from: patio Spanish) *N* patio {{Ex.: *paatyutka* in/on the patio}} Meaning: could mean a yard, can be enclosed.

patron ■ wuuTa₁ *N* relative, owner, patron {{Ex.: *wattinin-ak nuhu wak-wuuTakmame*. He went there, near his relatives.}} **Verb: wuuTa₂**; **Verb: *uTTa**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, sometimes uuTa. Grammar: distantly related to very common uTTasi 'take care of,' also has direct verb form wuuTa 'be a relative' and suffixed form wuuTati 'be a relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of people who are well-known to you but not a close family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives, boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning, but it seems to be general.

patterned

be patterned ■ *kitsi *V* be painted, be patterned Grammar: appears only with -ksi. Meaning: with a detailed pattern, for ex. like the patterned fabric of a dress. ■ **kitsiksi** (Made from: *kitsi, -ksi) *V* be painted, be spotted, be patterned **loanword: pintu**.

pay ■ iTka *V*revers. pay {{Ex.: *iTkamit kannis!* Pay me! *ekwe-ka yete iTka*. I will not pay. *iTkay numan-me huupun!* Pay for what you bought! *hinhan-me iTkan?* How much did you pay? *diyos-mes iTakpu*. God will pay you. (Probably idiomatic.))} **Noun: iTTak**. Meaning: meaning of iTakpu unclear and probably not literal. (Other Pronunc.: **iTak** before -pu or -mu)

pay attention ■ suksi *V* watch, keep an eye on, snoop {{Ex.: *suksiy!* Watch (it, something you don't like)! *hista makam kannis suksisi?* Why are you all just watching me? *ekwe makke suksi*. We're not watching (snooping). *sukispaN haysa, sukismu haysa*. They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. *hattena huuyis sukipu?* Who started paying attention (snooping)?}} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: **sukis** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN)

pay attention to ■ naha₁ *V* pay attention to, obey {{Ex.: *ekwe-k naha wak-aanane*. He doesn't obey his mother.}}

pay in kind ■ **taapa** *V* turn the tables, pay in kind
 {{Ex.: *taapapuy!* Turn the tables (on someone)!}} Grammar: use of -pu seems to be not literal (probably turn the tables on someone else, not oneself). Meaning: meaning unsure, probably to do back to someone else what they did to you (give what you get). [Ar + Asc. guess]

payment ■ **iTTak** *N*revers. payment *Verb*: **iTka**.
 [Attested only once]

peak

Fremont/Gavilan Peak ■ **tooyohtak** (Made from: **tooyoh**, -**tak**₂) *N*place Gavilan Peak, Fremont Peak
 Meaning: literally 'bee place/at the bees'.

Pacheco Peak ■ **Seecohtak** (Made from: ***Seecoh**, -**tak**₂) *N*place Pacheco Peak

Las Viboras Peak ■ **ippihtak** (Made from: **ippih**, -**tak**₂) *N* Las Viboras Peak Meaning: literally the rattlesnake place, and the Spanish name is a translation of the Mutsun word.

pear ■ **peeras** (Borrowed from: **peras** Spanish) *N* pear
 [Attested only once]

pee ■ **cala**₁ *N* urine, pee, piss {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise*. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.)}} *Verb*: **cala**₂. (Other Pronunc.: **callaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **cala**₂ *V* urinate, pee {{Ex.: *hoTTTo calaayis!* Go to urinate! *calamsa penis calaana-ka*. I go to pee. *ekwe-ka holle cala*. I can't pee.}} *Noun*: **cala**₁. (Other Pronunc.: **calaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

one who pees a lot ■ **caltYaSmin** (Made from: **cala**₂, -**tY**-, -**Smin**) *N* one who pees a lot, pisser
 Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.

pee a lot ■ **caltYa** (Made from: **cala**₂, -**tY**-) *V* pee a lot, urinate often

peel ■ **holwe** *V* peel, shell {{Ex.: *holwemit!* Peel it for me! *holwey yuukis!* Shell the acorns!}}
Similar: -**w**-. Grammar: likely contains -w- to mean 'unpeel, remove the peel outward,' but it is not clear what the -w- is added to. Meaning: to remove the peel of fruit or the shell of acorns. ■ **mihra** *V* peel, scrape {{Ex.: *mihranin wak-hin*. His face peeled. *mihraSte-k*. His (skin) is peeling/peeled off. *mihrahnis*. (He) got scraped.}} Meaning: skin

peels off because it is dry or chapped from work or cold, usually from the face or hands, or one's skin gets scraped by an abrasion.

pelt ■ **weeru** (Borrowed from: **cuero** Spanish) *N* leather, hide, pelt {{Ex.: *marahte neppe weeru*. This hide has fur. *yete kan-mes wara men-weeruse*. I will cut your leather. *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt is stiff.}} *Verb*: **werho**.

pen ■ **ennemsa** (Made from: **enne**, -**msa**) *N* writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well. ■ **ennes** (Made from: **enne**, -**s**₁) *N* pen Meaning: included a feather (plume) pen for writing, but means pens in general.

pencil ■ **ennemsa** (Made from: **enne**, -**msa**) *N* writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well. ■ **laapis** (Borrowed from: **lapiz** Spanish) *N* pencil {{Ex.: *ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka, sinnikma hooyo!* Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the children will get it!}}

penis ■ **calamsa** (Made from: **cala**₂, -**msa**) *N* penis
Similar: **piliw**; *pt*: **riikeh**. ■ **piliw** *N* penis {{Ex.: *kan meheesi piliwe*. I'm just looking at the penis.}} *Similar*: **calamsa**; *Similar*: **riikeh**. (Other Pronunc.: **piliw** immediately before a vowel in the same word)

hurt in the penis ■ **oTpe** *V* hurt in the penis {{Ex.: *ussi men calan sottowe oTpen-me*. Because you peed on the fire, you have a pain in your penis.}}

people ■ **ama**₁ **2** *N* person, people {{Ex.: *men miSmin ama*. You are a good person. *pina waate amakma*. Here come (some) people.}}
 (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **heenti** (Borrowed from: **gente** Spanish) *N* people {{Ex.: *yuu wak-appa yu wak-aanan icconis haysa, yu aNNis heenti hiwaanin*. And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. *heenti akkun hileeSatka*. The people entered the church. *ekwena nii heentikma okse*. There were no people here long ago.}}
 Pronunciation: more often pronounced heenti, but heenti is the more Mutsunized pronunciation. Meaning: means people either with or without -kma. ■

Tawrasmak (Made from: **Tawra**, **-smak**) *N* people
Social use: used in translating Christian texts, not clear if it could be used with this meaning otherwise or how it differs from amakma.

Awsayma people

Huumuntwas tribe/people ■ **huumuntwas**

(Inflected form of: **huumun**, **-tak₂**, **-was**)

Npersonal Huumuntwas Tribe/people *Similar*: **-was**.

Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

hill people ■ **paaranitkawas** (Made from:

paarani, **-tak₂**, **-was**) *Npersonal* Castroville Indians, hill people Meaning: also people from the Sierra mountains.

Nutnunu people ■ **nutnunu** *Npersonal* Nutnunu

Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: *nutnunu haysa waate*. The Tulareños, they are coming.}}
Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

Rumsien people ■ **karmeleNu** (Borrowed from:

Carmeleño Spanish) *Npersonal* Rumsien Tribe/people {{Ex.: *waate karmeleNukma*, *waate haysa karmentakwas*. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.}}

Tammariwas people ■ **tammariwas** (Inflected

form of: **tammari**, **-was**) *Npersonal* Tammariwas Tribe/people Meaning: people from the tammari compass direction (which direction unknown).

Yokuts//Tulareño people ■ **yakSun** *N* Tulareño

(Yokuts) people, Indian {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose*. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). *yakSun Sotyohthe*. The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails. *yakSuSikma waate*. The Tulareños are coming.}} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other

Pronunc.: **yakSuSi** before plural suffix **-kma**)

Tohoolo people ■ **tohookma** (Inflected form of:

tohoolo, **-mak₁**) *N* Tohoolo people Grammar: irregular plural of tohoolo.

watch people ■ **sukispu** (Made from: **suksi**, **-pu**) *V*

watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of **-pu** not literal (not 'self'), can also be *sukismu*.

Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

people of the South ■ **kaakun 3** *Npersonal* people

of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe {{Ex.: *kaakuntakwas* a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}}

pepper

chile pepper ■ **cil** (Borrowed from: chile

Spanish) *N* chile {{Ex.: *kaayiSmin cil*. The chile is painful (so hot it hurts). *terpeSte neppe cil*. This chile is hot.}} (Other Pronunc.: **ciil** before a vowel in the same word)

peppergrass ■ **cakira** *N* sweet alyssum, peppergrass

Meaning: *koniga maritima*, *alyssum maritimum*. [Attested only once]

perceptive

be perceptive ■ **pahca 1** *V* be knowledgeable/smart

{{Ex.: *pahcaSmin wak-moohel*, *amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *pahcamak* knowledgeable people *pahacpu makam sire*. You all know your own hearts.}} Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: **pahac** before **-pu** or **-mu**)

perfective ■ **-Ste Suff.** (*V*) perfective {{Ex.:

semmoSte-k. He has died./He is dead. *kan witihte*. I have thrown (it) away. *corkoSte-k*. It's dry/It has dried up. *layTaSte men-tuuriS*. Your fingernails are long. *sunneSte-ka*. I'm hungry. *moylehte sinnikma*. The children have run in a group. *piTTehte-k*. It's tied up. *wak hiSSen miSte innuse*. He made a good road.}} *Similar*: **heskohte**. Pronunciation: **-Ste** and **-hte** may be

variable pronunciations with no difference, -hte may be more frequent for verbs with an intentional action and -Ste more common for verbs describing things, but it is variable and unclear, -ste is also common but probably just a variable pronunciation of -Ste. Grammar: add to a verb to mean that the action has been completed, can be translated as 'has ___ed' or often as the adjective describing the state that the thing comes out in ('dry' is the state something winds up in when it 'has dried').

(Other Pronunc.: -hte unclear, -te with miSSi and missi)

perforate ■ **Tullu** *V* make holes, perforate {{Ex.: *TulluSte kan-looya*. My pot has holes. *Tulluy!* Make holes (in it)! *Tullunin looya*. My pot got holes.}} Meaning: of small holes in items, not an animal's hole in the ground.

perhaps ■ **epes** *Adv* maybe, perhaps {{Ex.: *oySona-me makket epes lalkana*. Maybe we will go goose-hunting again.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **nan** *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *men yuu nan*. And you, perhaps.}} Social use: probably only common in Ar's time, more common word is piNi. ■ **piNi** *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *piNii-ka hippu*. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. *haysa piNi yuTkin*. Maybe they threw it out. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *tina piNi haysa*. They might be there. *kan piNii-was hara*. I might give it to him/her.}} (Other Pronunc.: **piNii** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the same word)

period

have one's period ■ ***payne** *V* be bloody, menstruate {{Ex.: *payneSte-k*. He is bloody. *payneSte pire*. The earth is bloody. *ney'a-k paynen*. She's got her period (is menstruating) now. *aNNis siman kan paynenis*. I had my period last week.}} *Similar*: **pattYan**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: often refers to menstruation, but can also refer to being blood-covered from violence.

permission

ask permission ■ ***nesse** *V* ask permission {{Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask me permission. *nessepu-ka-mes*. I'm asking your permission. *makse nessepuynin*. We came to ask permission.}}

Grammar: only appears with -pu (possibly because one asks permission for oneself to do something); can specify the person from whom one asks permission or leave it out. ■

nessepu (Made from: ***nesse**, **-pu**) *V* ask permission

permit ■ **akka 3** *V* let, allow, leave (as is), permit {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest! *akkay sottowtak!* Leave it on the fire!}} ■ **unni** *V* let, allow, permit {{Ex.: *ekwe-kat unni men-kas nessepun*. I will not let you ask permission. *ekwe-ka unnispu*. I (will) not allow (it). *ekwe unnispu kawaayu uucihte*. Don't let yourself be closed in by the horses! *ekwe-ka-mes yete unnisi*. I will not let you.}} Grammar: often used with -spu (even if not plural) or -si, with same meaning. Meaning: may also include a meaning of 'leave something alone' or 'leave it be', but unsure, there is confusion between this word and uuni 'want'.

not permit ■ **warsi** *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit {{Ex.: *kan-mes ekwe warsi*. / *kan-mes warsi*. I won't let you. *warispu!* Refuse (someone)! *warispu-me wakse*. You are refusing (to meet) him.}} *Similar*: **wehe**. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with ekwe with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: **waris** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **warsipu** (Made from: **warsi**, **-pu**) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to warsi by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

person ■ **ama** *2 N* person, people {{Ex.: *men miSmin ama*. You are a good person. *pina waate amakma*. Here come (some) people.}} (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

suksanci Indians ■ **suksanci** *Npersonal* suksanci Indians Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

dark person ■ **natkaSmin** (Made from: ***natka**, **-Smin**) *N* dark person Grammar: plural natkamak.

Meaning: of skin color or part of the body, can be a euphemism for a black person.

Castroville Indian person ■ wacrun *Npersonal*

Castroville Indian {{Ex.: *wacrunmak*,
wacruntak Castroville Indians, Castroville}}

one-eyed one ■ halkaSmin (Made from: **halka*,
-*Smin*) *N* one-eyed one

Muwekma person ■ muwekma *N* Muwekma

people Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to have known it, at least not as a tribal name.
[Attested only once]

young person ■ tare *N* young person, buddy, kiddo

{{Ex.: *hanni-ka*, *tare*, *saawen*? Where do I go to sing, sister? *hiTTapuy*, *tare*! Wash yourself, young lady!}}

Similar: tarekse.
Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

Cruzeño person ■ kurseNu (Borrowed from:

cruzeño Spanish) *Nplace* Cruzeño tribe/person
Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

that person ■ maaTuh *N* dear person {{Ex.:

maaTuh wak yete Taakan? Friend, will he arrive? *maaTuhmak* dear ones}}

Similar: ke.
Meaning: used to address a familiar person, one's close friend, spouse, or close family member, otherwise it is very impolite to use this word. Social use: meaning of addressing only an intimately known person was not clear in Ascension's time, but very clear in Arroyo's time.

White/Spanish/European person ■ mooniS

Nrevers. white person, colonialist, Spanish person
{{Ex.: *moonis riicasum* in the Spanish language (in the white person's language)
moonismak haysa riica, *moonis riica*.
language of the White people,
European/Spanish language}} *Verb: monSi.*
Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

skillful person ■ porSeSmin (Made from: **porSe*,

-*Smin*) *N* skillful person Meaning: a skilled person who can do all sorts of unusual things, possibly a person who has trained to do things.

Awsayma person ■ awsayma *N* Awsayma Indian

Cultural info.: this tribe lived between San Juan

Bautista and Watsonville, south of the road between them. Grammar: has an irregular plural

Awsaymakwa or sometimes Awsaymak.

an older person ■ hiwhos (Made from: *hiwho*, -*s*)

N an older person {{Ex.: *kan hiwhos*. I am an older person.}} Grammar: relation to *hiwho* and -*s* instead of an unknown *huyus* not completely sure.

Piquiun person ■ pikyun *Npersonal* Piquiun

Indians Cultural info.: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

Tohoolo person ■ tohoolo *N* another Mutsun

speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural
tohokma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

Wenyeren person ■ wenyeren *Npersonal*

Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info.: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmeleno Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

dead person ■ lihuntu (Borrowed from: *difunto*

Spanish) *N* dead person {{Ex.: *lihuntukma ama* a dead body}}

Paiute person ■ payuuci *Npersonal* Paiute Indians

Cultural info.: lived on the other side of the Piquiun Indians, who lived North of Madera.

American person ■ mirkanu (Borrowed from:

americano Spanish) *N* American person {{Ex.:
mirkanu Taakanis kari'a haysa neppe piretku.
The Americans, they came far to this land.}}

crazy/foolish person ■ mamhaSmin (Made from:

mamha, -*Smin*) *N* crazy person, foolish person

person characterized by ■ -ic *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) person

characterized by {{Ex.: *men waraakic*. You're a person who cries a lot (a crybaby). *irookicmak* ones who shit a lot (said of babies or small children) *yuu-k tiiru iinac*, *wak yirahnis*. And she is very sick, she was kicked.}}

Pronunciation: the pronunciation as just -*c* after vowels is very unsure. Grammar: attaches to a noun, makes a noun meaning person who does the action the noun is associated with a lot. (Other Pronunc.: -*c* after a vowel)

■ **-min** *Suff.* (*N > N*) one characterized by {{Ex.: *pina waate sitnunmin*. There comes the one who has children. *moT-me makkuhmin*? Are you someone who has a husband? *Tummamin* flavorful one / sugar}} *Similar: tirasmin; Similar: lukecmin; Similar: lumwimin; Similar: kiricmin*. Grammar: attaches to nouns to mean someone or something characterized by the noun, or known as having the noun.

person from ■ **-was** *Suff.* (*N*) from, of {{Ex.: *cisnanwas lullup* elder tree flute *ekwe-ka neppe piretkawas*. I am not of this land. *piina men-appawas*. That is your father's (of your father). *hiTTew kaakuntakwas*. South wind. *kaakuntakwas* a Southerner/someone from the South/person of the Kaakun tribe *hemec'awas, uThinwas, kaphanwas...*}} *Similar: huumuntwas; Similar: .* Pronunciation: when combined with -tak, could be pronounced as -twas or -tuwas (as in *huumuntwas* or *kaakuntuwas*) instead of -takwas, with the same meaning. Grammar: add to noun or location word (for ex. *nii* or a placename) to mean someone from that place or the tribe from that place, often follows -tak in this usage, add to a noun to mean something made of or belonging to the noun (attributive case).

person having a husband ■ **makkuhmin** (Made from: **makkuh**, **-min**) *N* person having a husband *Opp.: aTi-makkuhmin*.

person who does X often ■ **-smak** *Suff.* (*V > N*) one who does X often {{Ex.: *hiSSesmak kahuune*. Box maker. *kan ya cittesmak*. I'm a dancer too. *hassapusmak* someone who scratches himself often *sirkasmak hellepu*. The hazelnut gatherers are going away.}} Grammar: can refer to either one or plural, add to a verb to make a noun meaning a person who does the verb often, regularly, can include people who do it as a profession and people who just do something often for other reasons (habitual agentive nominalizer).

person who overdoes ■ **-paN** *Suff.* (*V > N*) one who overdoes {{Ex.: *yummepaN liar poslopaN* posole-maker *kussapaN* laundress *kussapaN* laundress *hiiwopaN* a scold (someone who always scolds) *men sikkepaN*. You are a farther. *maherpaN* One who always sticks out the tongue *yossopaN* a flirt/lady's man}} *Similar: wilopaN*. Grammar: add to a verb, makes a noun meaning a person who does the verb all the time,

usually too much (habitual or excessive nominalizer), often takes the vowel-consonant-at-end form of verbs before it (like -pu). Meaning: usually of things that are bad to do too much (sex, lying, spying on others), sometimes of something done as a profession (laundress), but -Smin is usually used for that, -paN indicates doing something all the time and usually too much.

person with large buttocks/rear/backside ■

tirSaSmin (Made from: **tirSa**, **-Smin**) *N* person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use *tiiraSmin* (*tiiraS* -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

peso ■ **peso** (Borrowed from: *peso* Spanish) *N* money, dollar, peso {{Ex.: *waatena uhSiniykun peso*. The money came to increase.}} [Attested only once]

100 dollars/pesos ■ **Sempeesus** (Borrowed from: *cien pesos* Spanish) *N* 100 dollars/pesos {{Ex.: *wak-hineeru Sempeesus*. His money is \$100.}} [Attested only once]

pestle ■ **hukyin** *N* pestle Meaning: the part of the grinder you use with your hand, made of stone.

pet ■ **hiica'mis 2** (Made partly from: **-mis**) *N* beast, pet, domestic animal {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen*. Your pet is a quail.}} Grammar: could be used as *hiicaSmin* instead, possibly as *hiica* (with no suffix), but *hiica'mis* is most common. Meaning: includes cows, horses, and small pets, animals that humans keep, not a negative sense of beast.

petticoat ■ **haltiYa** (Borrowed from: *faldilla* Spanish) *N* underskirt, petticoat, slip *native: Sanhan; Similar: naawas*.

phlegm ■ **maahul Nrevers**. phlegm {{Ex.: *men-maahul lehTe*. Your phlegm is stringy.}} *Verb: mahlu*. Meaning: of thick, greenish phlegm from coughing.

have phlegm ■ **mahlu Vrevers**. have phlegm, have mucous {{Ex.: *mahluSmin* mucousy one}} *Noun: maahul*. Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. [Attested only once]

phone ■ **anSa-riccas** (New word made from: **anSa**, **ricca**, **-s**) *N* telephone, phone

pick ■ **aayi V** remove, take off, take, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse*. He took his hat from me. *haysa aayi yuukise*.

They pick acorns.}} ■ **pīyo** *V* pick, poke
 {{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, ama-ka pīyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, (so) now I'm picking my teeth. *ene men hinTisum pīyospu?* And with what do you pick your teeth? *kan pīyo kan-sitse*. I'm picking my teeth. *hista-me kannis aamane pīyoSte?* Why have you truly poked me?}} Grammar: usually takes -spu because one has many teeth, and picks one's own teeth. Meaning: usually only to pick one's teeth, but can probably mean poke in general. ■ **ruta** *V* gather, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *ruta makse tiriikuse*. We gather wheat. *rutaana makke yuukise*. We go to gather acorns. *yu makam rutaana makam, rutaykun, rutaayis makam himah'a ammane!* And you all go to gather, went to gather, you all go gather all the food! *rutaa-ka*. I'm gathering/harvesting (something).}} Meaning: includes cutting as of flowers (things you gather by cutting). (Other Pronunc.: **rutaa** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **rutki** *V* pull out/up, pick {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise*. I didn't pull out the grass. *rutkiy naaru!* Pull up the turnip! *rutkiy eenena!* Pick blackberries!}} Similar: **iwke**. Meaning: usually means to pull a plant up by the roots, but may also mean to pick fruit off the plant (usually ruta), iwke is to pull out plants leaving the roots in the ground.

toothpick ■ **pīyospis** (Made from: **pīyo**, -**spis**) *N* toothpick

pick a fight ■ **hacmanu** (Made from: **hacma**, -**nu**) *V* make a fight, pick a fight Meaning: not literal use of -nu: position someone to have a fight means to cause or pick a fight.

pick grapes ■ **huwsa** (Borrowed from: *uvas* Spanish) *V*revers. pick grapes {{Ex.: *huwsana* to go to pick grapes}} *Noun*: **huuwas**. Grammar: formed from *huuwas* by changing order of final sounds even though this word is borrowed from Spanish.

pick one's teeth ■ **pīyospu** (Made from: **pīyo**, -**spu**) *V* pick one's teeth Meaning: only of one's own teeth.

pick up ■ **oTTo** *V* pick up, gather {{Ex.: *oTToy tuSir!* Pick up garbage! *oTTona-ka yuukise*. I go to pick up acorns. *kan-was oTTohte*. I've picked it up.}} Meaning: usually of small things, like grains or seeds. ■ **pepena** (Borrowed from:

pepenar Spanish) *V* pick up ■ **puhi** *V* pick up {{Ex.: *puhi-ka saapahse*. I'm picking up pil (dark seeds). *puhi wak-sitnun*. Her child is picking up (food?).}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear, can include literally picking up small seeds, may also include a mother bird (for ex. chicken) picking up food to give to the young. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **puhii** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

Pico Blanca ■ **pahkala cepil** (Borrowed from: ?? likely to be borrowed from another CA language) (Compound composed of: ***cepil**, ***pahkala**) *N*place Pico Blanca [Attested only once]

pie ■ **pastel** (Borrowed from: *pastel* Spanish) *N* pastry, pie {{Ex.: *hiSSey pastel!* Make the pies!}}

piece ■ **appedaases** (Borrowed from: a *pedazos* 'in pieces' Spanish) *N* piece [Attested only once] ■ **pesaasos** (Borrowed from: *pedazos* Spanish) *N* piece {{Ex.: *hummit hemec'a pesaasos!* Give me one piece!}} Grammar: at least can be singular 'piece' despite being borrowed from Spanish plural. [Attested only once]

torn to pieces ■ **yaTmeSte** (Inflected form of: **yaTme**, -**Ste**) *perf* torn to pieces, shredded

fall to pieces ■ **yaTmen** (Made from: **yaTme**, -**n₃**) *V* fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

be missing a piece ■ **yaamuce** *V* be missing a piece Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure, rare word for something like *harsuhte*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tear to pieces ■ **yaTme** *V* tear to pieces, shred {{Ex.: *yaTmenin*. it got torn to pieces.}} Grammar: may only be used with -**Ste**, -**n(i)**, or possibly -**mpi**.

be in pieces ■ **yerse** *V* be torn, tattered/in pieces {{Ex.: *makke uThin yerseksi eshen*. Both our blankets are really torn up. *yersenin*. It got torn. *yerseksi men-kotnoh*. Your shirt is really tattered. *kan-was yersempin*. I tore it.}} Similar: -**s₂**; Similar: **yeere**. Grammar: possibly developed from *yeere* with -**s**- but does not reflect those meanings directly. Meaning: probably only of cloth and clothing. ■ **yerseksi**

(Made from: **yerse**, **-ksi**) *V* be very torn/tattered/in pieces

piece of money ■ **ereT** *N* piece of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a ereT men yisme*. You owe one piece of money.}} *Synonym: irek 2; loanword: riyal; loanword: kickaT*. Social use: this word was replaced by 'riyaali' by Ascension's time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pieces

tear to pieces ■ **tomo** *V* tear to pieces {{Ex.: *haayi! tomo-me*. Come here! You tear something to pieces (with your teeth).}} Grammar: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably with the teeth. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once] ■ **TiTsu** (Made from: **TiTKu**, **-s-2**) *V* shred, tear to pieces Meaning: tear into many pieces, not just tear once.

pieces of trash ■ **tuSir** *N* kindling, pieces of trash {{Ex.: *hummit tuSir, kan hutte!* Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! *oTToy tuSir!* Pick up pieces of trash! *kan meheesi tuSiire*. I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: **tuSiir** before a vowel in the same word)

pig ■ **kooci** (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) *N* swine, pig, hog {{Ex.: *liikiy kooci, amSi makke amma tooTese!* Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! *paytana makke koocise*. We go to hunt pigs.}}

pigeon

band-tailed pigeon ■ **harawu**₁ *N* band-tailed pigeon *Verb: harawu₂. Cultural info.: a type that came down out of the mountains in the fall, and ate acorns; people ate them but they were bitter because of the acorns. Sci. name: *Colomba fasciata* and/or *Chloroenas fasciata fasciata*.*

catch band-tailed pigeons ■ **harawu**₂ *V* catch band-tailed pigeons {{Ex.: *harawuna-ka*. I'm going to catch band-tailed pigeons.}} *Noun: harawu₁. Sci. name: *Colomba fasciata* and/or *Chloroenas fasciata fasciata*.*

pigeon berry ■ **puruuriS** *N*revers. bear herb, coffee/pigeon berry *Verb: purSu*. Cultural info.: the berries/fruit have a sweet taste but a bitter aftertaste, and cause vomiting in humans if one eats too much of

them, but bears eat a lot of them. Meaning: also called yerba del oso in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rhamnus californica* Esch. Jepson, p. 615.

piggyback

carry piggyback ■ **huccu** *V* carry piggyback, carry on back {{Ex.: *huccuy!* Carry (him) on your back! *huccun-ak wak-sinnise*. She carried her child on her back. *huccuSte-k*. She has carried (someone) on her back. *huccut kannis!* Carry me on your back!}} *Similar: hippu*. Meaning: usually only for carrying people, but occasionally for carrying a load, usually of women carrying, not men.

pil

gather pil ■ **sapha** *V* gather pil {{Ex.: *saphana makke*. We go to gather pil seeds.}} *Noun: saapah*. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: the plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird, this probably means to gather the seeds rather than the plant, since the seeds were used in food.

pil plant ■ **saapah** *N* plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: *puhii-ka saapahse*. I gather up pil. *saapahmak pil plants*}} *Verb: sapha*. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

pile ■ **humme** *V* pile, stack, gather up {{Ex.: *haysa hummenin*. They piled up. (something piles up on its own) *hummenin-ak tappur siisum*. The wood piled up (because of) the water. *hummeSte-k*. It's piled up. *humme men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan*. Gather up your clothes, so they don't get wet.}} Grammar: by itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it means piled up in a pile.

pile up ■ **hummen** (Made from: **humme**, **-n3**) *V* pile up, collect, gather Grammar: something piles up on its own, like wood by a river or dust in a corner. (Other Pronunc.: **hummeni** before another suffix) ■ **monto** (Borrowed from: *amontonar* Spanish) *V* pile up, stack {{Ex.: *montohite tappur*. The wood is stacked. *kan-was yete monto*. I will stack it.

montonin. It piled up (on its own).}} Grammar: by itself to pile something up, with -n(i) something piles up on its own. ■ **puktu** *V* pile up {{Ex.: *puktunin*. It piled up.}} [Tentative] ■ **rekTe** *V* gather, collect, pile up {{Ex.: *rekTehTe* gathered}} *Similar*: **moyce**. Grammar: might only appear with -hte. Meaning: of things or people being gathered together in a group or bunch or pile, forming a pile or crowd, not of gathering something to harvest it. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **yoro** *V* pile up {{Ex.: *yoron tappur*. The wood piles up (for ex. in the river). *kan yoro tappure*. I'm piling up the wood. *yoroon-ak*. It piles up.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means something piles up on its own, without, means to pile something up. (Other Pronunc.: **yoroo** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) ■ **yoron** (Made from: **yoro**, -n₃) *V* pile up

pillow ■ **haani** *N* pillow {{Ex.: *men-haani* your pillow}} ■ **utih** *N* pillow {{Ex.: *ayun utih*! Bring me a pillow! *cekle wak-utih*. His pillow is tall/thick.}}

pimple ■ **raaTam** *N*revers. boil, pimple {{Ex.: *hemec'a raaTam* one boil}} *Verb*: **raTma**. Meaning: on the skin. [Attested only once]

have pimples ■ **raTma** *V*revers. have boils/pimples {{Ex.: *raTmaSte himah'a wak-ama*. His body has boils all over.}} *Noun*: **raaTam**. Meaning: specific type of sore unknown.

pin

hairpin ■ **leppeh** *N* hairpin {{Ex.: *leppehte-k*. He has a hairpin (in his hair). *leppehmak* hairpins}}

pin down ■ **Tette** *V* crush, pin down {{Ex.: *Tettye nuk*! Crush it! *Tettehte-k*. It's crushed. *Tettemu haysa*. They're crushing each other. *kan-mes Tettesi*. I'm pinning you down.}} Meaning: either pin someone down while wrestling, or crush.

pinch ■ **pistu** *V* pinch {{Ex.: *ekwe-me-was pistu kan-haaye*! Don't pinch me on my mouth! *pistuy (nuk)*! Pinch him! *wak kannis pistun*. He pinched me. *pistumu* to pinch each other}} *Similar*: **pitlu**.

play by pinching ■ **kele** *V* play by pinching {{Ex.: *keleemu haysa sinnikma*. The children are pinching each other.}} Meaning: as in a game.

(Other Pronunc.: **kelee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

pinch skin ■ **cimmi** *V* grab skin, pinch skin {{Ex.: *cimmiy* Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him!)} } Meaning: while fighting.

pine ■ **hiikoT 1** *N* pine ■ **hireeni** *N* pine *Similar*: **sak**. Cultural info.: variously noted as growing in San Juan, all around Monterrey, or as not growing in those areas and growing only in the Sierras or in the area of the San Joaquin Indians. Meaning: probably refers to the pinecones and pinenuts of the tree as well as to the tree, but the pinenuts of this species are not edible, probably the smaller species (tree, cones, and nuts smaller than the sak species), but somewhat unclear. ■ **sak** *N* pinecone, pinenut, pine *Similar*: **hireeni**; *Verb*: **saake**. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

Taylor's pine plateau ■ **waayastak** (Made from: **waayas**, -tak₂) *N*place Taylor's pine plateau Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

gather pine ■ **hirne** *V* gather pine {{Ex.: *hirmena makke*. We go to gather large pine (wood/branches).}} Cultural info.: may have grown in San Juan and Monterrey, or may only have grown further away, in the Sierras and the area of the San Joaquin Indians. Meaning: to gather the wood or branches or any part of the tree, possibly pinenuts as well, probably of a smaller pine variety (smaller than sak), but somewhat unclear.

Pine Point ■ **waysatak** (Made from: **waysa**, -tak₂) *N*place place of the enemies (Pine Point) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

pinecone ■ **sak** *N* pinecone, pinenut, pine *Similar*: **hireeni**; *Verb*: **saake**. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from

San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

pinenut ■ sak *N* pinecone, pinenut, pine *Similar:*

hireeni; *Verb: saake*. Cultural info.: rich people used to have painted pine cones of this type hung up in their houses, the pinenuts of this tree are edible and very good, grew both higher and lower in the San Juan Mountains, but not on Gavilan Peak and further from San Juan than the hireeni. Meaning: can refer to the tree that produces large pinecones or edible pinenuts, or to the cones or pinenuts themselves, larger tree and cones/nuts than the hireeni pine (nuts of which are not edible), there is confusion as to which is larger and which is which species, but sak is most likely the larger one. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

gather pinenuts ■ saake *V* gather pinenuts {{Ex.: *saakena* to go to gather pinenuts}} *Noun: sak*. Cultural info.: pinenuts of this type edible and very good, grew further away from San Juan than the hireeni, both high and low in the San Juan mountains. Meaning: larger pine tree, with larger cones and nuts, than hireeni (but some confusion about size), sak means the tree as well as the pinecones and pinenuts, but gathering would probably be of the edible pinenuts. Sci. name: *Pinus coulteri* or possibly *P. sabiniana*.

pink

be pink below ■ Tesele *V* be pink below

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a usual Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once]

be pink ■ patka *V* be pink {{Ex.: *patkaSmin polpolsi*. a pink spotted one}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time.

pinky finger ■ kaapiS *N* little finger, pinky {{Ex.: *kuutYihmin kan-kaapiS*. My little finger is small.}} *Similar: raraS*.

Pinnacles

the Pinnacles ■ piknaciH *Nplace* the Pinnacles {{Ex.: *piknacihtak* at the Pinnacles *piknaciHmak* Pinnacles (more than one, the two peaks)}} Social use: Ha doubted this was from Spanish Picacho.

pinole ■ kurkah *N* roasted corn, pinole {{Ex.: *amSi-ka hiSSe kan-kurkahse*. In order to make my pinole. *hooyona-ka kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn. *muttYey kurkah!* Eat roasted corn dry! *kurkahmak* roasted corn (more than one)}}}

pipe ■ aacic *N* pipe *Synonym: toreepa*. [Attested only once] ■ **sukum** *Nrevers*. cigarette, cigar, pipe {{Ex.: *hummit sukum!* Give (me) a cigarette! *sukmu-ka hemec'a sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigarette. *cisnawwas sukum* cigarette of alder}} *Verb: sukmu*; *loanword: sikar*; *Similar: sukmuSpis*. Cultural info.: cigarettes could be made of alder, and pipes of reeds. Meaning: includes anything smoked (cigarette, cigar, pipe). (Other Pronunc.: **sukuum** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **toreepa** *N* pipe {{Ex.: *hummu haysa toreepase*. They are offering each other the pipe. *kan toreepate*. I have a pipe.}} *Synonym: aacic*. Cultural info.: traditional Indian pipe, not the recently arrived cigarettes or American style pipe. Social use: Spanish may have borrowed torepa from Mutsun or a related language.

piquant

be piquant ■ terpe *V* be hot/spicy/piquant {{Ex.: *terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak*. Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. *terpeSte neppe cil*. This chile is hot/spicy. *terpenin-ka*. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). *men-maTter terpeSmin*. Your tobacco is piquant.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

piquant thing ■ terpeSmin (Made from: **terpe**, **-Smin**) *N* hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

Piquiun Indians ■ pikyun *Npersonal* Piquiun Indians Cultural info.: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

piss ■ cala *N* urine, pee, piss {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase, hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise*. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.))} *Verb: cala*. (Other Pronunc.: **callaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

pisser ■ **caltYaSmin** (Made from: **cala**₂, **-tY-**, **-Smin**)

N one who pees a lot, pisser Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.

pitaya

gather pitaya cactus ■ **saawana**₂ *V* gather pitaya cacti, gather small agave *Noun*: **saawana**₁. Meaning: type of plant unsure, could also be a gooseberry bush, it is prickly and grows in thickets, not tall trees, and has small, ball-shaped edible fruits.

pitaya cactus ■ **saawana**₁ *N* pitaya cactus, small agave *Verb*: **saawana**₂. Cultural info.: fruit shaped like a small ball is edible. Meaning: may refer to a gooseberry plant instead, but some type of small agave or cactus is more likely, grows in thickets, not as tall trees, is prickly.

pitch

low-pitched ■ **heeresi** (Made partly from: **-si**₁) *Adv* low-pitched Grammar: probably contains **-si**, unknown what heere by itself means. Meaning: of a singing voice. [Attested only once]

pith ■ **sire** *N* liver, heart, pith { {Ex.: *himah'a kan-sireesum*. With all my heart. *kaayi-ka kan-sire*, *kan wattin*, *yu-ka-mes akka*. My heart hurts, I'm going, and I'm leaving you. *ekwe kan miSte kan-sire*. I'm not good in my heart. *kan pesyo kan-siretka*. I remember in my heart. *Tumyu mak-sire*. Our hearts are smiling. *tultule kan-sire*. My heart is pounding. *wak-raraS wak-siretka*. His finger is on his heart. *cisnan wak-sire*. The alder tree's pith. } } *Similar*: **ruutYuy**. Meaning: usually used of 'heart' as seat of emotions, occasionally as biological heart, literally means the physical liver, but only rarely used for that, also includes the pith or middle (heart) of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: **siree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

pitiful

be pitiful ■ **anna 2** *V* be pitiful { {Ex.: *annapu-k*. He is pitiful. *neppe yeehu annaksi*. This old man is really pitiful. } }

pity ■ **anna 3** *V* pity { {Ex.: *kan-was annan*. I pity him. *annapu-k*. He pities himself. } } ■ **annapu** (Made from: **anna**, **-pu**) *V* pity, forgive ■ **hile** *V* pity, feel sorry for { {Ex.: *ekwes-me hilepu*? Don't you pity yourself? } } Meaning:

meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

place

return and go from place to place ■ **putu** *V*

return and go from place to place Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

go from one place to another ■ **remooma** *V* go

from one place to another { {Ex.: *remoomaSte am sinni*. That child has (really) gone from one place to another (all over) now. } }

Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, implies walking or wandering all over the place a lot. [Ar + Asc. guess]

part of a placename ■ ***ulaw** *N*place part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with **-tak**.

place for something ■ **rootemsa** (Made from: **roote**, **-msa**) *N* place for something

place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived ■

haSSowwen *N*place Place near Jamesburg where Esselen lived Meaning: possibly near Salinas.

place of the enemies ■ **waysatak** (Made from: **waysa**, **-tak**₂) *N*place place of the enemies (Pine Point) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

placename ■ **arcusum** *N*place placename ■

haSartak (Made from: ***haSar**, **-tak**₂) *N*place placename [Attested only once] ■ **hewce** *N*place placename [Attested only once] ■ **huTukus** *N*place tribe name or placename [Attested only once]

■ **ohlonuma** *N*place placename *Similar*: **numan**₁. Grammar: could include numan and mean place where something happens, ohlo- could be related to the word Ohlone. [Me. + Asc. guess] ■ **poselmintak** (Made from: ***poselmin**, **-tak**₂) *N*place placename Cultural info.: name of a large village. ■ **riicinuma**

(Compound composed of: **riica**, **numan**₁) *N*place placename Cultural info.: a village where they did speeches at the fiestas. Grammar: comes from some form of *riica-numan*, since it's the place where they did speeches. ■ **riisimu** *N*place placename { {Ex.: *nii-ka waate riisimu*. Here I come now (from) Riisimu. (line from an entering song in a festival as people enter the ramada) } } [Attested only once] ■ **Suruknuma** *N*place placename *Similar*: **numan**₁. Grammar: could include numan and

mean place where something happens. [Attested only once] ■ **ulawtak** (Made from: *ulaw, -tak₂) *Nplace* placename ■ **wahuuksu** *Nplace* placename ■ **waraanitak** (Made from: wara, -n₃, -tak₂) *Nplace* placename (at the cut place) Grammar: use of -ni unsure. Meaning: literally: at the cut place. [Attested only once] ■ **yelmus** *Nplace* placename [Attested only once]

part of a placename ■ ***aacis** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *aacistak* Aacistak (a place, Carmel)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ ***awkis** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *awkistak* Awkistak (placename)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ ***cepil** *Nplace* part of placename *Similar*:. Grammar: possibly related to ceple, only appears in compound placenames. Meaning: may have to do with mountains. ■ ***haSar** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *haSartak* placename *haSartak*}} Grammar: only appears with -tak (forming a placename). [Attested only once] ■ ***huris** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *huristak* the huristak grant, near Gilroy}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ ***ican** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *icantak* place called Icantak}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ ***karmen** (Borrowed from: Carmel Spanish) *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *karmentakwas kan*. I'm from Carmel. / I'm a Carmel person. / I'm a Rumsien person.}} Grammar: only appears with -tak to mean Carmel. ■ ***lappe** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *lappetka* placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once] ■ ***milya** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *milyakniStak* placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -kniStak. [Attested only once] ■ ***pahkala** (Borrowed from: ?? probably from another CA language) *Nplace* part of a placename Grammar: only occurs as part of a compound. [Attested only once] ■ ***poselmin** *Nplace* part of a placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ ***sasa** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *sasatka* (a place)}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka. [Attested only once] ■ ***Se** *Nplace* part of a

placename Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ ***taypaysas** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *taypaysastak* a place called taypaysastak}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. [Attested only once] ■ ***tok** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *toktak* placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -tak. ■ ***wappin** *Nplace* part of a placename Grammar: only occurs in compound. ■ ***warmapa** *Nplace* part of a placename {{Ex.: *warmapatka* placename}} Grammar: only occurs with -tka.

At the wormwood ■ **hiinistak** (Made from: hiinis, -tak₂) *Nplace* At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

huristak Rancheria ■ **huristak** (Made from: *huris, -tak₂) *Nplace* huristak Rancheria

a large San Juan rancheria ■ **unyahayma** *Nplace* a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

Milkweed Place ■ **siska**, *Nplace* Milkweed Place [Attested only once]

placename locative ■ **-tak₂ Suff.** (*N* > *Nplace*) placename locative {{Ex.: *wacrunmak satte karmentak rukkase*. The Wacrun (Castroville) Indians call the Carmel Indians' houses names. *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the West). *huyatak sii*. Agua Caliente (literally: water at the place of light) *pakkatka* placename (literally: at the shoulder blade)}} *Similar*:. *Similar*: **rokoostah**. Pronunciation: usually uses the pronunciation -tak regardless of whether word ends in vowel or consonant, unlike -tka/-tak 'at/in/to' (regular locative that means 'at, to, in'), but sometimes uses -tka after vowels, could depend on the dialect spoken at the location of the placename. Grammar: attach to a noun (or possibly rarely a verb) to make a noun meaning the name of a place, can attach to a Spanish borrowing (for ex. *karmentak*), an animal (for ex. *tooyohtak*), something symbolizing a feature of the place (for ex. *kuluulistak*), the name of a direction (for ex. *kaakuntak*), or a word that is only known as part of the placename (for ex. *ulawtak*). (Other Pronunc.: **-tka** after a vowel, but only in some words)

placenta ■ **sinni-rukka** (Compound composed of: **sinni**₁, **rukka**₁) *N* placenta Meaning: literally the

baby's house.

plain ■ TaaTak *Nrevers.* plain, valley {{Ex.: *wattin-ka TaaTak*. I'm going to the valley/plain. *itSa humsun tollon ene haypire hinse TaaTak*. They fly a lot right now, and some wander the plain. *TaaTaktak* on the plain/in the valley}} *Verb: TaTka.*

go to a plain ■ TaTka *Vrevers.* go to a plain {{Ex.: *hoTTo, TaTkayis!* Go, go to go to a plain!}} *Noun: TaaTak.* Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

plan to ■ atwe *V* view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: *atwes-me kannis?* Are you watching me? *ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan* I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) *atwemitit-me kannis koc-ka totyon.* You keep correcting me when I stutter.}}

plan to do ■ liSSeni *V* plan to do, do work {{Ex.: *kan liSSeni.* I plan to do it.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

plant ■ simra *V* plant, sow {{Ex.: *simra-ka.* I'm planting (seeds). *simray!* Plant (something)!}}

type of plant ■ lumwimin *N* herb, type of plant
Similar: -min. [Ar + Asc. guess]

narrowleaf mule-ear plant ■ kaamer *Nrevers.*
(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant
Verb: kamre; *Similar: soorokwa.* Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

gather plant type ■ Tuske *V* gather plant type {{Ex.: *Tuskena makke.* We go to gather (this type of) herb.}} *Noun: Tuskes.* Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister,

later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

holy weed ■ pukuti *N* holy weed plant
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly *Eriodictyon californicum* or other *Eriodictyon* species. [Attested only once]

quercus agrifolia ■ Suututuk *N* poisonous plant {{Ex.: *Suututuk wetremak* big poisonous plants}} Meaning: type unknown, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

lily-pad-like plant ■ tummuk *Nrevers.*
seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksum.* They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}} *loanword: paapas;* *Verb: tumku.* Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

straw-like plant ■ Tappis *N* straw-like plant {{Ex.: *Tappis nuhu roote.* The straw-like plants are there.}} Meaning: a plant that just has a thin, short stalk, nothing branching off to sides, could be a type of reed, grass, or straw.

gather dock (edible plant) ■ lopto *Vrevers.* gather dock {{Ex.: *loptona makke.* We go to gather dock.}} *Noun: loopotok.* Cultural info.: stalks, leaves, and seeds used as food, stalks cooked as a pie. Meaning: curly dock, called cow's tongue (*lengua de vaca*) in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rumex crispus* L..

type of herb/plant ■ Tuskes *N* type of herb/plant
Verb: Tuske. Cultural info.: its seeds are a good food (delicious, used to make pinole), women used to work hard to gather it near Hollister, later it grew mixed in with clover and cows ate it in the field. Meaning: grows 1.5 feet high, has yellow flowers 3/4 inch diameter, the whole land would look yellow with the flowers.

dock (edible plant) ■ **loopotok** *Nrevers*. dock (an edible plant) *Verb*: **lopto**. Cultural info.: people made a pie of the stalks, also cooked and ate the leaves, and it tasted very good, the seeds were also eaten. Meaning: called *lengua de vaca* 'cow's tongue' in Spanish. Sci. name: *Rumex crispus* L..

gather mommoh plants ■ **momho** *Vrevers*. gather mommoh plants {{Ex.: *momhona makke*. We go to gather mommoh plants.}} *Noun*: **mommoh**. Meaning: may refer to gathering the seeds rather than the plants.

plant like bulrush ■ **pakkir** *N* plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

plant with dark seed/pil plant ■ **saapah** *N* plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: *puhii-ka saapahse*. I gather up pil. *saapahmak* pil plants}} *Verb*: **sapha**. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

plantain ■ **TooTolwa** *N* plantain {{Ex.: *hoTTo hooyoyis TooTolwa!* Go, go to get plantain!}} Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun form, and pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

plants

break off plants ■ **iwke** *V* break off plants {{Ex.: *iwke-ka*. I break (it) off (at the ground).}} *Similar*: **rutki**. Meaning: probably to break the plant off above the ground, not pulling out the roots but leaving them in the ground (but unsure), *rutki* is to pull up with the roots.

plateau

Taylor's pine plateau ■ **waayastak** (Made from: **waayas**, **-tak**) *Nplace* Taylor's pine plateau Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

platter ■ **Satlen** *N* platter, tray *loanword*: **wanteeha**. [Tentative]

play ■ ***amSe** *V* play {{Ex.: *ameSpu-ka coore'Sa*. I'm playing alone. *neppes-ka ameSpu*. I'm playing this.}} *loanword*: **hukaari**; *Similar*: **rorSo**. Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). (Other Pronunc.: **ameS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ ***humSe** *V* play, joke around {{Ex.: *pinaa-me humeSpu*. You are joking around there.}} Grammar: probably appears only with -pu

and does not have a clear meaning by itself. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **humeS** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **ameSpu** (Made from: ***amSe**, **-pu**) *V* play *Similar*: **haSpu**. ■ **haSpu** *V* play {{Ex.: *ekwe-me haSpu*. Don't play!}} *Similar*: **ameSpu**. Meaning: of children, not adults. [Attested only once] ■ **hukaari** (Borrowed from: *jugar* Spanish) *V* play {{Ex.: *anaa, kan wattin kan hukaarina*. Mom, I'm going to go play. *kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina*. My mother doesn't want me to go to play. *kan hukaari roroomiSum*. I'm playing with the toy.}} *native*: **rorSo**; *native*: ***amSe**. ■ **humeSpu** (Made from: ***humSe**, **-pu**) *V* play, joke around ■ **roroSpu** (Made from: **rorSo**, **-pu**) *V* play ■ **rorSo** *V* play, amuse {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu, kan ekwe yete rorSo!* You all don't play, I won't play! *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play like children! *haysa roroSpu*. They're playing.}} *loanword*: **hukaari**; *Similar*: ***amSe**. Grammar: almost always used with -pu, and Asc. sometimes said it could not appear without it, can mean to amuse oneself, but -pu is not literal, *roroSpu* just means 'to play'. (Other Pronunc.: **roroS** before -pu (or -mu if used))

play 10-stick game ■ **Talki** *Vrevers*. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: *Talkina makke*. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} *Noun*: **Tallik**. Cultural info.: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

play a flute ■ **huske** *V* blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: *huske-k*. He's playing the flute. *huskey!* Blow the whistle!}} *Noun*: **hussek**. Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i), and *husken* and *huske* seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

play a game ■ **halle** *V* play a game {{Ex.: *halleti makke*. We're playing hide and seek (or another game).}} Grammar: almost always appears with -ti, Ascension said it had to be with -ti, but one time she used it without. Meaning: could be for playing a game peon, hide-and-seek, or other games. ■ **huuTi** *V* play a game {{Ex.: *huuTi makke*. We're playing hide and seek.}} *Noun*: **huT**. Meaning: includes playing a game called peon in Spanish (pawn), which may be a game involving hiding something and gambling, may also include playing hide-and-seek, and possibly playing games in general.

play ball ■ **pakTu** *V*revers. play ball {{Ex.: *pakTuna makke*. We go to play ball}} *Noun*: **pakkuT**. Cultural info.: a game played with a ball that is thrown and hit with a stick and flies far, and both men and women played it, similar to baseball. Social use: Spanish pachon might be borrowed from this, Ascension's mother had never seen it played but knew about the game.

play by pinching ■ **kele** *V* play by pinching {{Ex.: *keleemu haysa sinnikma*. The children are pinching each other.}} Meaning: as in a game. (Other Pronunc.: **kelee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

play dead ■ **semmokiSpu** (Made from: ***semmo**, -**kiSpu**) *V* play dead, pretend to be dead

play music ■ **tukka₁** (Borrowed from: *tocar* Spanish) *V* play music, ring (bell) {{Ex.: *tukkay!* Play music! *tukkan-ak kaphane*. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). *kan tukkasis*. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). *tukkahte hileeSa*. The church bell has rung.}} Meaning: *tocar* borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

play Tallik ■ **Talki** *V*revers. play Tallik, play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: *Talkina makke*. We go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}} *Noun*: **Tallik**. Cultural info.: a game played with 10 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

play the flute ■ **lulpu** *V*revers. play the flute {{Ex.: *lulpuy nuk!* Play the flute!}} *Noun*: **lullup**.

play the hand game ■ **issu₂** *V* play the hand game {{Ex.: *issumu* to play the hand game with each other *issu-ka*. I play the hand game.}} *Noun*: **issu₁**.

play the splitstick ■ **salki** *V* play the splitstick {{Ex.: *salki-ka*. I play the splitstick instrument.}} *Similar*: **Salki**; *Noun*: **sallik**. Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (*sallik*).

playful

be playful ■ **waSwe** *V* be playful {{Ex.: *waSwen-me aamane, roroSpu*. You are playful, truly you play.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

playing card ■ **waraaha** (Borrowed from: *baraja* Spanish) *N* playing card {{Ex.: *hemec'a waraaha* one playing card}} Meaning: probably either a single card or a pack of cards. [Attested only once]

pleat ■ **mucra** *V* pleat, be pleated {{Ex.: *mucrahte* pleated *mucray!* Pleat (it)!}}

pleated

be pleated ■ **mucra** *V* pleat, be pleated {{Ex.: *mucrahte* pleated *mucray!* Pleat (it)!}}

plot of land ■ **milpa** (Borrowed from: *milpa* Spanish) *N* crop, plot of land {{Ex.: *mokkohte kan-milpa*. My crop has sprouted.}} [Attested only once]

pluck ■ **pooTo** *V* pluck, pull out hair {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes pooTo*. Wait while I pull out your hair. *pooTohte-k*. It's plucked (of a chicken).}} *Noun*: **puT**. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

plug ■ **maakis** (Made from: **maaki**, -**s₁**) *N* cap, cork, plug Meaning: cap of a container with a small opening, like a bottle or a car radiator.

plural ■ **-mak₁** *Suff.* (*N*) plural {{Ex.: *kan-sitnunmak* my children *miSte makke haran neppe Taaresmakse Tippekma*. It's good that we give these men knives. *nepkam Taaresmak kaytismak*. These men are like those. *hattekma citte?* Who are dancing? *riccayut, waras, atSayikma!* Talk, for God's sake, girls! *kan ekwe hiwsen neppe penyekma rammay rukkatka*. I don't want these cats inside the house.}} Grammar: add to a noun, makes meaning 'more than one,' -**mak** after a consonant, -**kma** after a vowel, -**ma** after the word *penyek* and possibly some other words ending in *k*, irregular form -**yikma** for several words like *atSa/atSakniS* 'girl', as *atSayikma*. (Other Pronunc.: -**kma** after a vowel, -**ma** after some words ending in *k*, -**kwa** only after a few specific words)

plural (more than one) ■ **-kin** *Suff.* (*Q*) plural Grammar: only used in the word *hattekin*. Meaning: more than one. Social use: probably an old form out of use by Asc.'s time.

plural nominalizer ■ **-mak₂** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) plural nominalizer {{Ex.: *makam ekwe hassamak*. You all are not angry ones. *koc Tura, haslin*

ekTemak. When it thunders, the bad ones are afraid. *ekwe haysa akku, miTTemak*. They, the grown ones (adults) don't enter. *hiwhoSikma hutna urkantak*. The old people are grinding in the mortar.}} Similar: **-ya₁**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun that means people (more than one) who do the verb or are the verb, plural version of -Smin, unlike regular plural -kma/-mak, is normally used as -mak after both vowels and consonants. (Other Pronunc.: **-Sikma** on some words referring to people, specific to the particular word) ■ **-ya₁** Suff. (*V > N*) those who are X {{Ex.: *cupkaya* white ones *sittiya irek* small stones}} Similar: **-Smin**; Similar: **-mak₂**; Similar: **iTaya**; Similar: **laTTaya**; Similar: **ciweya**. Grammar: add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one person/thing who is the verb (plural version of -Smin, same as -mak) (plural nominalizer, probably only with descriptive verbs).

pockmarked

be pockmarked ■ **cokre** *V* be pockmarked {{Ex.: *cokrehte* pock-marked}} Similar: **coprore 2**; Similar: **cohisi**. [Attested only once] ■ **coprore 2** *V* be pockmarked Similar: **cokre**; Similar: **cohisi**.

pock-marked face ■ **cohisi** *N* pock-marked face {{Ex.: *cohisi Tammus* pockmarked cheeks}} Similar: **cokre**; Similar: **coprore 2**. [Attested only once]

point ■ **tuuhis** *N*revers. tip, point {{Ex.: *wak-tuuhis* its tip *paarani tuuhis* the tip (peak) of the mountain}} Verb: **tuhsi**. Meaning: for ex. of a tree-top, mountain, stick, etc..

have a point ■ **tuhsi** *V*revers. be pointy {{Ex.: *tuhsiSte paarani*. The mountain (range) is pointy.}} Noun: **tuuhis**.

arrow point ■ **uutiS** *N* arrow-point {{Ex.: *suupihite uutiS, suupihite hiruhmin*. The arrow point is tied on, all are tied on.}}

point of the lips ■ **welwel** *N* point of the lips Grammar: may only be used with -min to mean a person with their lips pointed out.

pointy ■ **tuhsiSte** (Made from: **tuhsi**, **-Ste**) *perf* pointy Meaning: like a mountain range with sharp peaks.

be pointy ■ **heThe** *V* be leafless, be pointy, be sharp {{Ex.: *heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa*. I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing.

(may have a taboo or sexual meaning) *heTheSte tappur*. The tree is leafless.}}

Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with rippa. ■ **tuhsi** *V*revers. be pointy {{Ex.: *tuhsiSte paarani*. The mountain (range) is pointy.}} Noun: **tuuhis**.

poison

witchcraft poison ■ **sookon** *N* witchcraft poison

poison oak ■ **nisis** *N* poison oak [Attested only once]

poisonous plant ■ **Suututuk** *N* poisonous plant {{Ex.: *Suututuk wetremak* big poisonous plants}} Meaning: type unknown, meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

poke ■ **cappu** *V* prick, poke {{Ex.: *kan cappunin* I got pricked. *cappuSmin raama* thorny branch *moT-me cappun kan-seepeksum?* Am I pricking you with my beard? *cappu men-seepek*. Your beard pricks. *Sakaati kannis cappumpin*. The grass pricked me.}} Similar: **citmo**. ■ **hiTe** *V* poke, prick, jab {{Ex.: *hiTey nuk tappurum!* Prick it with a stick! *kan-was hiTe*. I'm poking him.}} Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples. ■ **piiyo** *V* pick, poke {{Ex.: *itSa-ka amman tooTese, ama-ka piiyospu sitse*. I just ate meat, (so) now I'm picking my teeth. *ene men hinTisum piiyospu?* And with what do you pick your teeth? *kan piiyo kan-sitse*. I'm picking my teeth. *hista-me kannis aamane piiyoSte?* Why have you truly poked me?}} Grammar: usually takes -spu because one has many teeth, and picks one's own teeth. Meaning: usually only to pick one's teeth, but can probably mean poke in general.

poke in the eye ■ ***Tuppu** *V* poke in the eye {{Ex.: *Tuppunin-ka*. I got pricked in the eye. *kan-was Tuppumpin*. I poked him in the eye. *kan TuppuSte*. I've gotten poked in the eye.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (get poked in eye), -mpi (poke someone in eye), -Ste (have been poked in eye), or possibly -pu (poke self in eye). Meaning: by accident, not intentional attack on eye.

poker ■ **kiceras** *N* poker Meaning: for working on the fire. [Attested only once] ■ **siTTes** (Made from: **siTTe**, **-s₁**) *N* poker, fire-stirring stick

pole ■ **laayeni** *N* pole {{Ex.: *laayeni tappur layTaSmin*. The wooden pole is a tall one.}} Cultural info.: a pole on top of a hill was used in a specific ceremony. Meaning: may include flagpoles or masts.

game of throwing pole ■ **wannis** *N* game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

wooden pole ■ **tappur** *N*revers. tree, wood {{Ex.: *tappur tersehmin* cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) *hopey tina tappurtak!* Go up (in) that tree! *sottow tappur / hutte tappur* firewood (kindling wood?) *akkumpiy tappur!* Put the wood (stick) in! *kan cappe neppe tappure*. I'm nailing this wood.}} Verb: **tapru**. Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

pole (for throwing game) ■ **wannis** *N* game of throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

ponytail

tie hair in ponytail ■ **Sotyo** *V* tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: *Sotyopuy men-urih!* / *Sotyopuy!* Put your hair up! *kan Sotyo men-urihse*. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. *yakSun Sotyohste*. The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

poor thing! ■ **hiskan** *excl* poor thing! {{Ex.: *hiskan Sollon semsonin, tuurisum haysa semmonin*. The poor mice died, they died from the cold. *hiskan piina Taares, ekwena-k hineeru*. That poor man, he has no money. *hiskan kan!* Poor me!}} Pronunciation: *hiskane* is also a very common pronunciation.

pop ■ ***pome** *V* pop {{Ex.: *pomehte saTniS*. The corn is popped. *kan-was pomempi*. I pop it. *pomeenin*. It popped.}} Cultural info.: they popped corn or wheat in hot sand. Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte, -mpi, or -n(i). Meaning: of popcorn, popped wheat, etc., in cooking. (Other Pronunc.: **pomee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **pomempi** (Made from: ***pome**, -mpi) *V*

pop Grammar: someone pops something (the popcorn or other grain), not for it to pop on its own. ■ **pomen** (Made from: ***pome**, -n₃) *V* pop Grammar: to pop on its own (the corn pops), not to pop something. Meaning: of popcorn or other grain. (Other Pronunc.: **pomeeni** before another suffix) ■ **tokle** *V* pop, burst, crack open {{Ex.: *tokley!* Pop/burst (it)! *toklehte-k*. It's popped/burst. *toklenin*. (It) popped/burst.}} Grammar: pop or burst something. Meaning: possibly also to make a popping noise. ■ **toklen** (Made from: **tokle**, -n₃) *V* pop, burst, crack open Grammar: to pop/burst/crack open on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **tokleni** before a suffix) ■ **Tilli** *V* burst, break apart, pop {{Ex.: *Tillinin*. It broke apart (for ex. a rock). *TilliSte wak-hin*. His/her eye has burst. *Tilli-ka neppe poore*. I'm bursting (popping) this flea. *kahhaye Tilsu* to pop lice (repeatedly, or many people) *Tilliy!* Burst (it)!/Break (it) apart!}} Grammar: means to pop/burst something if used by itself, means something pops/bursts on its own if used with -n(i). ■ **Tillin** (Made from: **Tilli**, -n₃) *V* burst, break apart, pop Grammar: only for things bursting, breaking up on their own. (Other Pronunc.: **Tillini** before a suffix)

popcorn ■ **saTniS** (Made from: ***saT**, -kniS) *N* popcorn, popped grain Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.

Pope ■ **lopesan** (Borrowed from: probably not Mutsun) *N* Pope {{Ex.: *hattena neppe lopesan?* Who is this Pope (caregiver/teacher)?}} Social use: used in Mission times, explained as a teacher or caregiver, origin of word unclear.

popped ■ **pomeSte** (Inflected form of: ***pome**, -Ste) *perf* popped Meaning: of popcorn or other popped grain.

popped grain ■ **saTniS** (Made from: ***saT**, -kniS) *N* popcorn, popped grain Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn.

porcupine ■ **cocheespina** (Borrowed from: *cuche espin(a)?* < *puercoespin* Spanish) *N* porcupine Meaning: with quills that are gray at the top and red at the base. [Attested only once]

posole ■ **posol** (Borrowed from: *posole/pozole* Spanish) *N*revers. posole (corn stew) {{Ex.: *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole (stew)

is being washed in the big strainer. *itSa posol hiwan*. The posole just arrived. *kan meheesi posoole*. I'm looking at the posole.}} *Verb*:

poslo. (Other Pronunc.: **posool** before a vowel in the same word)

make posole ■ **poslo** (Borrowed from:

posole/pozole Spanish) *Vrevers*. make posole {{Ex.: *yetee-ka poslo*. I will make posole (stew) later. *tollompi posloy!* Make a lot of posole! *ekwe-me kuutis posloy!* Don't make a little bit of posole! *poslo-ka hihoole*. I'm making the beans into posole.}} *Noun*: **posol**. Meaning: make corn stew or mush.

posole-maker ■ **poslopaN** (Borrowed from:

posole/pozole Spanish) (Made from: **poslo**, **-paN**) *N* posole-maker *loanword*: **posoleeru**. ■ **posoleeru** (Borrowed from: posole/pozole Spanish) *N* posole-maker *native*: **poslopaN**.

possible ■ **aykic** *Adv* possible, can, be able {{Ex.: *aykic-ka holle hooyo* It's possible, I can get it.}} Pronunciation: sometimes aykici when it's a word by itself, but not always. Grammar: might be either adverb or verb.

possibly ■ **piNi** *Adv* perhaps, maybe {{Ex.: *piNii-ka hippu*. Maybe I'll carry it on my back. *haysa piNi yuTkin*. Maybe they threw it out. *yummepu piNii-me*. You may be deceiving yourself. *tina piNi haysa*. They might be there. *kan piNii-was hara*. I might give it to him/her.}} (Other Pronunc.: **piNii** before a single consonant and then a vowel with the same word)

pot ■ **looya** (Borrowed from: la olla Spanish) *N* pot, kettle {{Ex.: *maahiy looya amSi woppe sii!* Cover the pot so the water will boil! *Tullunin looya*. The pot got full of holes.}} Meaning: for cooking. ■ **walti** (Borrowed from: balde Spanish) *N* pot, bucket {{Ex.: *TulluSte-k walti*. The bucket has holes in it.}} [Attested only once]

be pot-bellied ■ **katTu** *V* be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *katTuhte* pot-bellied *katTuSmin* pot-bellied person}} *Similar*: **puslu**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: may be a different dialect, puslu is the more usual Mutsun word. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **lukTi** *V* be big-bellied, be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *miiTis ussi lukTiSte*. a moulting chick because it's pot-bellied}} Grammar:

might only appear with -Ste. Meaning: probably only for small, cute things, like chicks. ■ **pitko** *V* be pot-bellied {{Ex.: *pitkoSmin*, *pitkomak* pot-bellied one, pot-bellied ones}} Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she said this and related items were ugly words. [Ar only, very unsure]

potato ■ **paapas** (Borrowed from: papas Spanish) *N* potatoes {{Ex.: *hemmen paapas*. There are still potatoes. *huTTahte paapas*, *huTTastak*. The potatoes are put in a container, in the bag.}} *native*: **hoowos**; *native*: **tummuk**; *native*: **happet**; *native*: **teena**.

catch potato bugs ■ **picna** *V* catch Jerusalem crickets/potato bugs {{Ex.: *picnana makke*. We go to catch Jerusalem crickets (potato bugs).}} *Noun*: **piciina**.

sweet potato ■ **hoowos** *Nrevers*. sweet potato {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose*. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes.}} *loanword*: **paapas**; *Similar*: **happet**; *Verb*: **howso**. Cultural info.: Ha reports "They dug the roots --- they dig all around the root to then plunge digging sticks into the ground and rock them & then pry it up & get a whole bunch of roots, up to 25 pounds," ate them hot or cold, and French people ate them with milk. Meaning: called yerbanis in Spanish, root about one foot long, as thick as a thumb, with odorous leaves, taste good, easy to peel by rubbing the skin off, grow only in the San Juan or Hollister mountains; Ar gives meaning as a small fruit or a seed.

wild sweet potato ■ **happet** *Nrevers*. wild sweet potato *Similar*: **hoowos**; *loanword*: **paapas**; *Verb*: **hapte**. Meaning: wild sweet potato, different type from hoowos, called camote bronco in Spanish. [Attested only once]

gather sweet potatoes ■ **hapte** *Vrevers*. gather sweet potatoes {{Ex.: *haptena makke* We are going to gather sweet potatoes.}} *Similar*: **howso**; *Noun*: **happet**. Meaning: called camote bronco in Spanish. [Attested only once] ■ **howso** *Vrevers*. gather sweet potatoes {{Ex.: *howsona makke*. Let's go to gather sweet potatoes.}} *Similar*: **hapte**; *Noun*: **hoowos**. [Attested only once]

wild potato ■ **teena** *N* wild potato {{Ex.: *rippuna makke teenase*. We go to dig up wild potatoes.}} *loanword*: **paapas**; *Verb*: **tense**. Cultural info.: grow in high mountains, nearest place

to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.

gather wild potatoes ■ **tense** *V* gather wild potatoes {{Ex.: *tensena makke*. We go to gather wild potatoes.}} *Noun*: **teena**. Cultural info.: grow in high mountains, nearest place to get them was 40 miles from San Juan Bautista. Meaning: roots like sweet potato but 1.5 inches diameter, very fine and fragrant, thin leaves, referred to as little potatoes of the countryside or Indian potatoes.

potato bug ■ **piciina** *N* Jerusalem cricket, potato bug {{Ex.: *taprey kata piciina* like a Jerusalem cricket on top}} *Verb*: **picna**.

potholes

have potholes ■ **hocorsi** *V* have potholes *Similar*: **hoclo**. [Attested only once]

pound ■ **tultule** *V* palpitate, pound, beat hard {{Ex.: *tultule kan-sire*. My heart is pounding.}} *Similar*: **pulpule**. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, repeated tul-tul sounds like heartbeat (reduplication), this may be correct instead of pulpule, or both may be possible. Meaning: of the heart.

pour ■ **yumma** *V* fall (a lot), pour {{Ex.: *yummanin sii*. A lot of water (rain) fell.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of water falling as rain, probably indicates heavy rain but unsure.

powder

throw powder ■ **maka** *V* throw powder {{Ex.: *ekwe-me unnispu men makahne*! Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! *kan-mes maka*. I am throwing dirt at you. *makay nuk*! Throw dirt on him! *makaa-ka-was*. I'm throwing dirt at him. *makahnis-me yookonum*. You get ashes thrown at you.}} *Similar*: **maaka**. Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes, Ascension states meaning is different from maaka. (Other Pronunc.: **makaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

pox

have smallpox ■ ***paTra** *V*revers. have smallpox/measles {{Ex.: *paTran-ka*. I have smallpox. *paTraSte-k*. He/she has smallpox.}} *Noun*: **paaTar**. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -Ste.

smallpox ■ **paaTar** *N*revers. measles, smallpox {{Ex.: *iinate-k paaTare*. He has measles/smallpox. *hiwaanin paaTar*. Smallpox came.}} *Verb*: ***paTra**.

having smallpox ■ **paTraSte** (Made from: ***paTra**, **-Ste**) *perf* having smallpox

prairie falcon ■ **kaknuh** *N* chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: *kaknu wak-heesentak*. The chicken hawk's nest}} *Similar*: **siwkker**; *Verb*: **kaknu**. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

praise ■ ***itsi** *V* praise {{Ex.: *itispu-ka wak, itsikiSpu wak*. I brag to him, he pretends to praise (brags). *hiimi-me itispu*. You always brag.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -kiSpu. Meaning: not clear whether this can be used to mean 'praise someone else (legitimately)' rather than 'brag'. (Other Pronunc.: **itis** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) **■ caaye** *V* praise {{Ex.: *kan caaye neppe Taarese*. I praise this man. *hiimi-me at caayepu*. You are always praising yourself, shortly.}}

pray ■ **saare** (Borrowed from: rezar Spanish) *V* pray {{Ex.: *tikkorpuyuT amSi makam saare*! Kneel, you all, in order to pray! *saarena-ka kan-rukkatka*. I go (I am on my way) to pray in my house.}}

pray for someone ■ **saaremi** (Made from: **saare**, **-mi**) *V* administer extreme unction, pray for someone

preach ■ **Tansi** *V* preach, give a sermon {{Ex.: *kan makamse Tansimi*. I preach for you.}}

preacher ■ **ciweya** *N* shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{Ex.: *kan ussi-ka ciweya*. I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} *Similar*: **ciwey**; *Similar*: **-ya**.

pregnant ■ **paayeSte** (Made from: **paaye**, **-Ste**) *perf* pregnant

get pregnant ■ **rutsu** *V* conceive child, get pregnant {{Ex.: *rutuspun wak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar*: **tunnu**, **usete**, **paaye**. Grammar: may only

appear with -pu, with same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. (Other Pronunc.: **rutus** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **tunnu** *V* conceive, get pregnant {{Ex.: *tunnuhte, wak paayes*. She conceived, she was pregnant.}} *Similar: rutsu, usete, paaye*. Meaning: probably only of the stage of conception itself. ■ **usete** *V* conceive, get pregnant *Similar: tunnu, rutsu, paaye*. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a typical Mutsun verb form. Social use: might be a different language. [Ar only, very unsure]

be pregnant ■ **paaye** *V* be pregnant {{Ex.: *paayeSte-k*. She's pregnant. *paayenin*. (She) got pregnant. *kan-was paayempin*. I got her pregnant. *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, so that your breasts are swollen?}} *Similar: payse; Similar: tunnu, rutsu, usete*. ■ **payse** *V* be pregnant {{Ex.: *payсенin-ak*. She got pregnant.}} *Similar: paaye*. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) as 'get pregnant'. Meaning: difference from paaye unclear, this is less common. [Tentative]

get/become pregnant ■ **paayen** (Made from: **paaye, -n₃**) *V* get/become pregnant

pregnant one ■ **paayeSmin** (Made from: **paaye, -Smin**) *N* pregnant one

preschool children ■ **sittiya** (Made from: ***sitti, -ya₁**) *N* small ones, preschool children *Similar: kuutYiSmin*. Grammar: plural only, must use kuutYiSmin for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

present ■ **miraSmin** (Made from: **mira, -Smin**) *N* gift, present Meaning: specific type of gift one gives to one's girlfriend.

presidio ■ **pirsityu** (Borrowed from: presidio Spanish) *N* presidio {{Ex.: *wattin-ka pirsityutka*. I'm going to the presidio.}} Pronunciation: Ha wrote this with eth (th-sound) in place of t, but this is the closest Mutsun pronunciation.

pretend ■ **-kiSpu** *Suff. (V > V)* pretend, act like {{Ex.: *selpekiSpu* to pretend to be high (on tobacco) *mukrukiSpu* to pretend to be a woman (an adult) *atSakiSpu-k*. She's pretending to be a girl (younger than she is).}} *Similar: hekoSpu*. Grammar: might be able to

attach to nouns as well as verbs. ■ **hekoSpu** (Made from: **hekSo, -pu**) *V* pretend {{Ex.: *hekoSpu-k*. He/she is pretending. (For ex., if she is working and then gets distracted, and keeps pretending to be working.))} *Similar: -kiSpu*. Meaning: non-literal use of -pu. [Attested only once]

pretend to be dead ■ **semmokiSpu** (Made from: ***semmo, -kiSpu**) *V* play dead, pretend to be dead

pretty ■ **miste** (Inflected form of: **missi, -Ste**) *perf* pretty Pronunciation: shortened form of missiSte, pronounced as miste.

be pretty ■ **missi** *V* be pretty {{Ex.: *nepkam mukurmakma missimak*. These women are pretty ones. *missiya himyu*. All are pretty ones. *mismim himah'a*. All are pretty. *miste-me urih*. Your hair is pretty. *tiiru miste neppe tiiwis*. This flower is very pretty.}} *Similar: miSSi*. (Other Pronunc.: **mis** before -Ste/-te, -Smin/-min) ■ **rihTi** *V* be pretty {{Ex.: *rihTi wak-hin*. His eyes are pretty. *rihTiSmin* a pretty one}} Social use: rare word for more common missi.

pretty one ■ **mismim** (Made from: **missi, -Smin**) *N* pretty one Pronunciation: irregular shortened form of missiSmin.

pretty ones ■ **missimak** (Made from: **missi, -mak₂**) *N* pretty ones ■ **missiya** (Made from: **missi, -ya₁**) *N* pretty ones Pronunciation: can also be shortened to misya, both pronunciations are possible.

prevent ■ **wehe** *V* not let, stop, prevent {{Ex.: *wehey nuk!* Stop him (from doing something)! *wehe-ka-was*. I'm stopping him.}} *Similar: keewe; Similar: warsi*. Meaning: stop someone from doing something.

prick ■ **cappu** *V* prick, poke {{Ex.: *kan cappunin* I got pricked. *cappuSmin raama* thorny branch *moT-me cappun kan-seepeksum?* Am I pricking you with my beard? *cappu men-seepek*. Your beard pricks. *Sakaati kannis cappumpin*. The grass pricked me.}} *Similar: citmo*. ■ **hiTe** *V* poke, prick, jab {{Ex.: *hiTey nuk tappurum!* Prick it with a stick! *kan-was hiTe*. I'm poking him.}} Pronunciation: might be pronounced hiTee if followed by one consonant and then a vowel, but unsure because there are no examples. ■ **rippu** *V* dig (up), prick {{Ex.: *yuu makse rippun tollon toroowe*. And we dug up

a lot of soaproot. *rippuna makke teenase*. We go to dig up wild potatoes. *rippunin kan-issu*. My hand got pricked. *rippuSte makke*. We are/got pricked. *kan-mes rippumpi*. I prick you.}} **Similar: rippa**. Grammar: can use rippu by itself for digging something up, but for pricking someone, have to use rippumpi (cannot say kan-was rippu). Meaning: includes both pricking someone (lightly sticking/jabbing it, lighter than rippa) and digging something up by jabbing at the earth. ■ **rippumpi** (Made from: **rippu**, **-mpi**) *V* prick Grammar: of someone pricking someone, probably on purpose.

get pricked

pricked

get pricked ■ ***takku** *V* choke, get pricked {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak*. He got pricked/He choked. *takkunin-ak eeye*. He was about to choke. *takkunin-ak tooTesum*. He choked on meat. *takkunin-ak huuyi TattYisum horkostak*. He got pricked in the throat by fish bones (choked on them). *huuyi kannis takkumpin*. The (piece of) fish made me choke.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) meaning 'choke on something, get pricked in the throat' or with -mpi meaning 'choke someone, cause someone to choke'. Meaning: probably only of choking on food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food (for ex. small bones). ■ **rippun** (Made from: **rippu**, **-n₃**) *V* get pricked Grammar: of someone just getting pricked on their own, possibly by brushing by something sharp. (Other Pronunc.: **rippuni** before another suffix) ■ **takkun** (Made from: ***takku**, **-n₃**) *V* choke, get pricked Meaning: only of choking on one's food or getting pricked in the throat by prickly food such as fish bones. (Other Pronunc.: **takkuni** before a suffix)

prickly one ■ **cappuSmin** (Made from: **cappu**, **-Smin**) *N* prickly/thorny one *Synonym*: **caapuna**. Grammar: both this and caapuna are possible, may mean the same thing.

prickly thing ■ **caapuna** (Made from: **cappu**) *N* prickly thing, thorn *Synonym*: **cappuSmin**.

priest ■ **paaTe** (Borrowed from: Padre Spanish) *N* priest {{Ex.: *aNNis paaTe humrin sinnise*. The

other priest baptized the baby. *paaTekma haysa eshen* the priests' robes *paaTe haysane Tarki*. The padre told on them. *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the Father have you do?}}

prod ■ **roc** *N* cattleprod, prod {{Ex.: *kan-was ripsa yete rocsum*. I will prick it with a cattleprod.}} Meaning: stick used to prick, prod, or goad oxen or cattle.

proffer ■ **uuru** *V* receive, give, proffer {{Ex.: *kan uuru ennese*. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). *kan-was yete uuru meese*, *yu-me-was hara uThin issusum*. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.}} Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving.

prolific

be prolific ■ **sushe** *V* have many children, be prolific {{Ex.: *susheyuT sinnikma!* You two/You all have lots of kids!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, unclear whether only of children. [Attested only once]

promiscuity ■ **monoy** *N*revers. promiscuity {{Ex.: *caaye-ka wak-monoye*. I praise her promiscuity.}} *Verb*: **monoy₁**; *Similar*: **moonoy**. Meaning: sexual promiscuity, may be related to drinking datura alcohol, possibly when not allowed. [Attested only once]

promiscuous

be promiscuous ■ **monoy₁** *V*revers. be promiscuous, sleep around {{Ex.: *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa*. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. *nuuya-ka monyoSmin*. I am stopping being a promiscuous person. *monyonin*. (Someone) became promiscuous. *ekwe makam monoypu!* Don't you all fool around (sexually) with yourselves!}} *Noun*: **monoy**. Grammar: as monyo it means to be promiscuous with others, as monoypu it may mean to masturbate. Meaning: said of either a man or a woman, the meaning is primarily sexual, but could have some relationship to datura alcohol. (Other

Pronunc.: **monoy** before -pu or -mu)

promiscuous one ■ **monyoSmin** (Made from: **monyo**, -Smin) *N* promiscuous one, whore Meaning: of either a man or a woman.

prompt ■ **pocohte** (Inflected form of: **poco**, -Ste) *perf* quick, efficient, prompt

be prompt ■ **poco** *V* be quick/efficient

proper

put in proper place ■ **kenne** *V* put in proper place
{{Ex.: *kenne-ka-was*. I'm putting it in its proper place.}} [Tentative]

prostitute ■ **somtYeSmin** (Made from: **sommo**, -Smin) *N* prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd one Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of sommo -tYe- -Smin unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

protrude ■ **yopno** *V* stick out, protrude, be an outie
{{Ex.: *yopnohte-k loppoc*. His belly button is an outie.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an 'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

one with protruding lips ■ **etloSmin** (Made from: *etlo) *N* person with protruding lips

protrude (eyes) ■ **pohlo** *V* bulge, protrude (eyes)
{{Ex.: *pohloSmin* someone with bulging eyes *pohlo wak-hin*. His eyes bulge out.}} *Similar*: **pulTu**. Meaning: of eyes that bulge out. ■ **pulTu** *V* protrude (eyes) {{Ex.: *pulTuSmin* person with protruding/bulging eyes *pulTumak* people with protruding/bulging eyes}} *Similar*: **pohlo**.

puff up ■ **cupyu** *V* puff up, blow up {{Ex.: *men-eshen cupyuhte*. Your clothes are puffed up (with the wind). *kan-was cupyu*. I blow it up.}}

pull ■ **hiTro** *V* pull, drag, stretch {{Ex.: *hiTro wak-oocose*. They pull his ear. *hiTroksi-me kannis*. You keep pulling me. *hiTroy!* Pull! / Drag (it)! *hiTroSte*. (It's) pulled/dragged. *hiTronin*. (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). *hiTorpuymen-kuTrah!* Pull your belt (tight)! *hiTron-ak-was kariy*. He pulled it out.}} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be hiiTo or hiTro, but hiTro seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for

throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **hiTor** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

pull apart ■ **kacwe** (Made from: **kaaca**, -w-) *V* unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together.

pull back ■ **yenne** *V* withdraw {{Ex.: *yennepu* to withdraw oneself}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

pull hair ■ **puTki** *V* pull hair {{Ex.: *kan-was puTkinin wak-urihse*. I pulled his hair. *puTkipun-ka*. / *puTkinin-ka*. I pulled my hair.}} Cultural info.: part of violent fighting, included pulling out hair by the fistful and using sharpened animal bones to cut the stomach or eyes, between women or men or both. Grammar: can appear with -n(i) or -mpi or no suffix, but usage unclear. Meaning: probably only as part of fighting.

pull out ■ **atki** *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share
{{Ex.: *atki-ka yuu-ka haraana*. I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} *Similar*: **wacki**. Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

pull out hair ■ **pooTo** *V* pluck, pull out hair {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes pooTo*. Wait while I pull out your hair. *pooTohte-k*. It's plucked (of a chicken).}} *Noun*: **puT**. Meaning: probably usually used of pulling out a human's hair, by large handfuls, reason for this unclear, but can also be used of plucking a chicken.

pull out/up ■ **rutki** *V* pull out/up, pick {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka rutkin Sakaatise*. I didn't pull out the grass. *rutkiy naaru!* Pull up the turnip! *rutkiy eenena!* Pick blackberries!}} *Similar*: **iwke**. Meaning: usually means to pull a plant up by the roots, but may also mean to pick fruit off the plant (usually ruta), iwke is to pull out plants leaving the roots in the ground.

pulse ■ **pulpule** *V* beat (heart), pulse {{Ex.: *pulpule wak-sire* His heart is beating.}} *Similar*: **tultule**.

punch ■ **nooto** *V* slap, hit, punch {{Ex.: *nootoy nuk!* Hit him! *nootoyis!* Go hit (him)! *nootomu haysa*. They are hitting each other. *nootot kannise, kan Taares!* Hit me, I'm a man!}} *Similar*: **notto**. Meaning: repeatedly (must be

more than one hit, otherwise it is 'notto'), usually or only on the mouth. ■ **notto** *V* slap, hit, punch {{Ex.: *kan-was notto*. I am hitting him (on the mouth). *nottos kannis wak-issusum*. He hit me with his hand. *nottoy nuk hintak!* Hit him in the face! *notton-ak oocotka*. He hit (someone) on the ear. *koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-kames*. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. *hittYe makke wattin, amSi makke ekwe nottohne!* Let's go so that we don't get slapped!}}
Similar: haTTa; Similar: nooto. Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is nooto), somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth but can be around the ears, face, etc..

pup

coyote pup ■ **riisuy** *N* coyote pup {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe riisuye*. I'm looking at that coyote pup.}} *Similar: wakSiS*.

pupil ■ **saapah hin** (Compound composed of: **saapah, hin**) *N* pupil Meaning: of the eye, literally 'dark seed of the eye,' this phrase somewhat unsure.

Purcu ■ **purcu** *Npersonal* Purcu {{Ex.: *purcu wak-rukka* Purcu's house}} Social use: Asc. wasn't sure of this name. [Tentative]

pure ■ **aymuhte** (Inflected form of: *aymu, -Ste) *perf* pure, entirely

be pure ■ *aymu *V* be pure, be completely, be only {{Ex.: *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is pure. *aymuhte tiiwismak*. The flowers are pure / It's purely flowers (all flowers).}} Grammar: only appears with -hte.

purpose

not on purpose ■ **ekwe pesyonum** (Saying composed of: **ekwe, pesyo, -n₂, -sum**) *Adv* by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

purr ■ **ruunu** *V* purr, complain {{Ex.: *ruunu-k penyek*. The cat is purring. (It's purring, the cat.) *iinate-k, wak ruunu*. He's sick, he's complaining. *ruunu-k*. He's complaining}}
Similar: tiie; Similar: roono. Meaning: meaning of 'complain' is usually of a sick person complaining but can probably be used for complaining in general too, meaning of cat purring is not negative.

pus ■ **huupama** *N* pus {{Ex.: *wak hitwipu wak-huupama*. He's cleaning himself of his pus. *iccon-mes huupama*. Pus is coming out of you. *tollon wak-huupama*. He has a lot of pus.}}

pus bursts ■ **pihho** *V* burst (pus) {{Ex.: *pihho-nin-mes huupama*. Pus burst onto you.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning pus bursts. Meaning: pus bursts out of a wound or such, possibly onto someone. [Ar only, very unsure]

push ■ **cutwa** *V* push, shake {{Ex.: *cutway, oneeya, kuutYi waate!* Push, my friend, it won't be long! (possibly during childbirth) *cutwa-ka innuse*. I push the door. *cutway!* Push it!/Shake it! (for ex. shake the bedstead)}} Meaning: may sometimes be used for pushing during childbirth, but not exclusively.

push in a swing ■ **luuye** *V* swing, push in a swing {{Ex.: *kan-mes luuye*. I'm pushing you (as in a swing). *luuyet!* Swing me! (Push me on the swing!) *sinni Tawra luuyestak*. The child is sitting on the swing. *luuyepu-k*. He's swinging (himself). *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You're heavy when I push you on the swing.}}
Synonym: eeyo.

push over ■ **halki** *V* stretch, lift, push over {{Ex.: *halkiy kan-tokkoh!* Stretch out my mat! *halki tokkoh*. He lifts the bed (spreading it out).}} Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things. ■ **yiwiki** *V* fall/push over {{Ex.: *yiwkinin*. (Someone) fell over. *yiwkimpin-me kannis*. You pushed me over.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i) (fall over) or -mpi (push over), or possibly -Ste. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **yiwkimpi** (Made from: **yiwiki, -mpi**) *V* push over [Ar + Asc. guess]

put ■ **uttu** *V* put (away), store {{Ex.: *uttuyisyuT!* You all go to put (it somewhere)! *uttuy horpey!* Put it in the middle! *uttuy irektak!* Put it on the rock! *he'e, uttupu-ka*. Yes, I'm putting it on. *uttuykun-ka siise*. I went to put away the water.}} Meaning: usually just 'put somewhere,' but can be used for putting something away to store it.

put a headband on ■ **hilli** *V* wrap head, put headband on {{Ex.: *uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy!*

Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! *hillipuy!* Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) *hilwi!* Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) *hillipuh-te-k.* He's got his head wrapped. *hillis* headband}} Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head.

put an arrow in the bow ■ **Temho** *Vrevers.* put an arrow in the bow {{Ex.: *Temhoy nuk!* Put an arrow in your bow!}} *Noun:* **Temoh.** [Attested only once]

put aside ■ **akka 1** *V* leave, put aside {{Ex.: *akkan-ak wak-hawnane.* He left his wife. *akkay men-haaSum* Put aside your shame! *hanni-me akkan?* Where did you leave (it)? *ekwe-kas akkapu kan-orSeSmin* My appetite doesn't leave me.}} *Similar:* **hiTso.** ■ **yuTTu** *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin.* My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka.* I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin.* This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off. ■ **yuTTumpi** (Made from: **yuTTu**, -mpi) *V* put to one side, put aside

put aside ■ **tarki** *V* put aside, move out of the way {{Ex.: *tarkin-ka.* I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).}} [Attested only once]

put away ■ **uuhe** *V* raise, put away, lift {{Ex.: *uuhey nuk!* Raise it (to put it away)! *miSSimpi uuhey!* Put it away well! *kan uuhe tooTese.* I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). *uuheykun-ka neppure.* I went to put this away. *kan uuhespu.* I raise myself up (for God). *uhwi nuk!* Get it out! (something which has been put away) *uuhenin.* It got put away (on its own).}} Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away.

put away separately ■ **uTsu** *V* put away separately {{Ex.: *uTsuy nahan wak-tawahtak, wak-tawharistak.* Put (it) away there separately, at his work, at his work.}}

put belt on oneself ■ **kuTarp** (Made from: **kuTra**, -pu) *V* put belt on oneself

put clothes on ■ **monno** *V* dress, put clothes on {{Ex.: *kan-was monnon.* I dressed him. *monnotityuT!* You all keep dressing me!}} *Opp.:* **Sonwe.** Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure (possibly moonoo). Meaning: possibly only to dress someone else, not self. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put diapers on ■ **huwi** *V* put diapers on {{Ex.: *huwi sinni!* Put a diaper on the baby!}} *Synonym:* **uttu hakkis.** Social use: out of use by Ascension's time, or could be a different dialect, use 'uttu hakkis' instead. [Attested only once]

put face downward ■ **mommo** *V* put/lie face downward {{Ex.: *mommo-ka.* I am putting (myself/someone) face downward. *mommoSte* face downward}} Grammar: seems to be used for both put oneself face downward, be face downward, and put someone else face downward, but too rare to be sure.

put face up ■ **tsaylanu** (Made from: **tsayla**, -nu) *V* put/lay face up Meaning: for example of laying a baby on its back to sleep.

put feathers on ■ **sippo** *V* put feathers on {{Ex.: *sippoy men-tiyos!* Feather your arrow! *miSSimpi wak sippos.* He feathered (it) well. *kan-Temoh sippohte-k.* My arrow, it is well feathered. *huppehte sippos.* The feathers are smooth. *kan-was wackin piinase sippose.* I split that feather (down the middle). *yu haysa hooyo sippose, amSi haysa sipposum hara hiTTewe.* And they take a feather, so that they can give wind (fan the flames) with the feather. *wak-sippos* it's wing/feathers}} *Noun:* **sippos.** Grammar: with -hte means someone has put feathers on well (well-feathered).

put fingers in vagina ■ **hotro** *V* put fingers in vagina {{Ex.: *hotron-ka-was.* I put my fingers in her vagina. *hotrostap* to have fingers put in one's vagina}} Meaning: not clear whether this is medical or sexual.

put hair up ■ **Sotyo** *V* tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: *Sotyopuy men-urih!* / *Sotyopuy!* Put your hair up! *kan Sotyo men-urihse.* I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. *yakSun Sotyoh-te.* The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in

a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

put head through ■ sarpa *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: *sarpaSte men-eshen*. You've put your blanket on over your head. *sarpapuy!* Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

put in ■ Tiki *V* put in, insert {{Ex.: *Tikiy wolsatka!* Put it in the bag! *Tikiipu* to put oneself into (something)}} (Other Pronunc.: **Tikii** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

put in a bag/box ■ huTTa *V* put in a bag/box {{Ex.: *huTTahte paapas huTTastak*. (Someone) has put in a bag, the potatoes are in the bag. *huTTa-ka*. I put (it) in a bag/box.}}

put in between/among/in the midst of ■ *loopo *V* put in between, put among, put in the midst of {{Ex.: *loopopuy!* Put yourself in the midst of the others! *loopohte-k*. It's in between (among) the others.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu or -hte.

put in position ■ -nu *Suff.* (*V > V*) put in position {{Ex.: *matlanun kannis*. (He) put me face down. *kan muusinu*. I nurse (the baby). (I position the baby so it can suckle.) *hinnenuy!* Carry it! (Literally: Put it in position to walk.) *licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari!* Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out! *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance (put it in a dancing position)! *itmanuy kan-hiS'a!* Lift up my stuff! (Put it in a getting up position.) *hacmanun-ak*. He made a fight (with someone). (positioned someone to have a fight) *tsaylanuy!* Lay him face up! *kan-was miptYinu*. I'm putting it (the hen) in brooding position.}} Grammar: add to end of a verb, adds a meaning of 'put someone/something in a position to do the verb' (positional causative).

put in proper place ■ kenne *V* put in proper place {{Ex.: *kenne-ka-was*. I'm putting it in its proper place.}} [Tentative]

put in salt ■ toTro *V* put in salt, salt down {{Ex.: *toTron-me aru*. You preserved it in salt then.}} Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of

meat. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put off ■ yuTTu *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to go to one side (out of the way), with -mpi means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

put on ■ uttupu (Made from: **uttu**, **-pu**) *V* put on, dress Meaning: literally 'put something on oneself,' but usually of any type of clothing.

put on belt ■ kuTra *V* put on belt {{Ex.: *moT-me holle kuTra?* Can you put on a belt? *kuTrahte-k*. She's got a belt on. *kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse*. I tighten your belt like this. *kan kuTarpu kan-eshenum*. I belt myself with my blanket. *kuTarpuy!* Put your belt on! *kuTrahmak* belts}} (Other Pronunc.: **kuTar** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

put on cape ■ sarpa *V* put head through, put on cape {{Ex.: *sarpaSte men-eshen*. You've put your blanket on over your head. *sarpapuy!* Put it on over your head!}} Meaning: of putting the head through a slit in a blanket or garment to put it on by draping it over, like a poncho.

put on clothes ■ esse₂ *V* dress, cover {{Ex.: *essepuy* Dress yourself! *essehte eshenum*. It is covered with a blanket. *eswey nuk!*

Undress/uncover him!}} *Noun: eshen*. Meaning: mostly about covering someone, for ex. with a blanket, but also means to cover oneself by putting on clothing.

■ kitro 1 *V* dress, clothe {{Ex.: *kan-was kitro*. I dress him. *seeyes-ak kitroh*. He lengthened the clothing. *kan kitorpu*. I'm getting dressed.}} (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu)

put on earrings ■ huTle *V*revers. put on earrings {{Ex.: *huTlen-ak*. He put on feather earrings.}} *Noun: huTel*. Social use: feather earings (Ar) or round ring earrings (Asc.).

put on regalia ■ tillo *V* put on regalia {{Ex.: *tillohte haysa, cittesmak*. They've put on regalia, the dancers. *tillo-ka*. I put on dancing regalia.}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put on shawl ■ **totwe** *V* put on shawl {{Ex.: *totwepuy!* Put on your shawl!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, might mean to take the shawl off. [Ar + Asc. guess]

put on shoes ■ **hotho** *V*revers. put on shoes {{Ex.: *kan-was hotho*. I'm putting shoes on him. *hottohpu* to put one's shoes on}} *Noun*: **hottoh**. (Other Pronunc.: **hottoh** before -pu (or -mu))

put on sickle ■ **calku** *V* have a sickle, put on sickle {{Ex.: *calkuSte-k*. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)}} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

put on to boil ■ **woppenu** (Made from: **woppe**, -nu) *V* put on to boil Grammar: literally 'put in a position to boil'.

put on top of ■ **laaki** *V* put on top of {{Ex.: *tina laakiy!* Put it right here on top! *laakihte-k pappeltak*. It's on top of the paper. (It's been put on top.) *laaki-ka*. I put (something) on

top.}}

put oneself in between/among/in the midst of ■ **loopopu** (Made from: ***loopo**, -pu) *V* put oneself in between, put oneself in the midst of, put oneself among

put out ■ **maana** *V* extinguish, put out {{Ex.: *maanaSte-k sottow*. The fire is out. *maanay sottow!* Put out the fire! *yete-k maanan*. It will go out. *kan-was yete maana*. I will put it out. *men maanasis*. You caused (the fire) to go out.}} *Similar*: **haamu**. Meaning: of a fire, a wick, or possibly a lamp or any light, could be used for 'turn off' an electric light.

put tar on ■ **hikna** *V*revers. tar, put tar on {{Ex.: *hiknaSte-k innu*. The road is tarred. *kan-was hiknampin*. I tarred it.}} *Noun*: **hikkani**.

put to one side ■ **yuTTumpi** (Made from: **yuTTu**, -mpi) *V* put to one side, put aside

put to sleep ■ **eTnempi** (Made from: **eTne**, -mpi) *V* put to sleep Meaning: usually used of putting/getting a baby to sleep.

Q q

quail

Valley quail ■ **heksen** *N* Valley quail {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen*. Your pet is a quail. *wak-hawnan*, *heksen hawnan* his wife, the quail's wife (female quail)}} *Verb*: **hekse**. Sci. name: *Lophortyx californica californica*.

catch quail ■ **hekse** *V* catch quail {{Ex.: *heksena makke*. We go to catch quail.}} *Noun*: **heksen**. Sci. name: *Lophortyx californica californica*.

quarrel ■ **atte**, *V* insult {{Ex.: *attetit!* Keep insulting me!}} [Attested only once]

question particle ■ **=s** *Q* question particle {{Ex.: *piinas innu?* Is that the road/door? *mense?* Are you? *kaayis-me koro?* Do your feet hurt? *ekwes makam ahaapu?* Don't you all comb your hair? *lalkanas-me uyka?* Did you go goose hunting yesterday? *nis-me Tawra?* Do you live here? *hinwa men-kas miras?* When are you giving it to me?}} *Similar*: **moT**. Grammar: attach to any word (usually verb, noun,

adverb, or ekwe) to make the sentence a question, usually attaches to first word of sentence unless the sentence begins with a question word. Social use: common in Ar's time, rare in Ha's time. (Other Pronunc.: **-se** after a consonant)

question word ■ **moT** *Q* question word {{Ex.: *moT-me waraanin?* Did you get cut? *moT-me aknin?* Are you thirsty? *moT tollon ammani?* Are there a lot of rain clouds? *moT hasku Tippe?* Is this knife sharp? *moT haysa hiwaSte?* Have they arrived?}} *Similar*: **=s**. Grammar: first word of sentence or clause, makes the sentence a question.

quick ■ **pocohte** (Inflected form of: **poco**, -Ste) *perf* quick, efficient, prompt

be quick ■ **poco** *V* be quick/efficient

(be) quick ■ **kecwiSi** *V* (be) quick, (do) soon, at once {{Ex.: *kecwiSiy ammay!* Eat at once! *kecwiSi-k hinne*. He's going soon. *waatey kecwiSi!* Come quickly! *Taakan-me kecwiSi*. You arrive quickly. *kecwiSiyuT!* You all do

(it) quickly!}} Pronunciation: may come historically from koc and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either kecwiSi or kecwiSiy can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

quickly ■ **heSSem'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* quickly {{Ex.: *haysa eTTen heSSem'a*. They fall asleep quickly.}}

go quickly ■ **elme** *V* go quickly {{Ex.: *elmespu* to go quickly}} Grammar: allomorph elem is very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **elem** probably before -pu or -mu)

quiet ■ **huns** *V* quiet {{Ex.: *kan-was hunsimpina*. I go to quiet him. *hunsimpiy nuk!* Make him be quiet! *kan-was huns*. I quiet him.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure or variable. Grammar: meaning similar with -mpi or alone, to quiet someone, make someone be quiet.

keep/ be quiet ■ **henseksi** (Made from: *hense, -ksi) *V* keep/be quiet, keep/be still

be quiet! ■ **attYa** *Command* stop talking!, be quiet! {{Ex.: *attYa men-hay!* Quiet your mouth! *attYayuT hiruhmin!* Everyone be quiet!}} Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or being irritating by making noise, often to children.

be quiet ■ ***hense** *V* be quiet, be still {{Ex.: *henseksiyuT makam rippapu!* Quiet your

talking, you all! *henseksiy, Tawray!* Keep quiet, sit down! *hinka ekwe halak henseksi?* Why won't the blind person be quiet?}}

Grammar: only appears with -ksi (same meaning, somewhat emphasized). ■ **carki** *V* be quiet {{Ex.: *paaTe makamse carki*. The priest quiets all of you.}} [Attested only once] ■ **hemtso** *V* be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: *hemtso pire*. The earth is silent. *hemtsoSmin* quiet one}}

Similar: **henkoTTe**. ■ **neyke** *V* stop, be quiet {{Ex.: *neykey!* Be quiet! / Stop! *kan-was neyken*. I am stopping him.}} Meaning: may just mean stop in general, or 'be quiet' meaning may be from Ar's time; this is an uncommon word for either meaning. ■ **simke** *V* be silent, be quiet {{Ex.: *simke pire*. The world is silent.}} Social use: henseksi and other words are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **usku** *V* be quiet {{Ex.: *uskuSte haysa*. They're quiet.}} Meaning: less common word for henseksi. [Tentative]

quietly ■ **emhe** *Adv* softly, quietly, barely audible {{Ex.: *hinTis pina emhe?* What is that thing that is barely visible? *emhe makse-me rakken*. You name us softly.}} Meaning: barely able to be heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

go quietly ■ **taye** *V* go quietly {{Ex.: *tayey!* Go quietly! *tayee-ka*. I'm going quietly.}} Meaning: may include tiptoeing. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **tayee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

quiver for arrows ■ **apuk** *N* quiver (for arrows) [Me only]

R r

rabbit ■ **weeren** *Nrevers*. rabbit {{Ex.: *weerene-ka liikin*. I killed a rabbit. *hoomohne weeren*. The rabbit gets skinned.}} *Verb:* **wenre**; *Similar:* **yuuren**; *Verb:* **weere**. Meaning: small, dark brush-rabbit, with no white tail (yuuren).

cottontail rabbit ■ **yuuren** *N* cottontail rabbit *Verb:* **yuure**; *Similar:* **yuteh**; *Similar:* **weeren**. Meaning:

rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: *Lepus auduboni*.

jackrabbit ■ **ceeyes** *Nrevers*. hare, jackrabbit *Verb:* **ceyse**; *Similar:* **ruumay**. Meaning: black-tailed.

hunt cottontail rabbits ■ **yuure** *V* hunt cottontail rabbits {{Ex.: *yuurena makke*. We go to hunt cottontail rabbits.}} *Noun:* **yuuren**. Meaning:

rabbit with white tail (unlike weeren), when eaten has white meat. Sci. name: *Lepus auduboni*.

hunt jackrabbits ■ **ceyse** *Vrevers*. hunt jackrabbits { {Ex.: *ceysena makke*. We go to hunt jackrabbits.} } *Noun*: **ceeyes**. Meaning: probably black-tailed jackrabbits.

young rabbit ■ **polyen** *N* young rabbit [Ar + Asc. guess]

hunt rabbits ■ **weere** *V* hunt brush rabbits { {Ex.: *weerena makke*. We go to hunt brush rabbits.} } *Noun*: **weeren**. Meaning: small, dark brush rabbit, with no white tail. ■ **wenre** *Vrevers*. hunt rabbits { {Ex.: *kan wenrena*. I go to hunt rabbits (rabbit hunting).} } *Noun*: **weeren**.

large hare ■ **yuteh** *N* large hare *Similar*: **yuuren**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

rabbitskin blanket ■ **riiTay** *N* rabbitskin blanket { {Ex.: *riiTay eshente*. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. *hinhan riiTay iccon?* How many rabbitskin blankets came out? (How many did the skins turn out to make?) *kan hiSse riiTaye*. I'm making a rabbitskin blanket.} } Cultural info.: made by sewing the skins together, only the captains wore them, not everyone, but also noted to be a poor type of blanket, which seems to conflict.

raccoon ■ **SaSran** *N* raccoon *Verb*: **SaSra**. Grammar: possibly from SaSra -n (nominalizer). Meaning: raccoon that catches fish in the river and steals humans' food.

hunt raccoons ■ **SaSra** *V* hunt raccoons { {Ex.: *SaSrana makke*. We go to hunt raccoons.} } *Noun*: **SaSran**.

radio ■ **anSa-namtis** (New word made from: **anSa**, **namti**, -si) *N* radio

rag ■ **hellemon** *N* cloth, rag { {Ex.: *tina hellemon laakihte*. The rag is hanging right there.} } Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **kiTo** *N* rag, cloth Meaning: rag-like cloth. [Attested only once]

make rag dolls ■ **hawispu** (Made from: **haawi**, -spu) *V* make rag dolls

rag doll ■ **haawis** (Made from: **haawi**, -si) *N* rag doll Meaning: a thing you wrap up with.

ragwort

willow ragwort ■ **paysu** *N* willow ragwort, willow leaf groundsel *loanword*: **hariya**. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: *Senecio salignus*.

rain ■ **ammani 1** *N* rain { {Ex.: *kan meheesi ammanise* I am watching the rain. *ammaniway* rainy season} } *Verb*: **amne 1**; *Verb*: **amne 1**. ■ **amne 1** *V* rain, be rained on { {Ex.: *ammen yete?* Is it going to rain? *ammenin makkese*. It rained on us. *amenpu siise*. It rains water. *corokpu makse koc amne*. We are sad when it rains. *hittYe makke rukkatka amsi-me ekwe amnehne* Come on, let's go home so that you don't get rained on! *amnehte maksen* It's rained on us.} } *Noun*: **ammani 1**; *Noun*: **ammani 1**. Grammar: can be without subject (it rains) or with person who gets rained on as subject (I rain = it rains on me). (Other Pronunc.: **amen** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

get ready to rain ■ **amenpu** (Made from: **amne**, -pu) *V* cloud up, get ready to rain Pronunciation: can be pronounced amempu (n->m before p). ■ **amne 2** *V* cloud up, get ready to rain { {Ex.: *amenpu Tarah*. The sky is clouding up.} } Grammar: may only have this meaning with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **amen** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

be/get rained on ■ **amne 1** *V* rain, be rained on { {Ex.: *ammen yete?* Is it going to rain? *ammenin makkese*. It rained on us. *amenpu siise*. It rains water. *corokpu makse koc amne*. We are sad when it rains. *hittYe makke rukkatka amsi-me ekwe amnehne* Come on, let's go home so that you don't get rained on! *amnehte maksen* It's rained on us.} } *Noun*: **ammani 1**; *Noun*: **ammani 1**. Grammar: can be without subject (it rains) or with person who gets rained on as subject (I rain = it rains on me). (Other Pronunc.: **amen** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

rainbow ■ **tuuyeni** *N* rainbow [Ar + Asc. guess]

rainy season ■ **ammaniway** (Made from: **ammani**, -way) *N* rainy season

raise ■ **ele** *V* raise, lift {{Ex.: *makam ele kan-tipSine*. You all raise my basket.}} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **halsa**₁ (Borrowed from: alzar Spanish) *V* lift, raise {{Ex.: *taprey halsay* Lift it up! *kan-was halsan taprey rukkatka*, *taprey-kas yete halsan*. I lifted (it) up on the house, I will lift it up.}} Meaning: general lift meaning. Social use: not sure it comes from Spanish, could be native. ■ **itmanu** (Made from: *itma*, *-nu*) *V* lift, raise ■ **miTTempi** (Made from: **miTTe*, *-mpi*) *V* raise, cause to grow Meaning: to raise a child. ■ **uuhe** *V* raise, put away, lift {{Ex.: *uuhey nuk!* Raise it (to put it away)! *miSSimpi uuhey!* Put it away well! *kan uuhe tooTese*. I'm putting the meat away (by raising it). *uuheykun-ka neppese*. I went to put this away. *kan uuhespu*. I raise myself up (for God). *uhwiy nuk!* Get it out! (something which has been put away) *uuhenin*. It got put away (on its own).}} Meaning: may also include putting things away to hide them, but primarily raising things up to put them away. ■ **wimurwikku** *V* lift, raise {{Ex.: *wimurwikkun-ka attYa*. I lifted (it) with only one hand.}} Pronunciation: probably made up of two words, *wimur wikku*, possibly related to *issu* ('hand'), but unclear, this word is very unsure. Meaning: probably with one hand. [Attested only once]

raised bed frame ■ **tapeeste** (Borrowed from: *tapeiste* Spanish) *N* raised bed frame {{Ex.: *kan-tapeeste* my raised bedframe}} Meaning: as opposed to a traditional bed mat (*tokkoh*).

rake ■ **hatta**₂ *V* rake, sweep, clean {{Ex.: *kan-was hatta*. I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. *hattaSte-k pire*, *ekwena-k hinTis*. The ground is swept clean, there is nothing (on it). *hattaSte* swept, clean, raked *hattaSmin* raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)}} *Similar*: **wareeri**. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors.

raker ■ **hattasmak** (Made from: *hatta*₂, *-smak*) *N* raker, grader Meaning: for ex. someone who rakes the fields to grade them correctly so the irrigation will work.

ramada ■ **ramaata** (Borrowed from: *ramada* Spanish) *N* ramada {{Ex.: *lippapun wak-ramaatatka*. (He) hid himself in his ramada.}}

ranch

Sargent's ranch ■ **tapper** *Nplace* Sargent's ranch Meaning: a place in Carmel Valley. [Attested only once]

rancheria

a large San Juan rancheria ■ **unyahayma** *Nplace* a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

rape ■ **sommo** *V* fuck, rape {{Ex.: *kan-was sommo*. I fuck her. *sommot kannis!* Fuck me! *sommohne* to be fucked}} Meaning: only for negative sexual acts, not consensual, positive sex, probably includes forcible sex (rape).

rash ■ **paakar** *N* rash [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **roomos** *Nrevers*. rash, sore, blotch {{Ex.: *roomoste-k*. He has a rash/sores.}} *Verb*: **romso**. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger.

have a rash ■ **romso** *Vrevers*. be blotchy, have a rash {{Ex.: *romsoSmin* blotchy one, person with a rash}} *Noun*: **roomos**. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger. [Tentative]

rat

woodrat ■ **hireh** *Nrevers*. woodrat {{Ex.: *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your whiskers (beard) are like a rat's. *hireh*, *hirehmak* woodrat, woodrats}} *Verb*: **hirhe**.

hunt woodrats ■ **hirhe** *Vrevers*. hunt woodrats {{Ex.: *hirhena* to go to hunt woodrats}} *Noun*: **hireh**.

catch river/kangaroo rats ■ **tacci** *V* catch kangaroo/river rats {{Ex.: *tacciina makke*. We go to catch kangaroo rats.}} *Noun*: **taacin**. Pronunciation: form *taccii* (as in *tacciina*) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be *tacci*. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: **taccii** before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

river/kangaroo rat ■ **taacin** *N* river rat, kangaroo rat *Verb*: **tacci**. Cultural info.: used to be common along

the San Benito River in Asc.'s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: Dipodomys or Perodipus.

rather ■ enohék *Adv* but, rather, instead {{Ex.: *ekwe waksaSte diyos, enohék harwati*. God is not stingy, rather he is generous.}} [Attested only once]

would rather ■ uti *V* more, would rather
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: usage in sentence unsure, but can probably be used to indicate preference for one thing more than another, probably usually an adverb, but can be used with verbal suffix -si. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ration ■ ratSun (Borrowed from: ración Spanish) *N* ration {{Ex.: *haysa hara maksene ratSune*. They gave us our ration (of food).}} Meaning: probably of food. [Attested only once]

rattle

snake's rattle/tail ■ haakan *N* snake's rattle/tail
{{Ex.: *ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan* rattlesnake's rattle}}

cocoon rattle ■ hotokros *N* cocoon rattle Cultural info.: a rattle for making music, with three or four pods on a stick.

rattlesnake ■ ippih *Nrevers*. rattlesnake {{Ex.: *ippih nii iccin*. The snake bit here. *iccin kannis ippih*. The rattlesnake bit me. *tippihte ippih*. The rattlesnake is curled up.}} *Verb*: **iphi**. Social use: can only be used with snake suffix -wa as *ippihwa* in a different dialect.

catch rattlesnakes ■ iphi *Vrevers*. catch rattlesnakes {{Ex.: *iphina makke*. We're going to catch rattlesnakes.}} *Noun*: **ippih**.

raven ■ kaakari *Nrevers*. raven, large crow *Verb*: **kakra**. Sci. name: *Corvus corax sinuatus* (Wagler).

catch ravens ■ kakra *Vrevers*. catch ravens {{Ex.: *kakrana makke*. We go to catch ravens.}} *Noun*: **kaakari**. Sci. name: *Corvus corax sinuatus* (Wagler).

raw ■ assuSte (Inflected form of: **assu**, **-Ste**) *perf* raw, underdone

rub until raw ■ liisu₂ *V* rub until raw {{Ex.: *liisunin kan-tiiraS*. My behind got rubbed raw.}} *Similar*: ***liisu₁**. Grammar: means 'get rubbed raw' with -n(i), may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: a body part, for ex. one's buttocks from horseback riding, may be related to *liisu* 'toothless' as meaning raw flesh.

be raw ■ assu *V* be raw, be underdone {{Ex.: *hikkumpiy miSSimpi, amSi ekwe assun, yete-k assunin!* Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! *assuSte raw*}} ■ **kelSe** *V* be raw {{Ex.: *kelSeSmin raw stuff* (raw one, raw material)}} [Tentative]

rawhide rope ■ liya *N* rawhide rope [Me only]

ray ■ rahhopa *N* ray {{Ex.: *rahhopa, SuSpuninka*. (There are) rays of light, I was dazzled.}} Meaning: of light, probably from the sun. [Ar + Asc. guess]

reach the end ■ suuka *V* meet, run into {{Ex.: *kan-was suukan nahan*. I met him there. *yuukas suukan innutka, kan-was iccompa wak-rukkatka*. And I met him on the road, (and) I made him come out of his house. *suukay!* Meet him/her!}} Meaning: command form *suukay* may mean 'go to an ending place' instead of 'meet him,' but unclear, run into meaning is as in running into (meeting) someone unexpectedly.

reach to ■ tunne₁ *V* come to, end, reach to {{Ex.: *nuhu tunne cupkaSmin*. The white part (paint) goes to there. *nii-mes tunne*. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. *ni-k tunnen*. It comes to here.}} *Noun*: **tunne₂**; *Similar*: **tuune**. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

ready ■ accuSte (Inflected form of: **accu**, **-Ste**) *perf* finished, made, done, ready

real (money) ■ riyal (Borrowed from: real Spanish) *N* real, unit of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a riyal, uThin riyal* one real, two reals *hemec'a ereT riyal men kannis teewe, ekwe-me kannis iTka*. You owe me one real of money, (but) you won't pay me.}} *native*: **ereT**; *native*: **ruk**.

realize ■ **hinuspu** (Made from: **hinsu**, **-pu**) *V* feel, realize Meaning: not literal use of **-pu** (does not mean 'to know oneself'), usually means 'feel' but may also mean 'realize'.

really ■ **-tY-** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) very, really, extremely { {Ex.: *muhtYeSte okse paaTe*. The priest used to be really suspicious. *rictaSmin-me*. You're a big talker. *nii haysa hintYeSmin*. They are here, the wanderers. *moT-me caltYaSmin?* Are you someone who pees a lot? *ekwe-k hintYeSmin*, *miSmin Taares*. He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. *amtYaSmin* big eater (glutton)} } Grammar: intensive infix, **-tYe** added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: **-tYe** after a single-syllable word) ■ **aamane** *Adv* truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely { {Ex.: *hasli-ka amane*. I am really afraid.} } Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time.. ■ **asa'a** (Made partly from: **-a**) *Adv* truly, really, true, truth { {Ex.: *moT piNi asa'a?* Might it be true? *asa'a-mes monsen*. You told him truly. *moT-me asa'a ricca?* Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? *istu-ka ekwe asa'a* I dream, but it isn't true.} } Grammar: may also be used as a noun. ■ **ereS** *Adv* so, really, truly { {Ex.: *ereS-ka hinsu*. I really know. *moT ereS wak?* Is it really him?} } ■ **ma** *Adv* truly, really { {Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *layTaSte ma ney'a pire*. Now the world (days) are truly long.} } Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **Sokwe** *Adv* really, great!, wow! { {Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan*. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! *Sokwe-k!* It's great!/Wow! *neppe Sokwe waska*. It's really streaked.} } Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something. ■ **tiiru** (Borrowed from: al tiro California Spanish) *quant* very, much, really { {Ex.: *tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen*. I like you very much. *wak tiiru kuutYiSmin*. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). *ammen kannis yuu-ka*

malanin, *tiiru-ka malaanin*. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. *tiiru-kas hiwsen*. I like him/her/it a lot. *sunyiSte-ka*, *tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *men tiiru halsaSmin*. You're very much (really) a liar. *tiiru-k warka*. He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).} } Social use: probably an early borrowing, Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time.

intensive

really (emphasis) ■ **-ksi** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) really, keep ...ing { {Ex.: *moT-ak haasin*, *wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid, (so that) he is shivering? *cehseksi wak-hin*, *kata penyek*. His eyes really shine, like a cats. *henseksiyuT*, *makam riccapu!* Be quiet you all, you're talking! *ekwe makse pakkaksi*. We don't keep looking (for it).} } Grammar: add to end of a verb, makes meaning stronger, emphatic ("really"), or continuing for a long time ("keep doing"), primarily stronger/emphatic, rarely continuing action (intensive, continuative).

really clean ■ **hapuksi** (Made from: ***hapu**, **-ksi**) *V* (really) clean Meaning: may mean to really clean something hard or to keep on cleaning, but not clear.

really? ■ **hokko** *Adv* really? { {Ex.: *ciirine hokko?* It's really this horn, isn't it?} } [Attested only once]

reaper ■ **oos** (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) *N* tool for cutting grain, reaper { {Ex.: *ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum*. We collect wheat with a reaper.} } [Attested only once]

rear ■ **tiiraS** *Nrevers*. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks { {Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.} } *Similar: wakkas*; *Verb: tirSa*. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

have large rear ■ **tirSa** *Vrevers*. have large buttocks/rear/backside *Noun: tiiraS*. Grammar: only known to appear with **-Smin**, but probably possible without it. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, wakkas is only the butt.

person with large rear ■ **tirSaSmin** (Made from: **tirSa**, **-Smin**) *N* person with large buttocks/rear/backside Grammar: can also use **tiiraSmin** (**tiiraS** -min) with the same meaning. Meaning: includes back side of body from back of thighs up to small of back, not just the butt.

reason

for that reason ■ **piinasum** (Made from: **piina**, **-sum**) *Adv* because of that, for that reason

with good reason ■ **nennema** *Adv* with good reason Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

reasonable

be reasonable ■ **monSi** *Vrevers*. be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White {{Ex.: *men sukmu*, *monSikiSpu*. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.}} *Noun*: **moonis**. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.

receive ■ **umSe** *V* welcome, receive, host {{Ex.: *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest. ■ **uuru** *V* receive, give, proffer {{Ex.: *kan uuru ennese*. I give you a pen (holding it out with both hands). *kan-was yete uuru meese*, *yuu-me-was hara uThin issusum*. I will receive it (from) you, and you give it with both hands.}} Meaning: giving or receiving gifts in a traditional manner, holding out and receiving with both hands, probably includes both giving and receiving, or may refer only to giving. ■ **uusu** *V* receive {{Ex.: *uusu haysa hiS'ase*. They receive something. *uusus haysa rukkatka*. They received (many small bits of cloth) at the ranch.}} Meaning: of receiving a lot, or many small things.

recognize ■ **nansi** *V* know, recognize, meet {{Ex.: *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me know you. (get to know you?) *kan-was nansi*. I know/recognize/meet him. *ekwe-ka nansi*. I don't know. *kan-was nansi*, *wak ekwe miSte*. I know that he's not good (=not pleased). *nansisu-ka haysane*. I go to meet them. *kan nansi men-riccane*. I recognize/know your speech (your voice).}} Meaning: usually means 'know' or 'recognize,' can also mean 'meet'.

recover ■ **TiiTin** (Made from: **TiiTi**, **-n₃**) *V* get well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: **TiiTini** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

recover from a serious illness ■ ***ahsi₂** *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin*. He/She recovered from a serious illness. *kan yete ahsin*. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with **-n(i)**, meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ **ahsin** (Made from: ***ahsi₂**, **-n₃**) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix)

red

be dull red ■ **tuhsu** *V* be dull red colored Meaning: meaning and whole word very unsure. [Attested only once]

catch red fire ants ■ **oTwo** *Vrevers*. catch red fire ants {{Ex.: *oTwona makke*. We go to catch red fire ants.}} *Noun*: **oTTow**.

be red ■ **Tasku** *V* be red {{Ex.: *loopohte-k himah'a Taskuhminum*. It's in between all the red ones (for ex. fleas). *enney Taskuhminum!* Write with the red one (for ex. red pen)! *TaskuSmin*, *Taskumak* red thing, red things *Taskunin*. It turned red. *kulyan wak-sippos TaskuSmin* the blackbird's wing is red.}}

red fire ant ■ **oTTow** *Nrevers*. red fire ant *Verb*: **oTwo**. Cultural info.: they used a fine dust from this type of ant's nest as a medicine. Meaning: large red ant with wings, with a stinger, ant of the hills.

red ochre ■ **kureh** *Nrevers*. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: *ennehte-k kurehsum*. It is painted with red ochre.}} *Verb*: **kurhe**. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

red paint ■ **kureh** *Nrevers*. red ochre, red paint {{Ex.: *ennehte-k kurehsum*. It is painted with red ochre.}} *Verb*: **kurhe**. Cultural info.: made by grinding up a type of dirt or stone, and used for painting oneself.

redeem

be redeemed ■ **rehwe** *V* be redeemed {{Ex.: *rehwempi* to cause someone to be redeemed (redeem someone)}} Meaning: native meaning and usage somewhat unsure, only occurs in Christian prayer. [Ar + Asc. guess]

red-hot ■ **halsiSte** (Inflected form of: *halsi, -Ste)
perf red-hot

make red-hot ■ **halsimpi** (Made from: *halsi, -mpi) *V* make red-hot

be red-hot ■ ***halsi** *V* be red-hot {{Ex.: *kan halsimpi irekse*. I made the stone red-hot. *halsiSte* red-hot}} Grammar: appears with -mpi (make red-hot), -n(i) (get red rot), or -Ste (red-hot).

get/become red-hot ■ **halsin** (Made from: *halsi, -n₃) *V* get red-hot (Other Pronunc.: **halsini** before a suffix)

red-tailed hawk ■ **kaknuh** *N* chicken/red-tailed/duck hawk, prairie falcon {{Ex.: *kaknu wak-heesentak* The chicken hawk's nest}} *Similar*: **siwkker**; *Verb*: **kaknu**. Meaning: small hawk, flies around houses and catches chickens.

red-winged blackbird ■ **kulyan** *N* red-winged blackbird, brewer blackbird {{Ex.: *kan meheesi kulyane*. I see the blackbird. *kulyan wak-sippos Taskuhmin*. The blackbird's red feathers.}} *Verb*: **kulya**; *Similar*: **poTTol**, **Taayaskal**, **torSepa**, **wilopaN**. Meaning: may refer to a red-winged blackbird or a brewer blackbird (which has a purple head but no red wings), or may refer to any type of blackbird.

redwood

gather redwood ■ **hoope** *V* gather redwood {{Ex.: *hoopena makke*. We go to gather redwoods.}}
Noun: **hop**.

redwood tree ■ **hop** *N* redwood tree *Verb*: **hoope**. Sci. name: *Sequoia sempervirens*.

reed ■ **kariisu** (Borrowed from: carrizo Spanish) *N* reed {{Ex.: *illon kecwiSi kariisu*. The reeds burn fast.}} Meaning: reed plants. [Attested only once]

honeydew from reed ■ **TiTi** *N* honeydew from reed
 Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

reflection ■ **hewespis** (Made from: **hewhe**, -spis) *N* reflection, shadow {{Ex.: *kanse neppe hewespis?* Is this my reflection/shadow?}} *Similar*: **heweepas**. Meaning: literal reflection or shadow of something, not ghost.

look at one's reflection ■ **hewespu** (Made from: **hewhe**, -spu) *V* look at one's reflection {{Ex.: *yeela makke hewespu uThinya*. Let's look at ourselves in the mirror twice!}} Pronunciation: possibly an irregular form of **hewhe**. Meaning: in a mirror or in water, meaning is related to **hewhe** (to shade something or make shade), but not directly.

refreshed

be refreshed ■ **hirsi** *V* be refreshed {{Ex.: *hirsinin-ka*. I got refreshed.}} Meaning: may refer both to cooling off or warming up, but seems to indicate a change of temperature. [Attested only once]

refuse ■ **kanna** *V* refuse {{Ex.: *piinase-ka-mes kanna*. I refuse you that. *moTtukne-ka-mes piinase kanna?* How could I refuse you that?}} [Tentative] ■ **warsi** *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit {{Ex.: *kan-mes ekwe warsi*. / *kan-mes warsi*. I won't let you. *warispuy!* Refuse (someone)! *warispu-me wakse*. You are refusing (to meet) him.}} *Similar*: **wehe**. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with **ekwe** with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: **waris** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **warsipu** (Made from: **warsi**, -pu) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to **warsi** by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

regain consciousness ■ ***ahsi**₂ *V* recover from a serious illness, come to {{Ex.: *ahsinin*. He/She recovered from a serious illness. *kan yete ahsin*. I will recover.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. Meaning: includes recovering from an illness and coming to after having fainted. ■ **ahsin** (Made from: ***ahsi**₂, -n₃) *V* recover from a serious illness, come to (Other Pronunc.: **ahsini** before another suffix)

regalia

put on regalia ■ **tillo** *V* put on regalia {{Ex.: *tillohte haysa, cittesmak*. They've put on regalia, the dancers. *tillo-ka*. I put on dancing regalia.}} Meaning: put on special clothing for dances. [Ar + Asc. guess]

regret ■ **icra 2** *V* be sorry, regret {{Ex.: *icarpu* / *icra* to be sorry (either form)}} (Other Pronunc.: **icar** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

reject ■ **warsi** *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit {{Ex.: *kan-mes ekwe warsi*. / *kan-mes warsi*. I won't let you. *warispuy!* Refuse (someone)! *warispu-me wakse*. You are refusing (to meet) him.}} **Similar: wehe**. Grammar: meaning probably same with or without -pu, but with -pu may imply refusing someone access to yourself (refusing to meet someone, keeping them away from your body). Meaning: includes negative in meaning (not let, not allow, etc.), can be used with *ekwe* with this same meaning, but usually without. (Other Pronunc.: **waris** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **warsipu** (Made from: **warsi**, **-pu**) *V* refuse, reject, not allow/let/permit Grammar: meaning similar to *warsi* by itself, but may imply more strongly keeping someone away from yourself.

related

be related ■ **wuuTati** (Made from: **wuuTa₁**, **-ti₁**) *V* be a relative Grammar: same as *wuuTa*. ■ **wuuTa₂** *V* be related, be a relative {{Ex.: *wuuTanin*. (They) became relatives.}} **Noun: wuuTa₁**. Grammar: rare to use as a verb. [Attested only once]

relative ■ **onyen** (Made from: **onye**, **-n₂**) *N* companion, friend, neighbor, relative Grammar: plural is *onyemak*. Meaning: usually means companion in general or friend, sometimes neighbor, occasionally relative. ■ **wuuTa₁** *N* relative, owner, patron {{Ex.: *wattin-in-ak nuhu wak-wuuTakmame*. He went there, near his relatives.}} **Verb: wuuTa₂**; **Verb: *uTTa**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, sometimes *uuTa*. Grammar: distantly related to very common *uTTasi* 'take care of,' also has direct verb form *wuuTa* 'be a relative' and suffixed form *wuuTati* 'be a relative,' both rare. Meaning: includes a variety of people who are well-known to you but not a close family member, such as owner of one's house, relatives, boss, friends etc., there is confusion over the meaning, but it seems to be general.

be a relative ■ **wuuTati** (Made from: **wuuTa₁**, **-ti₁**) *V* be a relative Grammar: same as *wuuTa*. ■ **wuuTa₂** *V* be related, be a relative {{Ex.: *wuuTanin*. (They) became relatives.}} **Noun: wuuTa₁**. Grammar: rare to use as a verb. [Attested only once]

release ■ **-w-** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) undo, release {{Ex.: *ucwihite-ka hin*. I've opened my eyes. *cunwiy!* Unfold it! *rutwiy!* Untie it! *kicway!* Unlock it! *paTwiy nuk!* Let it go! *piTwinin*. (It) came untied. *wattin makke huswina*. We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). *piTwiy cuucu!* Untie the dog! *noswe-k*. He's breathing (out). *rocwenin*. It came untangled. *cuukin hellewis*. She moved herself outward bent over.}} **Similar: ayhuwe**; **Similar: puTke**; **Similar: inwi**; **Similar: ripwi**; **Similar: Sacwe**; **Similar: cakwi**; **Similar: iTwi**; **Similar: helwe**; **Similar: oswe**; **Similar: holwe**. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. *uuci* -> *ucwi*), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. *rocyo* -> *rocwe*, *cunnu* -> *cunwi*), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. *ricca* -> *ricwa*), but often becomes *e* or *i* (for ex. *rocwe*, *cunwi*, also *piTTe* -> *piTwi*), in Ar's time *-wi* was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. *close* -> *open*, *lock* -> *unlock*). (Other Pronunc.: **-wi** with certain words) ■ **hetwe** (Made from: **hette**, **-w-**) *V* free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap. ■ **hokke** *V* send, release, let go {{Ex.: *hokkehte-ka mukurmase*. I have sent a woman. *hokkeniyuT karta!* Send the letters! *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa*. Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.))} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ **tusuwi** *V* release {{Ex.: *ene hinka diyos innis tusuwis makkes, Tarsepus?* And why did God the Son release us, making himself a man?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure and not typical for Mutsun verbs, might be *tuswi*. [Ar only, very unsure]

remain ■ ***yowe** *V* remain, be left {{Ex.: *parwes makke yoweenin*. We 5 remained. *yoweenin amman*. Food was left over. *hemec'a yowen*. There is one left. *hemmen-ak yowen*. He's still there.}} Grammar: only occurs with *-n(i)*. (Other Pronunc.: **yowee** before a single consonant and then a

vowel in the word) ■ **henno** *V* stop, stay, remain { {Ex.: *hiTTew hennonin*. The wind stopped.} } [Tentative] ■ **yowen** (Made from: ***yowe**, -**n**₃) *V* remain, be left (Other Pronunc.: **yoween** before a vowel in the word)

remedy ■ **huunas** (Made from: **huuna**) *N* medicine, remedy, cure Grammar: literally thing one uses to cure someone.

remember ■ **hinwi** *V* remember, observe { {Ex.: *wak-was hinwimi*. He remembers him. *hinwi miSSimpi!* Remember well!} } Meaning: primarily means 'to remember,' may also mean 'to think'. ■ **pesyo** *V* think, remember { {Ex.: *yeela-ka pesyo*. Wait while I think. *ekwe pesyo men-Soolese*. Don't think about your sadness. *kan pesyo kan-siretka*. I remember in my heart. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka*. When I remember, I weep. *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident). *wak-pesyon* his thoughts *pesoypu-ka*. I think about myself. *yeela, minii-ka pesoypu!* Hey wait, I'm thinking!} } (Other Pronunc.: **pesoy** before -pu or -mu)

remember a person ■ **hinwimi** (Made from: **hinwi**, -**mi**) *V* remember a person, remember for someone Meaning: usually remembering a person, but sometimes means remembering a thing for someone.

remember for someone ■ **hinwimi** (Made from: **hinwi**, -**mi**) *V* remember a person, remember for someone Meaning: usually remembering a person, but sometimes means remembering a thing for someone.

remote past tense ■ -**s**₂ *Suff.* (*V*) past tense { {Ex.: *haslinis-ka okse*. I got scared long ago. *ara-k takkunis*. Then he choked. *uyka Sollespus makse rammay*. Yesterday we were sad (talking sadly) indoors. *kan-mes mehes*. I saw you.} } *Similar*: -**n**₁. Grammar: add to a verb to make it mean it happened in the past, only for the past longer ago than -**n**, from long, long ago through approximately one day before (yesterday), (remote past).

remove ■ -**w**- *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) undo, release { {Ex.: *ucwihte-ka hin*. I've opened my eyes. *cunwi!* Unfold it! *rutwi!* Untie it! *kicway!* Unlock it! *paTwi nuk!* Let it go! *piTwinin*. (It) came untied. *wattin makke huswina*. We go to

remove (what we buried and roasted). *piTwi cuucu!* Untie the dog! *noswe-k*. He's breathing (out). *rocwenin*. It came untangled. *cuukin hellewis*. She moved herself outward bent over.} } *Similar*: **ayhuwe**; *Similar*: **puTke**; *Similar*: **inwi**; *Similar*: **ripwi**; *Similar*: **Sacwe**; *Similar*: **cakwi**; *Similar*: **iTwi**; *Similar*: **helwe**; *Similar*: **oswe**; *Similar*: **holwe**. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. *uuci* -> *ucwi*), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. *rocyo* -> *rocwe*, *cunnu* -> *cunwi*), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. *ricca* -> *ricwa*), but often becomes *e* or *i* (for ex. *rocwe*, *cunwi*, also *piTTe* -> *piTwi*), in Ar's time -*wi* was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. *close* -> *open*, *lock* -> *unlock*). (Other Pronunc.: -**wi** with certain words) ■ **aayi** *V* remove, take off, take, pick, harvest { {Ex.: *wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse*. He took his hat from me. *haysa aayi yuukise*. They pick acorns.} } ■ **hatki** *V* remove, separate { {Ex.: *hatkipuy!* Remove yourself (for example from their presence). *hatkinin haysa Tammantak*. They separated from each other on the hill (took different ways).} } Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: remove oneself from others' presence, part ways with someone else, split up, go the other way from someone.

remove fleas ■ **porse** (Made from: **poore**, -**s**₂) *V* remove fleas, de-flea Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: to de-flea a person or animal or thing, as opposed to just catching fleas (poore).

remove lice ■ **kahyi** (Made from: **kahya**, -**w**-) *V* de-louse (head), remove lice { {Ex.: *kahyiy nuk!* De-louse him! *kahyiy kan-moohel*, *tollon kan kakhay kan-mooheltak!* Remove the lice from my head, I have a lot of lice on my head! *kan-was kahyiy*. I delouse him.} } *Similar*: **kahya**. Grammar: probably from *kahya* plus -*w*-, meaning remove lice, but unsure. ■ **rahse** *V* de-louse, remove lice *Noun*: **rah**; *Similar*: **raahe**. Meaning: *rahse* is to pick lice off someone, *raahe* is to collect, hunt, or

gather lice.

remove nits ■ **reTme** *V*revers. remove nits {{Ex.: *reTmena* to go to remove nits}} *Similar: recme*; *Noun: reeTem*. Meaning: remove louse eggs, de-nit.

remove the hide ■ **Suuhe** *V*skin, remove the hide {{Ex.: *kan-was Suuhe*. He skins it (for ex. a cow). *Suuhey nuk!* Skin it! *yetee-ka-mes Suuhe*. I will skin you later.}} *Synonym: helyen*. Meaning: usually of skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well.

renew ■ **iTsampi** (Made from: **iTsa**, **-mpi**) *V* make new, renew

be renewed ■ **iTsani** (Made from: **iTsa**, **-n₃**) *V* become new, be renewed (Other Pronunc.: **iTsani** before another suffix)

repeat ■ **oySo** *V* do again, repeat {{Ex.: *yete oySo latsun*. It's going to drip again. *oySoyis!* Go again! *hummit oySo!* Give me more! *oySona wak hiSse*. He goes to do it again. *oySo makke amma*. We're eating again. *oySoy-me ricca!* Speak again!}} *Similar: iThine₁*. Grammar: can be used by itself, or with another verb to just mean 'again,' can take suffixes like a regular verb, but most suffixes go on the other verb.

do repeatedly ■ **-s₂** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) do repeatedly, many do {{Ex.: *corsenin-me*. You were alone a lot. *hiskan Sollon semsonin*. The poor mice died! *men hinseSmin*. You're a wanderer. *insan-me urih*. Your hair is falling out. *kan tersen kan-tuuriSe*. I cut my fingernails.}} *Similar: yerse*. Grammar: add in the middle of a verb to add meaning of doing the verb over and over, or several times (for ex. cutting all one's fingernails), or several doing it (for ex. of hairs falling out), or for a long time (for ex. of wandering rather than walking).

reply ■ **oshe** *V*respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: *kan-mes oshe*. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

reside ■ **cikri** *V*reside, live {{Ex.: *waatena wak cikrin*. He goes to come (here), and lives.}} [Attested only once]

respond ■ **oshe** *V*respond, answer, reply {{Ex.: *kan-mes oshe*. I respond to you.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **uuni₂** *V*answer, respond {{Ex.: *uuni-me kan-mes haawa*. You respond (when) I call you.}} Meaning: respond or pay attention or notice, for ex.

when someone calls, possibly overlapping with unni 'allow'.

rest ■ **hiswen₂** (Made from: **hiswe₁**, **-n₃**) *V*rest (Other Pronunc.: **hisweni** before another suffix) ■ **hiswe₁** *V*rest {{Ex.: *hiswen haysa*. They are resting.}} Grammar: probably only appears with **-n(i)** or **-Ste**. [Tentative] ■ **hitti** *V*rest {{Ex.: *hittipun wak*. He rested himself.}} Social use: this word is very unsure, not clear whether it was still in use by Ascension's time, and it was rare even in Ar's time. [Tentative] ■ **komye 1** *V*rest {{Ex.: *kan komye kan-kawaayuse*. I'm resting my horse. *kan komeypu*. I rest (myself).}} (Other Pronunc.: **komey** before **-pu** or **-mu**) ■ **nuswe** *V*rest {{Ex.: *akkat kan nuswe!* Let me rest!}} Meaning: less common word for komeypu, hiswen. [Tentative]

rest oneself ■ **komeypu** (Made from: **komye**, **-pu**) *V*rest onself

resting place ■ **keeteh** *N*resting place {{Ex.: *keetehtak wak Tawra*. He is sitting in the resting place. *wattin-ka keetehtak*. I'm going to the resting place.}} Meaning: a sheltered place to take a rest, like a place protected from the wind, possibly a place one can lean one's back against.

resurrect ■ **pusse** *V*resurrect, revive {{Ex.: *kan-was yete pusse*. I will resurrect him.}} [Attested only once]

retreat ■ ***huSu** *V*move farther away, retreat {{Ex.: *huSumpiy!* Move it further away! *kan wattin huSun*. I go and retreat. / I go further away.}} Grammar: appears only with **-n(i)**, **-n**, or **-mpi**, part of speech unclear. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

return a favor ■ **hoowe** *V*return a favor {{Ex.: *hoowet kannis!* Return a favor to me!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

return and go from place to place ■ **putu** *V*return and go from place to place Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

revive ■ **pusse** *V*resurrect, revive {{Ex.: *kan-was yete pusse*. I will resurrect him.}} [Attested only once]

revolve ■ **tippe** *V*walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: *tippe-k*. It's turning (in circles). *tippe-k wak-rukkase*. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. *tippe kan-lom*. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.}}

Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

rheumatism ■ **lapaT** *N* rheumatism, arthritis [Attested only once]

rib ■ **kustiya** (Borrowed from: *costilla* Spanish) *N* rib
native: **takke**₁. [Attested only once] ■ **takke**₁ *N* rib
{Ex.: *neppe haypu takke*. This person's ribs are visible.} } *loanword*: **kustiya**.

rice ■ **aros** (Borrowed from: *arroz* Spanish) *N* rice
{Ex.: *takkampiy aros!* Heat up the rice!} }
(Other Pronunc.: **aroos** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word;)

rich one ■ **irekmin** (Made from: **irek**, **-min**) *N* rich one, wealthy one *Similar*: **irkeSmin**. ■ **irkeSmin**
(Made from: **irke**, **-Smin**) *N* rich one, wealthy one
Similar: **irekmin**.

ridicule ■ ***koco 1** *V* laugh at, make fun of, tease
{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu*. he's making fun of me.} } Grammar: appears only with -w- as *kocwe* or with -pu. (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -pu or -mu)
■ **kocoopu 1** (Made from: ***koco**, **-pu**) *V* laugh at, make fun of, ridicule Meaning: can mean to make fun of oneself (using -pu), but also seems to mean 'make fun of someone else' (not literal use of -pu).

right ■ **samma**₂ *N* right hand/side/part {Ex.:
sammasum with the right hand *sammata*
on/to the right} } *Opp*: **awiS**; *Similar*: **atita**.

be right ■ **atita** *V* be right *Similar*: **samma**₂.
Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning:
direction (opposite of left). [Attested only once]

be right-handed ■ **samma**₁ *V* be right-handed
{Ex.: *sammanin*. (He) became right-handed.} }

right hand/side/part ■ **ayma** *N* right hand/side/part
Meaning: this word is very unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, *samma* used instead. [Attested only once]

right now ■ **itSa** *Adv* just now, right now {Ex.:
itSa-me itman. You just now got up. *itSa-ka amman tooTese*, *amaa-ka piyospu sitse*. I just now ate meat, then I clean my teeth.} } *Similar*: **iTyan**. Grammar: almost always with verb having recent past tense -n. Meaning: of events that have just

happened.

right there ■ **tina**₁ *Adv* here, there {Ex.: *moT tina sinni?* Is the baby there? *piTTey tina!* Tie it there! *itmay tinaatum!* Get up from there! *hinka-me hiSSe men tina coore'Sa rammay muruTtak?* What are you doing there alone in the dark? *tinaa-ka roote kan-TiT*. My destiny is here.} } *Similar*: **pina**. Meaning: probably an intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably close to the listener, unclear how it is different from *pina*. (Other Pronunc.: **tinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

right-handed person ■ **sammaSmin** (Made from: **samma**₁, **-Smin**) *N* right-handed person *Opp*: **awSiSmin**.

rigid ■ **towToSte** (Inflected form of: ***towTo**, **-Ste**)
perf stiff, rigid Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting still too long, etc..

be rigid ■ ***towTo** *V* *revers*. be stiff, be rigid {Ex.:
towTon kan-koro. / *towToSte kan-koro*. My foot is stiff. *towToSte-k muuSek*. The bird is stiff with cold. *towTosiy-me!* Make yourself rigid (by tensing a muscle).} } *Noun*: **towToT**. Grammar: may only be used with **-Ste**, **-n(i)**, **-si**, and **-Smin**. Meaning: stiff with cold, or of tensing a muscle, or stiff from sitting still too long, possibly only of a human or animal body or body part.

be/get rigid ■ **towTon** (Made from: ***towTo**, **-n**₃) *V*
be stiff/rigid, get stiff/rigid Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting too long, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **towToni** before a suffix)

ring

have a ringing in the ears ■ **Suurire** *V* have a ringing in the ears Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, and unusual form for a Mutsun verb, possibly to sound like the meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess]

ring (bell) ■ **tukka**₁ (Borrowed from: *tocar* Spanish)
V play music, ring (bell) {Ex.: *tukkay!* Play music! *tukkan-ak kaphane*. He/it rang the three (rang 3 o'clock). *kan tukkas*. I made music be played (by ordering someone to play). *tukkahte hileeSa*. The church bell has rung.} } Meaning: *tocar* borrowed from Spanish twice with different meanings, this is only to knock if one taps on a bell to ring it.

ring a bell ■ **cile** *V* ring (a bell) {{Ex.: *cileesis-ka kampanase*. I had the bell rung. *namti-ka cile kampanase*. I am listening to the bell ringing. *ciles* ringer of a bell (small piece that swings back and forth)}} (Other Pronunc.: **cilee** before one consonant and a vowel in the same word)

ring a bell ■ **cile** *V* ring (a bell) {{Ex.: *cileesis-ka kampanase*. I had the bell rung. *namti-ka cile kampanase*. I am listening to the bell ringing. *ciles* ringer of a bell (small piece that swings back and forth)}} (Other Pronunc.: **cilee** before one consonant and a vowel in the same word)

ring of buckskin ■ **tikrimis** (Made partly from: **-mis**) *N* ring of buckskin *Similar: tikla*. Cultural info.: 2-3 inch diameter ring of buckskin used in the pole throwing game (wannees). Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might be tiklamis, with tikla 'be round,' but unsure. [Attested only once]

ringer on a bell ■ **ciles** (Made from: **cile**, **-s₁**) *N* ringer on a bell

rinse the mouth ■ **muuku** *V* rinse the mouth {{Ex.: *muukupuy men-hay!* Rinse out your mouth!}}

ripe ■ **hikkuSte** (Inflected form of: **hikku**, **-Ste**) *perf* cooked, ripe

be ripe ■ **hikku 1** *V* be ripe {{Ex.: *hikkunin mansana*. The apples got ripe. *hikkuSte* ripe (has ripened)}}}

ripen ■ **hikkun** (Made from: **hikku**, **-n₃**) *V* ripen
Meaning: might also be able to mean 'it cooks' (it's boiling there, not that someone cooks something).
(Other Pronunc.: **hikkuni** before another suffix)

rise ■ **laake** *V* rise {{Ex.: *waatena laakenin hismen*. The sun is about to rise (will have risen soon).}} Meaning: of the sun.

rise (hair on back of dog) ■ **tukce** *V* stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

river ■ **rumme** *N* river {{Ex.: *Tammantak rummetka*. On the other side of the river. *hoTTo hayweyis rummetka!* Go look, at the river! *eepe-ka rummese*. I pass by the river. *ereeSina haysa okse rummetka aruh'a murTu pire*. They used to bathe in the river long ago, when the earth was dark (before dawn).}}

stream/current ■ **waakis** *Nrevers*. current, stream
{{Ex.: *iccoSte waakis*. The stream has come out (of its banks). *iccon yete waakis*. The current/stream will overflow. *kaakuntak waakistak* Sur Stream (the river in the South)}} *Verb: waksi*. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

Carmel river ■ **wacosta** *Nplace* Carmel River
[Attested only once]

catch river rats ■ **tacci** *V* catch kangaroo/river rats
{{Ex.: *tacciina makke*. We go to catch kangaroo rats.}} *Noun: taacin*. Pronunciation: form taccii (as in tacciina) somewhat unusual for Mutsun, might be tacci. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. (Other Pronunc.: **taccii** before a suffix starting with a single consonant then a vowel)

river rat ■ **taacin** *N* river rat, kangaroo rat *Verb: tacci*.
Cultural info.: used to be common along the San Benito River in Asc.'s childhood, boys would chase them on horseback along banks of the river, but the rats were faster, may still have lived in the Rammond Mountains by 1930. Meaning: species of kangaroo rat that lives along river banks, gray back and white belly, spots on shoulders, with long legs, very fast. Sci. name: *Dipodomys* or *Perodipus*.

river silt ■ **peepek** *Nrevers*. soft soil, river silt *Verb: pelke*. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in. Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

road ■ **innu** *N* road, door {{Ex.: *ucwi y men-innu!* Open your door! *arkiniy innutkatum!* Step to the side of the road! *huytsuhte innu*. The road is narrow. *neppe innu kiprihte*. This road is twisted. *kan tonnempin kan-innuse*. I lost my way (my road). *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road out of flowers. *cooholsi innutka*. It's full of holes in the road (there are lots of potholes). *kiTiiTe innu*. The door is creaking. *uuciy innu!* Close the door! *kan yete ucwi innuse*. I will open the door.}} *Synonym: uucis*.

roadrunner ■ **uttYuy** *Nrevers*. roadrunner *Verb: utYyu*. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: *Geococcyx*

californicus Dawson p. 1137.

catch roadrunners ■ **utYyu** *Vrevers*. catch roadrunners {{Ex.: *utYyuna makke*. We go to catch roadrunners.}} *Noun*: **uttYuy**. Meaning: runs fast along the ground, occasionally flies a little above the ground, eats all sorts of animals including poisonous ones without ill effect, predator of rattlesnakes. Sci. name: *Geococcyx californicus* (Dawson p. 1137).

roast ■ **ampi** *V* roast {{Ex.: *ampiy*; *ampi-ka tooTese*! Roast it! I'm roasting meat. *ampihmin huuyi*. roasted fish *ampis* roasting spit *ampimsa* roasting spit}} *Similar*: **miTTi**. ■ **miTTi** *V* roast {{Ex.: *miTTiy*! Roast (it)!}} *Similar*: **teeye**; *Similar*: **ampi**. Meaning: might only apply to how one roasts potatoes and fish, but unsure, *ampi* is more common and possibly more general. [Attested only once]

unbury from a roasting pit ■ **huswi** (Made from: **hussu**, -w-) *V* dig up, unbury from a roasting pit Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

bury and roast ■ **hussu** *V* bury and roast {{Ex.: *hussu toroowe*. (Someone) buried and roasted soaproot. *hussuna-ka*. I go to bury and roast (something). *kan-was yete huswi toroowe*. I will unbury (dig up) the soaproot (from the roasting pit).}} Cultural info.: people would dig a roasting pit in the ground, fill with dry wood and particular types of grass, bury soaproot or meat in it, cover it over, and roast it in an underground closed pit, and the soaproot was very good this way.

roast on a spit ■ **teeye** *V* roast on a spit {{Ex.: *teeye-ka*. I'm roasting something on a spit.}} *Similar*: **miTTi**.

roasted corn ■ **kurkah** *N* roasted corn, pinole {{Ex.: *amSi-ka hiSse kan-kurkahse*. In order to make my pinole. *hooyona-ka kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn. *muttYey kurkah*! Eat roasted corn dry! *kurkahmak* roasted corn (more than one)}}}

roasted one ■ **ampihmin** (Made from: **ampi**, -Smin) *N* roasted one

roasting spit ■ **ampimsa** (Made from: **ampi**, -msa) *N* roasting spit ■ **ampis** (Made from: **ampi**) *N*

roasting spit *Similar*: **teeyes**. ■ **teeyes** (Made from: **teeye**, -s₁) *N* roasting spit, skewer *Similar*: **ampis**.

rob ■ ***hacku** *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *hackuSmin-ak*. He is a thief. *hackumak haysa*. They are thieves.}} *Synonym*: **haaTa**, **hottYo**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -mak (robber(s)). ■ **haaTa** *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *haaTastap*. (It) was stolen. *epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase*! Don't steal things! *hummit kannis, men-haaTan*! Give me the thing you stole! *ekwe-ka tollon haaTan*. I didn't steal much. *amSi-me ekwe haaTahne*. So you don't get robbed. *haaTaspaN* thief}} *Synonym*: ***hacku**, **hottYo**; *many objects*: **hatsa**; *loanword*: **piyaari**. ■ **hatsa** (Made from: **haaTa**, -s₂) *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *ekwe-me hatsa*! Don't go around stealing! *kan-mes yete hatsa*. I am going to rob you.}} *one object*: **haaTa**; *loanword*: **piyaari**. Pronunciation: would expect haTsa, but it seems to be most often hatsa. Meaning: probably taking many things, or stealing often. ■ **milka** *V* rob, steal {{Ex.: *paaTe makkese milkan*. The priest robbed us.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **piyaari** (Borrowed from: pillar Spanish) *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *paaTe makkese piyaari, otmo*. The priest steals from us, steals.}} *native*: **otmo 1**; *native*: **hatsa**; *native*: **haaTa**. Social use: there are many Mutsun words for this one that is borrowed from Spanish. [Attested only once]

robber ■ **haaTaspaN** (Made from: **haaTa**, -s₂, -paN) *N* thief, robber ■ **hackuSmin** (Made from: ***hacku**, -Smin) *N* thief, robber

robbers ■ **hackumak** (Made from: ***hacku**, -mak₂) *N* thieves, robbers

robin ■ **TapTap** *N* robin [Attested only once]

rock ■ **irek 1** *Nrevers*. stone, rock {{Ex.: *waate-ka irektaktum*. I come from the rock. *irek wetreSmin* big rock *haysa ekwe corkompi irektak*. They don't dry (them) on the rocks. *hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas*. one house made of stone, a house was made of stone}} *Similar*: **ireksi**; *Verb*: **irke 2**.

throw rocks ■ **cassa** *V* throw rocks {{Ex.: *cassa-ka-mes*. I'm throwing rocks at you. *cassat*

*ireksu*m. Throw rocks at me!}}

get/gather rocks ■ **irke 2** *Vrevers.* get/gather rocks
{{Ex.: *kan irkenin*. I gathered rocks.}} *Noun*:

irek 1. Meaning: less common meaning.

roll ■ ***upru** *V* roll {{Ex.: *paaranitkatum haysa uprunin*. They rolled down from the hill. *uprumpiy!* Roll (something)!}} *Similar*: **liiyo**. Grammar: only used with either -n(i), -mpi, or rarely -si (or possibly -Ste). ■ **aski 2** *V* roll {{Ex.: *askinin-ka eeye*. I was about to roll.}} Meaning: this meaning is probably wrong, and only occurs once. ■ **liiyo** *V* roll {{Ex.: *tina makse liiyosis okse, uprusis*. There we rolled in the past, rolled down.}} *Similar*: ***upru**. Meaning: possibly down a hill, meaning unclear, *upru* is a better known word of similar meaning. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **uprumpi** (Made from: ***upru**, -**mpi**) *V* roll Grammar: to roll something, usually down a hill or such, not to roll on one's own. ■ **uprun** (Made from: ***upru**, -**n₃**) *V* roll Grammar: roll (usually down a hill or such) on its own, not to roll something down. (Other Pronunc.: **upruni** before a suffix)

roll in the dirt ■ **miila** *V* roll in the dirt {{Ex.: *yetee-ka miilan*. I'm will roll in the dirt. *miTTon puhuT, miilan*. The bread falls, (and) rolls in the dirt.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). ■ **rooko** *V* roll in the dirt {{Ex.: *rookopuy!* Roll yourself in the dirt!}} Meaning: may include rolling in ash to cover oneself in ash, may be rolling on the ground as a child plays. [Tentative]

roll over ■ **hatu** *V* roll over, gather {{Ex.: *hatuhte por*. The fleas have gathered. *hatuhte* rolled (gathered up?) *hatuupu-ka*. I am rolling (myself) over.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, roll could be like gather up, meaning may have changed between Arroyo's and Ascension's time. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **hatuu** before one consonant and then a vowel)

roll up ■ **cunnu** *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword*: **toplari**. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **ilku** *V* roll/fold up, shake out {{Ex.: *ilkun-ak eshen, kitroh*. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. *ilkuy!* Roll up (your

pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream)}}}

Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning. ■ **kucru** *V* double over, roll up {{Ex.: *hiske-ka kucru kan-sikaare*. Let me roll my cigar.}} Grammar: the form *kucurpu* does not seem to be used normally, but was possible. (Other Pronunc.: **kucur** before -pu) ■ **tannu** *V* lift, roll/fold up {{Ex.: *tannuhte-k*. It's rolled up. *tannuy nuk!* Fold/roll that up! *tannupuy!* Roll your (sleeves etc.) up!}} Meaning: of rolling or folding the bottom edge of sleeves, skirts, or other clothing (pant legs) up, includes just lifting the skirt a little by hand (to get it out of the way), possibly also includes sewing the clothing up rather than just folding it.

roof of mouth ■ **tankar** *N* roof of mouth, palate
{{Ex.: *kan meheesi wak-tankare*. I'm looking at his palate. *iinate kan-tankar*. I'm sick in the roof of my mouth.}}

root ■ **hiikoT 2** *N* root Social use: meaning was pine in Ar's time, root (any type, not specifically a pine root) in Asc.'s time.

gather soaproot ■ **torke** *Vrevers.* gather soaproot
{{Ex.: *torkena makke*. We go to gather soaproots. *torkena makke amSi makke kussa eshene*. We are going to gather soaproot so that we (can) wash clothes. *kan-torken kan tonnempin*. I lost the soaproots I gathered. *torkemit kannis!* Gather soaproot for me!}} *Noun*: **toroowis**; *Noun*: **torow**. Pronunciation: k/w relationship in *torke/torow* pair. Meaning: possibly only of gathering the edible variety (*toroowis*), but more likely general for both that and the washing variety (*torow*).

wild ginger root ■ **kuuTis** *Nrevers.* wild ginger root, angelica *Verb*: **kuTsi**. Cultural info.: used for food, cooked like mustard greens, Ascension did not know any medicinal uses.

gather cutgrass roots ■ **hihu** *V* gather cutgrass roots
{{Ex.: *hihuna* to go to gather cutgrass roots}} *Noun*: **huyhuy**. Cultural info.: roots were used in basketweaving. [Attested only once]

bulrush/tule ■ **Sipruna** *N* bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna summuSmin* spoiled bulrush root *Siprunakma* bulrush roots}} *Verb*: **Sipru**; *Similar*: **rookos**. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning:

root of the rookos bulrush.

gather bulrush/tule root ■ Sipru *V* gather

bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna makke*. We go to gather bulrush roots. *Sipru makke*. We're gathering bulrush roots.}} *Similar*: **rookos**; *Noun*: **Sipruna**. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.

black edible root ■ tammet *N* black edible root

Meaning: an edible black root plant that grows in swamps and rivers.

edible soaproot ■ toroowis *N* edible soaproot

{{Ex.: *kan meheesi toroowise*. I see the edible soaproot.}} *Verb*: **torke**; *Similar*: **torow**. Cultural info.: used as food, takes about a week to prepare, brown/pink in color when cooked, eaten with milk, smell and taste similar to mescál. Grammar: might include a variant of -kniS to indicate smaller soaproot, but unsure. Meaning: smaller, edible variety.

gather wild ginger root ■ kuTsi *V*revers. gather

wild ginger root {{Ex.: *kuTsina makke*. We go to gather wild ginger root.}} *Noun*: **kuuTis**. Meaning: possibly angelica plant instead of wild ginger root.

soaproot ■ torow *N*revers. soaproot {{Ex.:

lahpanin torow. The soap-root got lost. *makse tonsen tollon torow*. We found a lot of soaproot. *makke aruuta kussa toroowum*. We will wash laundry tomorrow with soaproot. *yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak*. And we carried soaproot on our backs.}}

Similar: **toroowis**; *Verb*: **torke**. Cultural info.: used for washing and making things out of, not edible, usable for washing immediately after gathering without much preparation. Meaning: larger type. (Other Pronunc.: **toroow** before a vowel in the same word)

rope ■ lasaari (Borrowed from: lazar Spanish) *V*

lasso, rope {{Ex.: *kan-was lasaarin*. I lassoed it.}} Grammar: to rope or lasso something. [Attested only once] ■ **piTTemsa** (Made from: **piTTe**, -msa) *N* rope

horsehair rope ■ kapresto (Borrowed from:

cabresto > cabestro Spanish) *N* horsehair rope *native*: **ruk**. Pronunciation: pronounced with a v in

kavresto, H noted it was not a w, closest Musun pronunciation would be kapresto. [Attested only once]

rawhide rope ■ liya *N* rawhide rope [Me only]

rope trap ■ hettes (Made from: **hette**, -s₁) *N* rope trap

Similar: **tuuyus**. Grammar: thing you use to trap something.

rosary ■ rosaaryo (Borrowed from: rosario Spanish)

N rosary {{Ex.: *ekwes-me maksene hummi rosaaryose*? Won't you give us rosaries?}}

rose

wild rose ■ mamawkwa (Borrowed from:

possibly a borrowing possibly Chochenyo) *N* wild rose Pronunciation: -wkw- not normally possible in Mutsun, and this may be from another language. [Attested only once] ■ **muumuci** *N* wild rose, type of flower Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.

rot ■ *seswe *V* decay, rot, fall apart {{Ex.: *riiTay*

sesweSte. The rabbitskin blanket has decayed. *sesweSte minmuy*. It's rotted below (on the bottom).}} Grammar: probably only appears with -Ste. Meaning: applies to a decayed skin blanket, or a bed fallen to pieces. ■ **pothe** *V* rot, decay {{Ex.: *potheSte* rotten *pothenin*. (It) rotted.}}

Grammar: may only appear with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: for example of rotten wood. ■ **summu** *V* decay, rot, go bad {{Ex.: *yete-k summun*. It will rot. *ekwe-ka amma summuSmine*. I don't eat rotten things (food gone bad). *summuSte riiTay*. The rabbitskin clothes have decayed.}} Meaning: can apply to rushes/reeds, clothing/blankets, food, body parts (from illness), etc.. ■ **yummu** *V* rot, decay, spoil {{Ex.: *hemec'a yummuSmin tappur* one rotten piece of wood *ekwe-k yete yummun*. It won't rot. *yummunin*. (It) rotted.}} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

rotate ■ tiplile *V* spin, turn {{Ex.: *kan-was*

tiplilempi. I make it spin. *tiplilehte* spun around}} Meaning: like a top or a whirlwind. ■

tippe *V* walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: *tippe-k*. It's turning (in circles). *tippe-k wak-rukkase*. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. *tippe kan-lom*. My brains (mind) are

wandering/running in circles.}} Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

rotted ■ **sesweSte** (Made from: *seswe, -Ste) *perf* decayed, rotted, fallen apart

rough ■ **putteste** (Inflected form of: *putte, -Ste) *perf* rough, thick Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea.

grind roughly ■ **yassa** *V* crush, grind roughly Meaning: of grain or corn, crush roughly before grinding finely in a mortar, to prepare for grinding. [Tentative]

get/become rough ■ **putten** (Made from: *putte, -n₃) *V* get thick, get rough Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea. (Other Pronunc.: **putteni** before another suffix)

be rough ■ ***putte** *V* be thick, be rough {{Ex.: *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *puttenin*. (It) got thick/rough.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (meaning rough/thick), -n(i) (meaning get/become rough/thick), or -mpi (make rough/thick). Meaning: thick of mush, or rough of water in a river or sea.

round ■ **tiklahte** (Made from: **tikla**, -Ste) *perf* round, circular Meaning: flat and round like a hoop, not spherical like a ball. ■ **tiplahte** (Made from: ***tipla**, -Ste) *perf* round

be round ■ ***tipla** *V* be round Grammar: may only appear with -hte. ■ **tikla** *V* be round/circular *Similar*: **tikrimis**. Grammar: might only be used with -hte, but unsure. Meaning: round and flat like a hoop, not spherical like a ball. ■ **upla** *V* be round/spherical Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: round like a ball (sphere), not a hoop (circle).

round one ■ **uplaSmin** (Made from: **upla**, -Smin) *N* round one, ball *loanword*: **woola**.

roundhouse ■ **tuupen** *N* sweathouse, roundhouse {{Ex.: *kan namtisi Taarese tuupentak*. I just listen to the man in the sweathouse. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu*. The men go to the sweathouse so they'll sweat.}}

row

single-file in a row ■ **sessehte** (Inflected form of: **sesse**, -Ste) *perf* single-file Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

lined up in a row ■ **Tellehte** (Made from: **Telle**, -Ste) *perf* lined up in a row

rub ■ **lika** *V* rub, smear, spread {{Ex.: *kan-was likan wak-issuse*. I rub his hands. *likahte-kas*. I have smeared it.}}

rub between hands ■ **muswe** *V* rub between hands {{Ex.: *kan-was muswe*. I rub it between my hands. *ekwe-ka muswehte*. I haven't rubbed it between my hands.}} [Tentative]

rub on ■ **hitte** *V* rub on, smear with {{Ex.: *hittepu*! Rub/smear (it) on yourself! *kan-was hitwin*. I erased it.}} Meaning: probably for rubbing lotion or ointment onto skin.

rub out ■ **hitwi** (Made from: **hitte**, -w-) *V* clean, erase, correct {{Ex.: *moT-mes hitwihte*? Have you cleaned it? *hitwis* washcloth, cleaning rag *hitwinin*. (It) got clean. *hinTisum-me hitwi men-siise*? What do you clean your teeth with? *hitwiSte-k*. (It) got cleaned / is faded / is erased.}} *Similar*: **suuma**. Grammar: probably comes from hitte and -w-, meaning to rub out, and the meaning has been extended to erasing, correcting, and cleaning in general. Meaning: general word for cleaning, but also with meanings of correcting or erasing.

rub until raw ■ **liisu₂** *V* rub until raw {{Ex.: *liisunin kan-tiiraS*. My behind got rubbed raw.}} *Similar*: ***liisu₁**. Grammar: means 'get rubbed raw' with -n(i), may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: a body part, for ex. one's buttocks from horseback riding, may be related to liisu 'toothless' as meaning raw flesh.

rubber ■ **uuli** (Borrowed from: ule Spanish) *N* rubber {{Ex.: *witTinin, kata uuli*. (It) turned hard, like rubber.}} [Attested only once]

rubberneck ■ **lelTe** *V* rubberneck, gawk {{Ex.: *lelTenin-me*. You gawked.}} *Similar*: **leeleTe**. Meaning: to go along looking at something that isn't your own business.

go around rubbernecking ■ **leeleTe** *V* go around rubbernecking *Similar*: **lelTe**. Pronunciation: unusual verb form, made from lelTe, probably symbolic that it stretches the sound out. Meaning: to go around doing

the action le!Te all the time.

ruler ■ takkes (Made from: **takke**₂, -s₁) *N* measuring instrument, ruler Meaning: could probably include a measuring tape, a ruler, etc..

rumble ■ kolyole *V* rumble, grumble {{Ex.: *kolyole kan-huttu, riiTok*. My stomach is rumbling, (my) intestines.}} Pronunciation: does not match the usual Mutsun verb forms. Meaning: of one's stomach, for example when empty, or intestines. ■ **tokse** *V* rumble, make crackling noise {{Ex.: *tokseksi sikken*. The fart really makes a rumbling sound.}} Meaning: of joints making crackling sounds, of a farting noise, possibly of the sound of popping something. ■ **tuyrure** *V* growl, rumble {{Ex.: *tuyrure kan-huttu*. My stomach is growling.}} Pronunciation: not a typical verb form for Mutsun, the word could reflect the sound the stomach makes. Meaning: of the stomach growling.

Rumsien people ■ karmeleNu (Borrowed from: Carmeleño Spanish) *Npersonal* Rumsien Tribe/people {{Ex.: *waate karmeleNukma, waate haysa karmentakwas*. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.}}

Rumsien tribe ■ rumsien *Npersonal* Rumsien tribe Meaning: near Carmel.

Rumsien Tribe ■ karmeleNu (Borrowed from: Carmeleño Spanish) *Npersonal* Rumsien Tribe/people {{Ex.: *waate karmeleNukma, waate haysa karmentakwas*. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.}}

run ■ *Tokke *V* run {{Ex.: *wak Tokkenis haysane*. He ran away from them. *yete-k Tokken*. He will run. *sitka numan kuutis soro, numan Tokken sii*. in the water that flows a little bit, where the water runs *wak-in Tokken*. His tears run (flow). *ToktYeSmin* good runner}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), to indicate motion, or rarely with -Smin. Meaning: both literally run with one's feet, and for water or tears to run, but less usual for that than words for 'flow'. ■ **paya** *V* run {{Ex.: *paya, aaTeytak wak paya*. Run, he runs everywhere.}} *Noun*: **paaya**. Pronunciation: pronunciation somewhat unsure. ■ **Tokken** (Made from: ***Tokke**, -n₃) *V* run (Other Pronunc.: **Tokkeni** before a suffix) ■ **yuu**₁ *Command* run!, go! {{Ex.:

yuu culuy! Go jump! *yuu, hoTTo ereeSiy!* Go take a bath! *yuu, hoTTo!* Go, get out of here! *yuyyuT!* You all go!}} Grammar: forms a command by itself without -y, but can add -yuT to command more than one person.

be good at running ■ paysa (Made from: **paya**, -s₂) *V* be good at running {{Ex.: *paysaSmin, paysamak* good runner, good runners}} *Noun*: **paaya**. Cultural info.: there may have been men who were always the runners. Meaning: probably means literally 'run repeatedly, run a lot,' and may refer to the men whose job it was to run.

run around noisily ■ puryure *V* run around noisily, make noise {{Ex.: *hatte puryure?* Who is running around making noise? *puryure-ka*. I'm running around making noise.}} Meaning: may indicate making the earth vibrate, but primarily means making noise.

run away ■ *uuwi (Borrowed from: *huir?* Spanish?) *V* run away, flee {{Ex.: *uuwinin makse*. We fled. *kan-mes uuwin*. I'm running away from you. *uuwin-ak kalletka*. He runs away to the sea.}} *native*: **haahe 1**. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i), with same meaning (because it's a verb of motion), person you run from marked with -se/-e, place you run to marked with -tak/-tka, can have an object with -se/-e even though it has -n(i). ■ **haahe 1** *V* run away {{Ex.: *huksi makse haahenin*. We just ran away. *hittYeyuT makke haahen!* Come on, let's flee!}} *loanword*: ***uuwi**. ■ **huuye** *V* flee, run away {{Ex.: *huuyeSte-k*. He/she has run away.}} [Attested only once] ■ **uuwin** (Made from: ***uuwi**, -n₃) *V* run away, flee (Other Pronunc.: **uuwini** before a suffix)

run in a group ■ moyle *V* run/move in a group {{Ex.: *moylehte sinnikma*. The children run along in a group. *Taares waate moylehte*. The men come (walking) in a group.}} *Similar*: **moyce**.

run into ■ *suksa *V* run into *Similar*: **sukta**. Grammar: only appears with -mu. Meaning: only of more than one person running into each other (compare to *sukta*). (Other Pronunc.: **sukas** before -mu (or -pu if possible)) ■ **sukta** *V* run/bump into {{Ex.: *kan suktanin*. I bumped into (something, for ex. the table).}} *Similar*: ***suksa**. Meaning: a person

runs into a thing (sukasmu is for people running into each other). [Attested only once]

run into each other ■ sukasmu (Made from:

***suksa**, **-mu**) *V* run into each other Meaning: 2+ people run into each other.

run out ■ *huuTu *V* run out, be gone {{Ex.: *huuTun yete iThine*. It will run out again.}}

Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: there's no more left of something. ■ ***sihhu** *V* run out, dissipate, go away {{Ex.: *sihhunin kan-ak*. My thirst went away. *sihhunin kaares*. The smoke has dissipated. *sihhunin eenena*. The blackberries ran out (at end of season).}}

Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: to be used up, gone, disappeared, evaporated. ■ **huuTun** (Made from: ***huuTu**, **-n₃**) *V* run out, be gone (Other Pronunc.: **huuTuni** before another suffix) ■ **kattu** *V* run out, finish {{Ex.: *kattunin*. (It) finished.}}

Similar: **kawra**. Social use: the more common word is kawra. [Attested only once] ■ **kawra** (Borrowed from: *acabar*?? Spanish??) *V* finish, end, run out {{Ex.: *nuhu kawran Taskuhmin*. The red one ends there. *kawran-ka nossow*. I'm running out of breath. *kawran kan-cayic*. My strength is running out. *kawran-ak wak-hiSSene*. He finished his work. *kawrahte-ka amman*. I've finished eating. *kawraSte sii*. The water ran out. (there stopped being any) *kanne makke maTter kawran* before our tobacco runs out *kawraSte himah'a*. All gone. *koc waate kan kawran TiT*. When my life is coming to an end.}}

Similar: **kattu**. Grammar: by itself, means to finish something, with -n(i), means something runs out/ends on its own. Meaning: run out in the sense of being used up or gone, not literally flow out. Social use: may only be a chance similarity to Spanish *acabar*, not borrowed. ■ **kawran** (Made from: **kawra**, **-n₃**) *V* run out, end Grammar: run out or end on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **kawrani** before another suffix) ■ **sihhun** (Made from: ***sihhu**, **-n₃**) *V* run out, dissipate, go away (Other Pronunc.: **sihhuni** before another suffix) ■ **yuTkin** (Made from: **yuTki**, **-n₃**) *V* spill, run out Grammar: something spills out of a container on its own. Meaning: usually of a liquid, sometimes solids. (Other Pronunc.: **yuTkini** before a suffix)

runner ■ paysaSmin (Made from: **paya**, **-s-₂**, **-Smin**) *N* runner

good runner ■ ToktYeSmin (Made from: ***Tokke**, **-tY-**, **-Smin**) *N* good runner

ruptured

be ruptured ■ saru *V* be ruptured, break open {{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck have ruptured. *saruunin*. (They) became ruptured.}} Meaning: of sores. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **saruu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

rush

bulrush ■ rookos *N*evers. bulrush {{Ex.: *tokkoh rookos-was* a bed made of bulrushes *mukurmakma yete hippun rookose*. The women will carry bulrushes on their backs.}} Similar: **Sipru**; Similar: **rokoostah**; Similar: **Sipruna**; Verb: **rokso**. Cultural info.: used for repairing roofs and was very long-lasting, also used for making sleeping mats/beds. Meaning: a large, round bulrush (tule), grew in Watsonville around the edge of a lake, probably the most common type, Sipruna is the root of this plant.

thin bulrush ■ kaamun *N* thin bulrush Similar:

luppe, **haale**, **lapsana**; Verb: **kaamu**. Cultural info.: very thin and tough, grew to two feet high, Italians and vegetable sellers used it to tie bunches of vegetables, and people used it to tie other tule onto the roofs of houses (thatch roof), because this type doesn't rot as other types do. Meaning: referred to as *tuno*, *tule*, or *tulito*.

bulrush root ■ Sipruna *N* bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna summuSmin* spoiled bulrush root *Siprunakma* bulrush roots}} Verb: **Sipru**;

Similar: **rookos**. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning: root of the rookos bulrush.

gather thin bulrush ■ kaamu *V* gather thin bulrush {{Ex.: *kaamuna makke*. We go to gather thin bulrush.}} Noun: **kaamun**.

plant like bulrush ■ pakkir *N* plant like bulrush [Ar + Asc. guess]

gather bulrush ■ rokso *V*evers. gather bulrush {{Ex.: *roksona makke*. We go to gather bulrush.}} Noun: **rookos**. Meaning: can involve pulling the bulrush out by the roots.

gather bulrush/tule root ■ Sipru *V* gather bulrush/tule root {{Ex.: *Sipruna makke*. We go to gather bulrush roots. *Sipru makke*. We're

gathering bulrush roots.}} *Similar:* **rookos**;
Noun: **Sipruna**. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the

root of the rookos plant.

S s

sack ■ **huTTas** (Made from: **huTTa**, -s₁) *N* sack, bag
loanword: **sakiitu**; *loanword:* **saaku**. Meaning: literally
 thing you use to put something into a bag. ■ **saaku**
 (Borrowed from: **saco** Spanish) *N* sack, bag {{Ex.:
uttuy neppe kurkah hemec'a saakutka! Put this
 roasted corn in a sack! *kan akkumpi kan-*
issuse saakutka. I'm putting my hand in a
 sack.}} *Similar:* **sakiitu**; *native:* **huTTas**. ■ **wolsa**
 (Borrowed from: **bolsa** Spanish) *N* bag, sack {{Ex.:
hottYon-ak yu-k uttupun wolsatka. He stole it
 and put it in a bag. *hiSSemit hemec'a wolsase!*
 Make one bag for me! *Tikiy wolsatka!* Put (it)
 in a bag!}}

little sack ■ **sakiitu** (Borrowed from: **squito**
 Spanish) *N* little sack, little bag {{Ex.: *wattimpi*
wak-maTTere hemec'a sakiitutka. He carries
 his tobacco in a small sack.}} *native:* **huTTas**;
Similar: **saaku**; *native:* **hotyokniS**. [Attested only
 once]

sacred stick ■ **iyot** *N* sacred stick [Attested only once]

sad

be sad ■ ***Solle** *V* be sad {{Ex.: *Sollen-ka.* I'm
 sad. *Sollenin makke.* We were sad. *Sollen-ka*
wattin. I'm going away sad. *hoTTo, hinney,*
amSi ekwe pesyo men-sire Sollen. Go away,
 go, so your heart will not be sad thinking!
SolleSte-k. He's sad. *nuuyatyi men-Sollen!*
 Stop your sadness! (Stop being sad!))} *Noun:*
Soole. Grammar: could only appear with -n(i),
 -mpi, -Ste, -spu, or -n in Asc.'s time, but
 could be used by itself in Ar's time, usually
 used with -n(i). ■ **cakku** *V* be sad {{Ex.:
cakkunin-ka. I became sad.}} *Synonym:* **cakwi**,
***corko₂**. ■ **cakwi** *V* be sad {{Ex.: *cakwi-me*
yete, ussi-me yete ekwe eTTen. You will be
 sad because you won't fall asleep.}} *Similar:*
-w-; *Synonym:* **cakku**, ***corko₂**. ■ **Sollen** (Made
 from: ***Solle**, -n₃) *V* be sad

be/get sad ■ **corokpu** (Made from: ***corko₂**, -pu) *V*
 be sad, get sad, be disappointed

get/become sad ■ ***corko₂** *V* get sad, be
 disappointed {{Ex.: *corokpu makse koc amne.*
 We're sad when it rains. *kan corokpu, ussi-ka*
ekwe holle ricca wakTuk. I'm sad because I
 can't talk with her.}} *Synonym:* **cakwi**, **cakku**.
 Grammar: only appears with -pu (same
 meaning). Meaning: 'be disappointed' is not
 completely sure. (Other Pronunc.: **corok** before -pu
 (and -mu if possible))

become/get sad ■ **cakkun** (Made from: **cakku**, -n₃)
V get/become sad

sadness ■ **Soole** *N* sadness {{Ex.: *ekwe pesyo*
men-Soolese! Don't think about your sadness!
hinkahte-ka Soolesum? How am I with
 sadness?}} *Verb:* ***Solle**. Grammar: Sollen can also
 be used for this (Solle with -n nominalizer), but Soole
 more common.

safe ■ **salwatu** (Borrowed from: **salvado** Spanish)

Adv safe Grammar: part of speech unclear, may not
 have been used widely in sentences in Mutsun.
 [Attested only once]

saint ■ **santi** (Borrowed from: **santo** Spanish) *N* holy
 one, saint {{Ex.: *wak-raakat mariya santi.* Her
 name is Holy Maria. *hiruhmin santukma*
Tarahtakwas All the saints of heaven}}
Similar: **santisima**. Grammar: usage partly depends on
 usage of the Spanish word, may be santu when used as
 a noun.

sake

for someone's sake ■ **-mi** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) for
 someone's sake {{Ex.: *hiSSemi-k tuttiyase wak-*
makkuhse. She is making tortillas for her
 husband. *lalkamit kannis!* Bring me geese!
haraamit kannis! Give it to me! *wak-was*
hinwimi. He remembers him (for him). *kan-*
mes ennemi. I am writing for you. *huttemit*

sottow! Stoke the fire for me!}} *Similar:*
heerenmi. Grammar: attach to end of verb to mean 'to do something for someone else', (benefactive).

salamander ■ **weleeli** *N* salamander Meaning: species unsure. [Attested only once]

Salinas Tribe ■ **ensen** (Made from: **ense**, -n₂)
Npersonal Salinas tribe Meaning: name for this tribe means 'blackberrying place' literally. [Tentative]

saliva ■ **rus** *N* saliva, spit, drool {{Ex.: *koc tollon iccon rus, turtunin*. When a lot of saliva comes out, one has a sore throat. *otton-ka ruusum*. I mended it with saliva.}} *Verb:* **ruse**. (Other Pronunc.: **ruus** before a vowel in the same word)

wet the body with saliva ■ **male** *V* wet the body with saliva {{Ex.: *yeela-ka maleepu*. Let me wet my body with saliva! *maley nuk!* Wet his body with saliva! *malee-ka*. I rub (someone) with saliva.}} Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: **malee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

salmon ■ **huuraka** *Nrevers*. salmon *Verb:* **hurka**. Cultural info.: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

fish for salmon ■ **hurka** *Vrevers*. fish for salmon {{Ex.: *hurkana makke*. We go salmon fishing.}} *Noun:* **huuraka**. Cultural info.: large salt-water fish called uraca in Spanish may be a word borrowed from this Mutsun word, but if so it was applied to a different fish, not salmon, this one was fished for in the San Benito River.

salt ■ **akkes** *Nrevers*. salt {{Ex.: *akkeste*. It has salt. *tollon-ak akkes*. It (has) a lot of salt.}} *Verb:* **awse**. ■ **awse** *V* salt {{Ex.: *kan awse tooTese*. I'm salting the meat. *awsey amSi Tummate!* Salt it so it will taste good!}} *Similar:* **awli**; *Noun:* **akkes**.

put in salt ■ **toTro** *V* put in salt, salt down {{Ex.: *toTron-me aru*. You preserved it in salt then.}} Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat. [Ar + Asc. guess]

salt down ■ **toTro** *V* put in salt, salt down {{Ex.: *toTron-me aru*. You preserved it in salt then.}}

Meaning: to preserve by packing in salt, for example of meat. [Ar + Asc. guess]

saltgrass ■ **hintel** *N* saltgrass {{Ex.: *akkes hintelwas* salt from saltgrass}} [Attested only once]

sample ■ **namma** *V* try, sample {{Ex.: *namman kurkahse*. [Someone] tried the roasted corn. *hiskeyuT, namma makam piina!* You all go try that! (especially of food) *nansiy!* Try it!}} *Similar:* **naani**. Meaning: of trying a little of something to see how it is, often food but can be other things (not try to do something).

San Felipe Valley ■ **poytokiS** *Nplace* San Felipe Valley Cultural info.: Indians gathered there to dance, the priests made a chapel and cemetery there to use when someone's body could not be brought across the river because of high water. Meaning: at the lower part, by the lake, can also refer to the large rancheria there, includes the plain past the Jim Salyer bridge.

San Joaquin Valley tribe ■ **cawsayla** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■

kapca *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **kiTTatay** (Made partly from: -tak₂)

Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and -tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once]

■ **kukunu** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe, their location [Attested only once] ■ **napTinTay** *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■

notuwaliT *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **saybilamnay** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■

walkemnay *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **wowal** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

San Juan ■ **sanhwan** (Borrowed from: San Juan Spanish) *Nplace* San Juan {{Ex.: *sanhwantakwas* person from San Juan}}

a large San Juan rancheria ■ **unyihayma**

Nplace a large San Juan rancheria [Attested only once]

village near San Juan mission ■ **terentak** (Made from: **teren**, -tak₂) *Nplace* village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often used to discuss the spring than the village at it.

sand ■ **wis** *N* sand {{Ex.: *wistak wak luppupu sitka*. He ducks his head in the sand, in the water.}} *Similar: mun, lot, pire.*

sandhill

cry of a sandhill crane ■ **tuu** *excl* cry of a sandhill crane *Noun: tures*. Pronunciation: regular words do not end in long vowel, but this word imitates the sound of the bird. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. [Attested only once]

sandhill crane ■ **tures** *Nrevers*. crane, sandhill crane *Verb: tuu; Verb: turs*. Meaning: lived in Sacramento-Tulareno Valley, no longer seen flying over by Asc.'s time but used to fly over day and night in October, possibly gray color, large, fat, and good to eat, but possibly a small brown crane, call is a 'tu, tu' sound with the second at a lower pitch. Sci. name: *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus), Dawson p. 1525.

Santa Cruz ■ **santa krus 1** (Borrowed from: Santa Cruz Spanish) *Nplace* Santa Cruz {{Ex.: *wattin makke santa krus*. We're going to Santa Cruz. *kan miTTenin santa krus*. I grew up in Santa Cruz.}} Pronunciation: *kr* pronunciation not possible in native Mutsun words. (Other Pronunc.: **santa kruus** before a vowel in the same word)

Santa Cruz Indians ■ **akwaswas** *Npersonal* Santa Cruz Indians, Akwaswas Tribe ■ **haryan** *Npersonal* Santa Cruz Indians [Attested only once]

Santa Cruz Mountains ■ **makSare** (Borrowed from: probable borrowing donor language unknown) *Nplace* Santa Cruz Mountains [Ar + Asc. guess]

sarape ■ **saraape** (Borrowed from: sarape Spanish) *N* sarape blanket {{Ex.: *yihwi men-saraape!* Shake out your sarape! *kariy hiTwiy men-saraape!* Hang your blanket up outside!}} *native: eshen*.

satiate ■ ***pussa** *V* satiate, fill, satisfy {{Ex.: *pussaSte-ka*. I'm full/satisfied. *kan pussanin*. I got full. *sepyenis haysa, pussaSmin haysa*. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to

food or other things. ■ **sepye** *V* satiate, get full {{Ex.: *haysa piNi sepyenin*. Maybe they got satiated.}} Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, replaced by *sunyi*. [Ar only, very unsure]

satiated ■ **pussaSte** (Made from: ***pussa**, **-Ste**) *perf* full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things.

be satiated ■ **wane** *V* be full, be satiated {{Ex.: *kan waneSte*. I am satiated/full. *ekwe-me ama hinsu wanen*. You do not know how to get full. *kan waneenin*. I got full.}} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste or -n(i). Meaning: probably includes sexual meaning, probably also includes full from eating. (Other Pronunc.: **wanee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

get satiated ■ **pussan** (Made from: ***pussa**, **-n₃**) *perf* get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: **pussani** before another suffix)

satisfied ■ **pussaSte** (Made from: ***pussa**, **-Ste**) *perf* full, satiated, satisfied Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things.

get satisfied ■ **pussan** (Made from: ***pussa**, **-n₃**) *perf* get full/satisfied/satiated Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. (Other Pronunc.: **pussani** before another suffix)

satisfy ■ ***pussa** *V* satiate, fill, satisfy {{Ex.: *pussaSte-ka*. I'm full/satisfied. *kan pussanin*. I got full. *sepyenis haysa, pussaSmin haysa*. They got satiated, they are satiated ones.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Smin, and -Ste. Meaning: probably can refer to sex, may also refer to food or other things. ■ **hekSo** *V* satisfy, entertain {{Ex.: *hekSosi-ka-mes*. I am entertaining you. *yeela-kas hekSoksi*. Let me keep entertaining (him)! *hekSot!* Entertain me!}} Grammar: Ascension preferred it to appear with -ksi or -si, but sometimes used it without. Meaning: can also mean something like distracting someone from doing something bad, mostly means entertain, also see *hekoSpu*. (Other Pronunc.: **hekoS** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

Saturday ■ **saawatu** (Borrowed from: sabado Spanish) *N* Saturday

savor food ■ **Tummaspu** (Made from: **Tumsa**, -pu)

V enjoy oneself, savor food Meaning: may mean both to enjoy oneself and to enjoy food or for food to be tasty, unclear meaning.

say ■ **kuwa** *V* say, tell {{Ex.: *kuwa-k*. He says. *kuwahne nuk*. It is said. *haysa uThinya saawe kuwa-ka*. I say the two of them sing together. *kaatYi kuwahne wak-riccan*. This is how his speech is said. *wak kannis kuwan, ara kan-was kuwan*. He told me, and then I told him. *wak kannis kuwa kan-aanan semmonin, yuu-ka corokpu kan-aananum*. He tells me my mother died, and I'm sad about my mother. *wak kuwa nuppi riicase*. He says those words. *kuwat kannis!* Tell me!}} *Similar: kawka*. Pronunciation: very often contracted to *koo*. Grammar: what one says can be a noun (like *riica*), 'it' (*nuk*), or a sentence. ■ **monse** *V* tell, say {{Ex.: *kaa-mes monseyini iinakmasum*. I come to tell you about the sick ones. *monset!* / *monsemit!* Tell me! *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What do you tell me? *haysa monsen* their stories}} *Similar: moySe*. Pronunciation: often sounded like *monSe*, but *monse* more common.

it is said that ■ **eSSerse** *Adv* it is said that {{Ex.: *eSSerse-me-was hayweykun*. It is said that you went to see him.}}

it is said ■ **nuk₂** *V* it is said {{Ex.: *miSte nuk-me*. It is said that you are good. *hackuSmin nuk-me*. It is said that you are a thief. *kariy nuk-ak eeTe*. It is said that he sleeps outside.}} Grammar: usually followed by the pronoun about whom something is said. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used by Ascension's time.

say what? ■ **hinkayi** *Q* say what? {{Ex.: *hinkayi wak-raakat?* What is his name? *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What are you saying to me? *hinkayihnes-me?* What were you told?}} Grammar: can be used as a verb (with verb suffixes) rarely.

say 'yes' with the eyes ■ **wilo** *V* say 'yes' with the eyes {{Ex.: *wilot kannis!* Say 'yes' to me with your eyes! *wilo wak, Tunku wak*. He signals yes with his eyes, he signals no with his nose.}} Pronunciation: could be *huylo*, pronunciation

unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes/face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

scalp dirt/grease ■ **iisir** *N* dandruff, hair dirt/grease {{Ex.: *men-moohel tollon-ak iisir*. Your head is full of dandruff. *iisirte-k mooheltak*. He has a lot of dandruff on his head.}} *Verb: isri*; *Similar: issir*. Meaning: dirt or grease on the head, such as greasy hair, dandruff, etc..

scaly

catch scaly lizards ■ **meherwa₂** *V* catch scaly lizards {{Ex.: *meherwana* to go to catch scaly lizards}} *Noun: meherwa*. Grammar: probably comes from *meherwa* 'scaly lizard,' which comes from *meher -wa*. [Attested only once]

scaly lizard ■ ***meher** *Nrevers*. scaly lizard *Verb: mahre*. Grammar: appears only with -wa, may relate to the lizard sticking its tongue out (*mahre*), but not sure. ■ **meherwa** (Made from: ***meher**, -wa) *N* scaly lizard *Verb: meherwa₂*.

scar ■ **hikiT** *Nrevers*. scar {{Ex.: *wak hikiTte*. He has a scar.}} *Verb: *hikTi*. Pronunciation: Ascension thought it might be *hiTiK* instead, but decided on this, and *hikiT* is more likely. [Tentative]

have a scar ■ ***hikTi** *Vrevers*. have a scar {{Ex.: *hikTihte wak-horkostak*. He is scarred on his throat. *hikTihte horkos*. a scarred throat *hikTiSmin* a scarred person}} *Noun: hikiT*. Grammar: only appears with -Smin (scarred one) and -hte (scarred).

scare ■ ***orko** *V* frighten, scare {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe, orkonin-ka yaasir*. There comes the priest, I was very scared. *orkopun-me*. You scared yourself. *orkostap-ka*. I was frightened (by someone/something). *orkoSte makke*. We are scared.}} *Similar: koypo*; *Similar: *poyko*. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, -pu, or -stap, not used as 'I scare him' but as 'I am/got/was scared'. Meaning: stronger fright than *koypo/poyko*. ■

***poyko** *V* frighten, scare, startle {{Ex.: *poykonin-ka*. I was/got scared. *kan-was poykompi*. I frightened him.}} *Similar: *orko*; *Synonym: koypompi*; *Similar: pitsi*. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare. ■ **koypompi** (Made from: **koypo**, -mpi) *V* scare, startle *Synonym: *poyko*. Meaning: to mildly

scare or startle someone. ■ **poykompī** (Made from: ***poyko**, -**mpi**) *V* scare, frighten, startle Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

be scared ■ **poykon** (Made from: ***poyko**, -**n₃**) *V* be frightened, be scared, be startled Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: **poykoni** before another suffix)

scared ■ **orkoSte** (Made from: ***orko**, -**Ste**) *perf* scared, frightened

be scared ■ **hasli** *V* fear, be afraid, be scared {{Ex.: *haslinis-ka okse*. I was afraid a long time ago. *koc Tura, haslin ekTemak*. When it thunders, bad people are afraid. *hasli-ka amane*. I am truly afraid. *hasliSmin* fearful one *ekwe makam piNi haslin paaTese?* Aren't you all perhaps afraid of the padre?}} *Synonym*: ***haasi**. Grammar: almost always followed by -**ni**/**n** with similar meaning, but not always. ■ **orkon** (Made from: ***orko**, -**n₃**) *V* be scared, be frightened Grammar: to just feel scared, not to scare someone or to be specifically scared by someone. (Other Pronunc.: **orkoni** before another suffix) ■ **pitsi** *V* be frightened {{Ex.: *pitsimpi* to frighten someone}} *Similar*: **koypo**; *Similar*: ***poyko**. Grammar: may only appear with -**mpi** (frighten someone). Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time, **koypo**/**poyko** are more common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

scarred ■ **hikTihte** (Made from: ***hikTi**, -**Ste**) *perf* scarred

scarred one ■ **hikTiSmin** (Made from: ***hikTi**, -**Smin**) *N* scarred one, scarred person

scent ■ **Tumma₁** *N* flavor, taste, scent {{Ex.: *awsey amSi Tummate!* Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! *miSte wak-Tumma*. Its flavor is good. *ekwe Tummate*. It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. *ekwena petsen, suukar, Tummamin*. There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}} *Similar*: ***tsumma**; *Verb*: **Tumma₂**. Grammar: almost always used with -**min** or -**te**, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (**tsumma**).

scissors ■ **tihhir** (Borrowed from: *tijera* Spanish) *N* scissors {{Ex.: *innan tihhir*. The scissors fall. *kan meheesi tihhire*. I see the scissors.}}

Similar: **tihi**; *Similar*: **TiTki**. Grammar: could be related to **tihi** 'cut hide into strips,' but more likely a Spanish borrowing that is similar by chance.

cut with scissors ■ **TiTki** *V* cut with scissors {{Ex.: *TiTkpu-ka kan-urihse kan-timmahtak*. I'm cutting my hair with scissors on my forehead.}} *Similar*: **tihhir**; *Similar*: **SuuSa**. Meaning: cut the hair with scissors, instead of singing it to cut it. [Attested only once]

scold ■ ***hirca** *V* scold {{Ex.: *okse-me kannis hiracpus*. A long time ago you scolded me. *hiracpaN amane* truly a scolder *hiracpuhne-m*. You are being scolded.}} Grammar: usually only occurs with -**pu** (same meaning), but may be possible with -**paN** (a scold) also. Social use: form **hiracpaN** 'scolder' was out of use by Ascension's time, and only **hiracpu** 'to scold' was used. (Other Pronunc.: **hirac** before -**pu**) ■ **hiwo** *V* scold, criticize {{Ex.: *haysa kannis hiiwon*. They scolded me. *hiiwohnis-ka*. I was scolded. *hiiwopaN-ak amane*. He is truly a scolder (one who scolds too much).}} ■ **hiracpu** (Made from: ***hirca**, -**pu**) *V* scold Meaning: not literal use of -**pu**, does not mean to scold oneself, just means to scold someone.

scolder ■ **hiwopaN** (Made from: **hiwo**, -**paN**) *N* scolder Meaning: someone who scolds others too much.

scorch ■ **posyo** *V* scorch, singe {{Ex.: *kan-mes posyo*. I'm scorching your hair. *posyon-me*. Your hair is getting singed. *posyohte* *hiwaanis*. It arrived scorched.}} *Similar*: **puuSa**; *Similar*: **puSSu₁**; *Similar*: **SuuSa**. Cultural info.: to cut the hair by singing it off at the cut point. Meaning: usually only of hair. ■ **puSSu₁** *V* scorch {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes puSSu*. I will scorch you. *puSSunin*. It got scorched. *kan puSSumpi*. I scorched it (made it get scorched).}} *Similar*: **posyo**; *Similar*: **puuSa**. Meaning: probably with a burning stick, grasses, or firebrand. ■ **puuSa** *V* scorch, singe {{Ex.: *puuSapu-k*. I scorch myself. *puuSan wak-urihse*. He singed his hair. *puuSaSte-k*. It's scorched. *puuSanin pan*. The bread got scorched.}} *Similar*: **posyo**; *Similar*: **SuuSa**; *Similar*: **puSSu₁**. Meaning: often of hair (possibly to cut it), can also be of bread getting overdone, and can probably be used generally.

scorched ■ **puuSaSte** (Inflected form of: **puuSa**, -Ste) *perf* scorched, singed Meaning: of hair, bread, and possibly other things in general.

scowl ■ **kelTe** *V* scowl, frown {{Ex.: *kelTe-me hin*. Your eyes are scowling (you are scowling with your eyes/face). *kelTehne-me*. You are scowled at. *kelTe-me kannis*. You scowl at me.}} Meaning: could also include having cloudy eyes, but unsure.

scrape ■ **cirko** *V* scrape {{Ex.: *cirkoSte men-hintak* You have scraped your face. *cirkonin-ak*, *wak innanin*, *yuu-k cirkonin*. He got scraped, he fell, and he got scraped.}} ■ **hacwe** *V* scrape, scratch {{Ex.: *kan hacwe*. I scrape/scratch. *hacwenin*. (He) scraped/scratched.}} Grammar: may contain the -w- opening infix and mean scrape upward/outward, but unclear. ■ **mihra** *V* peel, scrape {{Ex.: *mihranin wak-hin*. His face peeled. *mihraSte-k*. His (skin) is peeling/peeled off. *mihrahnis*. (He) got scraped.}} Meaning: skin peels off because it is dry or chapped from work or cold, usually from the face or hands, or one's skin gets scraped by an abrasion.

stick for scraping skin off ■ **wassupis** (Made from: **wassu**, -**spis**) *N* stick for scraping one's skin off Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

scrape skin ■ **wassu** *V* scrape skin {{Ex.: *wassu-ka-mes*. I'm scraping you off (with a stick). *wassum-me?* Did you scrape off your skin? *wassuhne hemec'a Tipplesum*. (It) is scraped off by a knife.}} Meaning: of scraping along the skin with a small stick or knife on purpose, possibly while washing oneself or someone else (as part of bathing, not of combat), probably of scraping water, soap, and dirt off the skin, not of scratching the skin off the body.

scratch ■ **hacwe** *V* scrape, scratch {{Ex.: *kan hacwe*. I scrape/scratch. *hacwenin*. (He) scraped/scratched.}} Grammar: may contain the -w- opening infix and mean scrape upward/outward, but unclear. ■ **hasku** *V* tickle, itch, scratch {{Ex.: *haskutiy!* Tickle him! *hasku-ka ama*. My body itches. *ekwes-mes hasku?* Doesn't this tickle you?}} *Synonym*: **Sukru**. ■ **hassa** *V* scratch {{Ex.: *haskay nuk wak-moohe!* Scratch his head! *haayi hassat!* Come here and scratch

me! *hassas* scratcher (tool for scratching) *hassapu-ka*. I scratch myself.}} Cultural info.: the scratching tool was a sort of stick made with corncobs. Pronunciation: the variant haSwa could be a correct separate word with the same meaning, but Ascension used *hassa* more often, and no difference in meaning is clear. ■ **waaha** *V* scratch {{Ex.: *waahay nuk!* Scratch him! *waahamu haysa*. They're scratching each other.}} *Similar*: **wakci**, **wissa**. Cultural info.: traditional way of scratching as a means of fighting/combat. ■ **wakci** *V* scratch {{Ex.: *wakciy nuk!* Scratch it!}} *Similar*: **wissa**, **waaha**. Meaning: like a cat.

scratch in dirt ■ **wissa** *V* scratch in dirt {{Ex.: *wissa-k pireese*. It's scratching on the ground.}} Meaning: as a chicken does. [Tentative]

scratch up ■ **pirka** *V* dig/scratch up {{Ex.: *pirkay!* Dig (it) up!}} Grammar: could be related to *pira* 'bury' with -k- instead of -w- for 'undo'. Meaning: as a dog digs up a bone or a bird scratches something under the surface of the ground up.

screech owl ■ **kutwetu** *N* screech owl [Attested only once]

screen

glass lantern screen ■ **pantaLa** (Borrowed from: *pantalla* Spanish) *N* glass lantern screen {{Ex.: *hihronin pantaLa*. The screen slipped.}} [Attested only once]

scrotum ■ **sokrena** *N* scrotum Pronunciation: pronunciation might be *Sokrena* instead.

scrub ■ **liTwa** *V* scrub {{Ex.: *kan-was liTwa*. I scrub it. *liTwahte ama*. a well-scrubbed body}} Meaning: to wash by rubbing, of clothing or one's body, possibly more general.

sea ■ **kalle** *N* sea, ocean {{Ex.: *kalletka kan wattin*. I am going to the sea. *kalletka akkun*, *yu-k luppupun*. He went to the sea and ducked his head under the water. *kawetYka kalle* the edge of the sea}} Pronunciation: sometimes has a true final h (*kalleh*), so that one says *kallehtak*, but *kalletka* (no final h, *kalle*) is slightly more common.

sea lion ■ **tomminis** *N* seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

sea otter ■ **SuuyuT** *N* sea otter [Ar + Asc. guess]

seal ■ **tomminis** *N* seal, sea lion [Ar + Asc. guess]

search ■ **himma** *V* search, look for {{Ex.: *himmat maksene!* Look for us! *kan-was himmana*. I go

to look for it. *himmatkun-ka ekwe halsaSmin*. If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) *himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara*. If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. *himma-k wak-hawnane*. He's looking for his wife.}} Meaning: can mean try in the sense of seek to do something, seek not to do something, usually means more simply look for.

seashore ■ kaw *N* seashore {{Ex.: *sessionin-ka kawtak*. I was shivering on the seashore.}}
Similar: kawetYka. Pronunciation: word very unsure.
 [Attested only once]

season

rainy season ■ ammaniway (Made from: **ammani**, -way) *N* rainy season

seat ■ Taawar *Nrevers.* chair, seat {{Ex.: *Tawray men-Taawartak!* Sit in your chair! *innan Taawar*. The chair falls over. *wattinin-ak wak-maakinatka, ekwena wak-Taawar, kaayi-k yete wak-wakkas*. He went in his car, it doesn't have a seat, his butt will hurt later.}} *Verb: Tawra*. Cultural info.: rich people (more often Spanish than Indian, but both) used whale bones as chairs. Grammar: can also use Tawras (literally think one uses to sit).

turn seat around ■ yimku *V* turn seat around {{Ex.: *yimkunin*. The chair turned around.}}
 Meaning: meaning and usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

seaweed ■ tummuk *Nrevers.* seaweed/lily-pad-like plant {{Ex.: *mumlihne haysa tummuksum*. They are irritated by the lily-pad-like plant.}}
loanword: paapas; Verb: tumku. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

gather seaweed ■ tumku *Vrevers.* gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants {{Ex.: *tumkuna makke*. We go to gather seaweed/lily-pad-like plants.}} *Noun: tummuk*. Cultural info.: used leaves to carry blackberries in when berrying, may

have been used for medicinal purposes as a stalk for inserting medicine or inserting water but unsure. Meaning: a plant with large, wide leaves like a dahlia's, with a large white flower, that grows in water (unclear whether freshwater or ocean) and has a single stalk 7-8 feet long (possibly above the water, unclear), eaten by bears but not humans, possibly bull kelp.

second ■ iTaya num second *Similar: iTsa; Similar: -ya*. Grammar: may come from 'new ones' (iTsay), but not clear. [Tentative] **uThinwas** (Inflected form of: **uThin**, -was) *num* second Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

moon in second half ■ pumeSte-k-Tar

(Compound composed of: **pume**, -Ste, =ak, **Tar**) *N* moon in second half Meaning: just past the full moon, probably only of the waning gibbous moon, not waning crescent, meaning unsure.

secret

speak secretly ■ Sahhu *V* speak secretly, whisper {{Ex.: *Sahhumu haysa*. They are whispering with each other. *Sahhuksit riccay oocotka!* Whisper very quietly to me in my ear!}}
Similar: wekSo. Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear.

secretly ■ enenum *Adv* out of sight, secretly {{Ex.: *enenumse amane sukmu?* Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

secure fire ■ paske *V* secure fire {{Ex.: *paskey sottow!* Secure the fire!}} Meaning: with flint and steel. [Ar + Asc. guess]

see ■ haywe *V* see {{Ex.: *kan-mes hayweynin*. I have come to see you. *meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne*. It has sunk, it is not seen. *haywespuyuT!* Watch out (take care) for yourselves! *ekwe-k haywepu*. It's not in sight/can't be seen. *haywemun makke*. We saw each other.}} *Synonym: mehe. ■ mehe* *V* look, see {{Ex.: *kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin*. I saw you, and I liked you. *mehey iTyan!* Look back! *mehey nuk!* Look at it! *mehehne-me. / men mehehne*. You are being looked at. *kan meheesi lupyuse*. I'm looking at the burden

basket. *meheesu-k*. He goes to see it.}} *Similar: kama*; *Synonym: haywe*; *Synonym: taSSu*. Grammar: most often used with -si, but meaning similar. Meaning: most common word for 'see'. (Other Pronunc.: **mehee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **meheesi** (Made from: **mehe**, -si) *V* look at, see, watch Meaning: meaning similar to mehe alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of mehe. ■ **saasa** *V* see {{Ex.: *saasahne pire*. The land is seen.}} Social use: could be a borrowing from Tulareño sasa 'eye,' but unclear, not used in Mutsun at all in Asc.'s time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be see-through ■ ***Takru** *V* be translucent/see-through/filmy {{Ex.: *TakruTe eshen*. The blanket is see-through. *TakruSmin* a translucent thing}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

try and see ■ **naani** *V* try and see {{Ex.: *naaniy amman!* Try the food! *maayay naani, hattena pina heesentak hineykun*. Look and see who went walking behind there! *hiske naani!* Let's try it!}} *Similar: namma*. Meaning: of trying food, trying doing something, etc..

let's see ■ **hepeS** *Adv* let's see {{Ex.: *hepeS-ka holle hiSSe*. Let me see if I can do it. *hista wak hepeS ricca?* Let's see, what is he saying?}}

be hard to see ■ **makka** *V* be hard to see Meaning: to be just barely visible. [Ar + Asc. guess]

see oneself ■ **haypu** (Made from: **haywe**, -pu) *V* be visible, see oneself {{Ex.: *ekwe-me haypu*. You don't see yourself. *harpaSte wak, ekwe haypu*. It has sunk, it is not visible. *neppe haypu takke*. This one's ribs are visible.}} Pronunciation: irregular -pu form of haywe. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. ■ **meheepu** (Made from: **mehe**, -pu) *V* see oneself

see skin ■ **opne** *V* see skin {{Ex.: *kan-mes opnen*. I saw your skin (some part normally covered). *kan opne men-muuse*. I see your breasts.}} Meaning: to see a part of the body normally covered, like thighs or breasts, for example through a tear in clothing.

see something/someone dead ■ **Tonme** *V* see something/someone dead {{Ex.: *Tonmena makam*.

You all are going to see a dead animal (look for it). *TonmeSte men-aanan*. (One sees that) your mother died (some time ago).}} Meaning: can probably mean to see that a person or animal is dead, or to see a dead person/animal.

seed ■ **ama**, 3 *N* fruit, seed {{Ex.: *parki-was amaasum* It's heavy with fruit.}} Meaning: of a plant. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **hur** *N* seed Meaning: unknown what kind. [Tentative] ■ **ittu** *N* seed {{Ex.: *helhelte sitka ittu*. The seed is floating on the water.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **simra** *V* plant, sow {{Ex.: *simra-ka*. I'm planting (seeds). *simray!* Plant (something)!}}

conical seed basket ■ **siwey** *Nrevers*. conical seed basket {{Ex.: *hiSSe-k siweye*. He's making a conical seed basket.}} *Similar: simirin*; *Verb: siwye*. Meaning: cone-shaped basket about 1.5 feet in diameter at the top and pointed at the bottom, for gathering wild seeds.

gather/collect/harvest seeds ■ **ama**, 5 *V* gather seeds, collect seeds, harvest seeds *Noun: ama*, 1. (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

get conical seed baskets ■ **siwye** *Vrevers*. get conical seed baskets {{Ex.: *siwye-ka*. I'm getting conical seed baskets (siwey baskets).}} *Noun: siwey*.

a tasty seed ■ **puutik** *Nrevers*. a tasty seed *Verb: putki*. Cultural info.: probably a traditional food. Meaning: neither Spanish nor scientific name known. [Attested only once]

small type of seed ■ **mommoh** *Nrevers*. small type of seed {{Ex.: *mommohmak* small seeds}} *Verb: momho*. Cultural info.: these seeds were made into a very fine, smooth mush that was savory or salty. Meaning: a specific plant's seeds, name unknown (neither Barbara nor Ascension knew what plant it was).

small seeds ■ **amakniS** (Made from: **ama**, -kniS) *N* seeds

plant with dark seed ■ **saapah** *N* plant with dark seed, pil plant {{Ex.: *puhii-ka saapahse*. I gather up pil. *saapahmak* pil plants}} *Verb: sapha*. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red

flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird.

give seeds ■ uswi *V* give seeds {{Ex.: *uswimit!* Give me seeds!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: only appears with -mi, but may be used more broadly. [Tentative]

gather pil seed ■ sapha *V* gather pil {{Ex.: *saphana makke*. We go to gather pil seeds.}}
Noun: saapah. Cultural info.: used to make a very good, oily pinole. Meaning: the plant called 'pil' in Spanish, has red flowers and tiny, hard, black seeds, low ground cover plant (a few inches high), grew under trees in prune orchards, also eaten by a type of bird, this probably means to gather the seeds rather than the plant, since the seeds were used in food.

gather puutik seeds ■ putki *V*revers. gather puutik seeds {{Ex.: *putki-ka*. I'm gathering puutik seeds. *putkiyis!* Go gather puutik seeds!}}
Noun: puutik. Meaning: variety not known.

seed basket/paddle ■ simirin *N* seed basket/paddle
Similar: siiwey. Cultural info.: either a basket with a small handle for seeds (Ar), or a paddle (Me) or possibly thick tray (Ha) for seeds, perhaps for stirring, specific meaning unsure.

seeds of dwarf sunflower ■ kaamer *N*revers.
 (seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant
Verb: kamre; *Similar: soorokwa*. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

seek ■ pakka *V* seek, look for {{Ex.: *kan-was pakka*. I look for him/her/it. *pakkasi maksene koc makke Tawra*. (They) just look for us when we're sitting down.}} Social use: more common in Arroyo's time, not really in use by Ascension's time.

look for ■ himma *V* search, look for {{Ex.: *himmat maksene!* Look for us! *kan-was himmana*. I go to look for it. *himmatkun-ka ekwe halsaSmin*. If I were trying not to be a liar. (seeking not to be a liar) *himmatkun-me, amsi men-was hara*. If you looked for (it), so that you could give it to him. *himmak wak-hawnane*. He's looking for his wife.}}
 Meaning: can mean try in the sense of seek to do something, seek not to do something, usually means more simply look for.

seem ■ ama *V* appear, seem {{Ex.: *amanin-ka kata sitluSte*. I appeared as if I were small.}}
 [Attested only once]

seem bad ■ *iTTe *V* seem bad {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka yete iTTempi*. I will not make (it) look bad. / I will not hate (it). *kan-mes iTTempi*. I hate you.}} Grammar: only appears with -mpi, usually meaning 'hate,' or possibly with -min. [Attested only once]

seem like ■ kata *conj* like, as, as if, seem {{Ex.: *ekwe makam roroSpu kata sinnikma!* Don't play around like children! *men-seepek kata hireh*. Your beard is like a woodrat. *hiimi-me kannis meheesi kataa-me kannis ekwe nansi*. You always look at me as if you didn't know me. *kataa-me ekwe patmuSte*. It seems like you are not mischievous.}} *Similar: katYmi*; *Similar: kaatYi*. (Other Pronunc.: *kataa* before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

seize ■ huTki *V* seize [Ar only, very unsure]

get/grab ■ hooyo *V* get, grab, take {{Ex.: *hooyon-ak-was*. S/he grabbed him. *hooyohte-k*. It has been grabbed. *hooyomu*. They hold each other. *kan hooyona kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: hooyoyni 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to hooyni. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing.

catch/grasp ■ paTTi *V* hold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka*. I was seized. *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Grab that bird! *ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse*. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne!* Don't walk at night, because you'll

get grabbed! *paTwiY nuk!* Let it go! *paTTi-ka kan-onespun.* I'm holding my daughter.}}

Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

select ■ **hisse** *V* choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: *hissey laalak!* Choose a goose! *hissena-ka sitluhminse.* I'm going to separate the small ones. *sawremak hissestap.* The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} *loanword: skohe.*

self

to oneself ■ **-pu** *Suff.* (*V > V*) to oneself {{Ex.: *peloopuy!* Shave your head! *uttupuy men-sapaatu!* Put on your shoes! *kan komeypu.* I'm resting (myself). *men kannis tollon kocoopun.* You hurt me a lot. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one kiss *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu!* Don't talk loudly! *ekwe-me nossopu kannisum.* Don't sigh for me. *kan-was hiracpu.* I am scolding him.}} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-literal meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

sell ■ **huupuspu** (Made from: **huupu**, **-spu**) *V* sell
Meaning: non-literal use of -spu. ■ **wenteri**
(Borrowed from: *vender* Spanish) *V* sell {{Ex.: *kan huupu yuu kan wenteri.* I buy and I sell. *kan wenterin.* I sold (it).}} *native: huupu.* Meaning: only for selling, not also for buying, as huupu.

send ■ **hokke** *V* send, release, let go {{Ex.: *hokkehte-ka mukurmase.* I have sent a woman. *hokkeniyuT karta!* Send the letters! *miSmin nossow-mes hokke hosefa.* Josefa sends you good thoughts. (Opening greeting of a letter.))} Meaning: includes sending mail, sending something abstract like one's thoughts, releasing/letting go/sending away a person. ■ **oce** *V* send {{Ex.:

kan-was ocwe. I send him outward (possibly to do something).}} Grammar: may appear only with -w-, but more likely that may be chance of what was not recorded. Meaning: less common word for hokke, or more specific (for sending a person to do something). [Ar + Asc. guess]

separate ■ **hiswe**₃ *V* clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: *hiswey!* Clean (the grain)! *hiswehte-k.* It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain.

put away separately ■ **uTsu** *V* put away separately {{Ex.: *uTsuy nahan wak-tawahtak, wak-tawharistak.* Put (it) away there separately, at his work, at his work.}}

separate (from each other) ■ **hatki** *V* remove, separate {{Ex.: *hatkipuy!* Remove yourself (for example from their presence). *hatkinin haysa Tammantak.* They separated from each other on the hill (took different ways).}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: remove oneself from others' presence, part ways with someone else, split up, go the other way from someone.

separate out ■ **hisse** *V* choose, select, separate out {{Ex.: *hissey laalak!* Choose a goose! *hissena-ka sitluhminse.* I'm going to separate the small ones. *sawremak hissestap.* The fatty ones were chosen/separated (from the rest).}} *loanword: skohe.*

September ■ **setembre** (Borrowed from: *septiembre* Spanish) *N* September {{Ex.: *haysa terse maTTere setembrepreka.* They cut (harvest) tobacco in September.}} Pronunciation: only appears as *setembre*, but a partially Mutsun pronunciation would be *setembre*.

sergeant ■ **sarcen** (Borrowed from: *sargento* or *sergeant* Spanish or English) *N* sergeant [Attested only once]

serious

be serious ■ **tapTa** *V* be serious {{Ex.: *men tapTa.* You are serious.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

sermon

give a sermon ■ **Tansi** *V* preach, give a sermon {{Ex.: *kan makamse Tansimi.* I preach for

you.}}

servant ■ **hoowos** *Nrevers.* servant, messenger *Verb.*:

howso₁. ■ **kocino 2** (Borrowed from: cochino?

Spanish?) *N* servant Meaning: this meaning ('servant') is very unsure, might also mean 'dirty people,' or might be an error, or this meaning only might be borrowed from Spanish. (Other Pronunc.: **kocinoyi** in the plural, before -kma)

serve ■ **hoTwe** *V* serve {{Ex.: *hanni-me hoTwe?*

Where are you going to serve it? (on what?)

hoTwey amman! Serve the meal! *hoTwemit!*

Serve me!}} ■ **utwi** *V* serve {{Ex.: *kan-mes utwi.* I'm serving you. *koc hiS'a utwi.* When (someone) serves something.}}

set ■ **aTTa**₁ *V* freeze, congeal, set {{Ex.: *aTTaste = aTTasmin.* congealed, congealed one}} ■

hemko *V* set {{Ex.: *hemkoSte hismen.* The sun has set.}} *Similar:* **hotpo**, **akku**. Grammar: may only have appeared with -Ste, but unsure. Meaning: of the sun. ■ **hotpo** *V* set {{Ex.: *hotpoSte hismen.*

The sun has set.}} *Similar:* **hemko**, **akku**.

Meaning: of the sun, but Ascension was very unsure of this word, and the other words for the sun setting are more sure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sunset ■ **akkuya-hismen** (Compound composed of:

hismen, **akku**) *N* sunset *Opp.*: **iccoSte-hismen**. [Me only]

shaving set/kit ■ **heyespis** (Made from: **heyse**, -**spis**) *N* shaving kit

set a trap ■ **tuuyu** *V* trap {{Ex.: *hanni kan-*

tuuyus? Where is your trap? *tuuyunin-ak.* He got trapped. *tuuyuSte-ka.* I'm trapped. *hiske-ka haywena tuuyuse.* Let me go see the trap! *kan-was tuuyun.* I trapped it.}} *Similar:* **hette**.

Meaning: to trap animals, includes setting the traps and catching something.

set of ten ■ **tanats** *num* (set of) ten {{Ex.: *hinhan piNi waate tanats?* How many tens might be coming? *nanne haysa; hinhan ya piNi tanats?* They're counting, how many sets of ten might there also be? *hemec'a tanats, uThin tanats, kaphan tanats, tansahte tanats* 10 (one set of ten), 20 (two tens), 30 (three tens), 100 (10 tens)}} Meaning: used for counting things out by sets of ten, also for higher numbers.

set on fire ■ **kuTTu** *V* light, set on fire {{Ex.: *kan-was yete kuTTu.* I will light it. *kuTTunin-ak sottow.* The fire lit. *kuTTuSte-k.* It's lit. *puuTey sottow, amSi-k kuTTu sottow.* Blow on the fire, so that the fire lights.}}

seven ■ **Takci** *num* seven

seventh ■ **Takciwas** (Inflected form of: **Takci**, -**was**)

num seventh Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

sew ■ **hiTya** *V* sew {{Ex.: *hiTyay nuk!* Sew it!

hiTway nuk! Unsew it! *kan-was yete hiTya.* I will sew it. *haSmun-ka kata hiTyahate hay.* I'm embarrassed, as if my mouth were sewn shut.}}

unsew ■ **hiTwa** (Made from: **hiTya**, -**w**-) *V* unsew

sew onto ■ **suupi** *V* tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.: *kan-was suupi.* I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). *suupihate.* It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. *suupiy!* Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc..

sex

one who has sex too much ■ **somtYeSmin**

(Made from: **sommo**, -**Smin**) *N* prostitute, one who has sex too much, lewd one Pronunciation:

pronunciation unsure. Grammar: being composed of **sommo** -**tYe**- -**Smin** unsure. Meaning: may only refer to negative sexual acts, probably can refer to either men or women, but usually for women.

fool around sexually with oneself ■ **monoypu**

(Made from: **monyo**₁, -**pu**) *V* fool around sexually with oneself, masturbate Meaning: meaning 'masturbate' unsure but likely, often used with plural subject though, has a less serious connotation than **monyo** itself.

have sex with a sleeping woman ■ **hahme** *V*

have sex with a sleeping woman {{Ex.: *hahmen-ak.* He had sex with a woman in her sleep. *hahmestap.* (She) was slept with in her sleep.}} Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. Social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).

have anal sex ■ **pollo** *V* have anal sex {{Ex.: *pollomu haysa*. They're having anal sex with each other.}} Meaning: probably only of male same-sex couples. [Ar + Asc. guess]

shade ■ **heeweh** *N* shadow, shade {{Ex.: *icconin kan-heeweh*. My shadow came out. *heewehmak* shadows *heewehtak* in the shade}} *Similar: heewepas; Similar: heewepa; Similar: hewhe*. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word. ■ **hewhe** *Vrevers*. shade, make shade {{Ex.: *hewhemit!* Give me some shade! *hewhen-ak kannis*. He shaded me. *hewhena-ka yuu-ka yete eTten naha*. I go to make shade, and later I will sleep there.}} *Similar: heeweh*. Grammar: irregular form hewe before some suffixes. Meaning: means both to cast one's own shadow, and to set something up to make shade, possibly a shelter. (Other Pronunc.: **hewe** before -spis and -spu)

shadow ■ **heeweh** *N* shadow, shade {{Ex.: *icconin kan-heeweh*. My shadow came out. *heewehmak* shadows *heewehtak* in the shade}} *Similar: heewepas; Similar: heewepa; Similar: hewhe*. Pronunciation: h usually not heard at end of word. ■ **heewepas** *N* shadow, ghost {{Ex.: *kan-neppe heewepas*. This is my shadow.}} *Similar: heeweh; Similar: hewespis; Similar: heewepa*. Meaning: shadow of a person (not a tree, etc.). ■ **hewespis** (Made from: **hewhe**, -spis) *N* reflection, shadow {{Ex.: *kanse neppe hewespis?* Is this my reflection/shadow?}} *Similar: heewepas*. Meaning: literal reflection or shadow of something, not ghost.

shake ■ ***ruySu** *V* shake, tremble {{Ex.: *men-issu ruySuksi*. Your hand is shaking. *moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid, (so that) he's trembling? *makam ruySuksi, makam haslin*. You are all trembling, you are all afraid.}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: from fear or from a medical condition or illness (including palsy, mercury poisoning, etc.). ■ **cutwa** *V* push, shake {{Ex.: *cutway, oneeya, kuutYi waate!* Push, my friend, it won't be long! (possibly during childbirth) *cutwa-ka innuse*. I push the door. *cutway!* Push it!/Shake it! (for ex. shake the bedstead)}} Meaning: may sometimes be used for pushing during childbirth, but

not exclusively. ■ **heyheye** *V* shake, tremble {{Ex.: *heyheye, heyheye iime pire*. Shake, shake, the earth trembles.}} Pronunciation: not one of the usual verb patterns, probably reduplication. Meaning: may only be used for the earth shaking in an earthquake, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **iime** *V* tremble, shake {{Ex.: *koc iime pire, himmun makke*. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy.}} ■ **ruyma** *V* shake {{Ex.: *ruymay nuk!* / *ruymampiy nuk!* Shake him (to wake him)! *ekwe-me-was ruymampi!* Don't shake him (to wake him)! *kan-was ruyma*. I'm shaking him awake. *ruyma-kas*. (Someone) shakes me awake. *ruymanin*. (It) shook/stirred.}} Grammar: by itself or with -mpi means to shake someone, with -n(i) means that something shakes on its own. Meaning: usually for shaking a sleeping person awake with one's hand, but might also be used for stirring or shaking something. ■ **ruymampi** (Made from: **ruyma**, -mpi) *V* shake Grammar: to shake someone (usually awake), identical to *ruyma* by itself. ■ **ruyman** (Made from: **ruyma**, -n₃) *V* shake Grammar: something shakes or stirs on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **ruymani** before another suffix) ■ **ruySuksi** (Made from: ***ruySu**, -ksi) *V* shake, tremble Meaning: from fear or from illness/medical condition. ■ **wikke** *V* tremble, shake {{Ex.: *kan wikke*. I'm trembling. *wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum*. We tremble from cold (shiver), from heat.}} ■ **yihwi** *V* shake out {{Ex.: *yihwi eshen!* Shake the blanket out! *kan yete yihwi*. I'll shake (it) out later. *yihwiyis!* Go shake it out! *ussi-me ekwe yihwi?* Why don't you shake it out?}} Meaning: to shake out a blanket, rug, etc. to clean it.

shake off ■ **hapre** *V* shake off {{Ex.: *haprepuy kaayise!* Shake off your pain!}} [Tentative]

shake one's head 'no' ■ **ruttukpu** (Made from: ***rutku**, -pu) *V* shake one's head 'no'

shake out ■ **ilku** *V* roll/fold up, shake out {{Ex.: *ilkun-ak eshen, kitroh*. He rolled up his clothes, clothes. *ilkuy!* Roll up (your pantlegs)! (when one crosses a stream)}} Meaning: to roll up one's pant legs or skirt, like to keep them out of water when wading, or to shake the stuff out of a rag when cleaning. ■ **yihwi** *V* shake out {{Ex.: *yihwi eshen!* Shake the blanket out!

kan yete yihwi. I'll shake (it) out later.
yihwiysis! Go shake it out! *ussi-me ekwe yihwi?* Why don't you shake it out?}} Meaning: to shake out a blanket, rug, etc. to clean it.

shake the head 'no' ■ ***rutku** *V* shake the head 'no' {{Ex.: *ruttukpuy!* Shake your head 'no'! *kan ruttukpu.* I shake my head 'no.'}} Grammar: only appears with -pu. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **ruttuk** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

shallow

be shallow ■ **ekwe-awhe-taprey'a** (Idiom composed of: **ekwe**, **taprey**, -'a) *V* be shallow [Attested only once]

shame ■ **haaSum** *N* shame, embarrassment {{Ex.: *akkay men-haaSum!* Put aside your shame! *haaSumum wak waate.* He comes in embarrassment/shame.}}

shape the head ■ **mire** *V* shape the head {{Ex.: *yeela-ka-mes mire.* I will shape your head like a newborn's.}} Pronunciation: may be *miire* rather than *mire*. Meaning: usually of tying a newborn's head to shape it well if it became misshapen during delivery. [Attested only once]

share ■ **atki** *V* divide, crack, break, pull out, share {{Ex.: *atki-ka yuu-ka haraana.* I divide (them) and (then) I go to give (them).}} *Similar: wacki.* Meaning: pull out like a root vegetable from the ground (possibly cracking the ground around it), also divide something among people, 'share' is an extension of dividing and then splitting among people.

sharp ■ **eskohte 1** (Made from: ***esko**, -**Ste**) *perf* sharp Meaning: of a knife, comb teeth, and other things.

be sharp ■ ***esko 1** *V* be sharp {{Ex.: *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan.* It is sharp like a comb, a large comb.}} Grammar: only with -hte (sharp/backwards) or -Smin (sharp one/backwards one). ■ **hasku₂** *V* be sharp {{Ex.: *hasku men-Tippe.* Your knife is sharp. *okse-k haskus.* It used to be sharp a long time ago. *haskuSte-k.* It's sharp.}} *loanword: mulaari.* ■ **heThe** *V* be leafless, be pointy, be sharp {{Ex.: *heTheSminum yete kan-mes rippa.* I'm going to jab you with a sharp-pointed thing. (may have a taboo or sexual meaning)

heTheSte tappur. The tree is leafless.}}

Meaning: Ascension said it can have a bad meaning, at least in the sentence with *rippa*.

sharp thing ■ **eskoSmin** (Made from: ***esko**, -**Smin**) *N* sharp thing [Attested only once]

sharpen ■ **mulaari** (Borrowed from: *moler* Spanish) *V* sharpen {{Ex.: *mulaariy Tippekma!* Sharpen the knives!}} *native: hasku₂.* Grammar: Mutsun word would probably be *haskumpi* (not attested). [Attested only once]

shave ■ **heyse** *Vrevers.* shave, have a beard {{Ex.: *kan heyespuy.* I shave myself. *heysey nuk!* Shave him! *heyseSmin* bearded person *hiske kan-mes heyespuy.* Let me shave you! *heyespuy* shaving kit}} *Similar: womo; Noun: heeyes.* Cultural info.: shaving was done with a burning stick. Meaning: means both 'to have a beard, be bearded' and 'to shave,' possibly because men old enough to shave are otherwise bearded, and the method of shaving left a trace of the beard behind. (Other Pronunc.: **heyse** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

have a shaved head ■ ***Tohro** *V* have shaved head {{Ex.: *Tohronin-ka.* I got a shaved head. *kan-mes Tohrompi.* I make your head shaved (I shave your head). *TohroSmin* person with a shaved head}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin (a shaved person), -mak (shaved people), -mpi (get someone else's head shaved), or -n(i) (get one's own head shaved).

shave the head ■ **pelo** (Borrowed from: *pelar/pelon?* Spanish?) *V* shave the head, cut off hair {{Ex.: *pelot kan-urih!* Cut off my hair! *kan-was pelo.* I'm shaving his head. *Taares peloSmin* a bald man *peloopuy horpey men-mooheltak!* Shave the hair in the middle of your head! *wak peloo-mes.* He's cutting your hair off.}} Social use: Ha stated that this word was not borrowed from Spanish, even though it sounds similar. (Other Pronunc.: **peloo** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

shaving kit ■ **heyespis** (Made from: **heyse**, -**spis**) *N* shaving kit

shawl ■ **paaNu** (Borrowed from: *pañó* Spanish) *N* shawl, handkerchief, headband {{Ex.: *kan-mes ririimi men-paaNuse.* I will hem your shawl

for you. *uttupuy men-paaNu mooheltak!* Put your handkerchief on your head! *urukSan nuppi paaNu.* (I) covet that shawl.}} Meaning: primarily a shawl, but can be worn specifically tied around the head.

put on shawl ■ **totwe** *V* put on shawl {{Ex.: *totwepuy!* Put on your shawl!}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, might mean to take the shawl off. [Ar + Asc. guess]

she ■ **wak** *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.: *roroSpu wak.* He/She is amusing him/herself. *wak huuyin.* He/she started. *hinwa wak hiswin?* When did she give birth? *wak allenin.* It broke.}} Grammar: independent word equivalent to -ak, can be used for male or female people or for things (3rd person singular subjective independent pronoun). ■ **=ak** *Pro* he/she/it {{Ex.: *rinTanin-ak.* He got skinny. *huccun-ak wak-sinnise.* She carried her child piggyback. *coore'Sa semmonin-ak wak-makkuh, yu-k coore'Sa Tawra.* Her husband, he died alone, and she lives alone. *wak neppe miSmin, miSmin-ak aNNis.* It's good, this one, the other one, it's good.}} Pronunciation: write with - to separate from previous word, counts as part of the preceding word for making vowels long, as in yetee-ka. Grammar: tacks on to previous word (usually to first word of sentence or part of sentence), can mean he (a male person), she (a female person), or it (a thing) (subj. 3rd sg. clitic). (Other Pronunc.: =k after a vowel)

she...her ■ **was** *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin.* He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

she...him ■ **was** *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin.* He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

she...it ■ **was** *Pro* he/she/it...him/her/it {{Ex.: *was humrin.* He baptized him.}} Grammar: combined word for male or female person or a thing (doing something to) a male or female person or a thing (3rd person singular subject+object fused independent

pronoun), combination of wak-was, used rarely, might also be possible to add to end of another word (clitic).

sheep ■ **woreeku** (Borrowed from: borrego Spanish) *N* sheep, ewe {{Ex.: *pina waate woreeku hisiw, hiswin woreeku.* There comes the ewe that just gave birth, the ewe gave birth.}}

shell ■ **hollopis** (Made from: **hollo**, **-spis**) *N* shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell, possibly other kinds as well. [Tentative] ■ **holwe** *V* peel, shell {{Ex.: *holwemit!* Peel it for me! *holwey yuukis!* Shell the acorns!}} *Similar*: -w-. Grammar: likely contains -w- to mean 'unpeel, remove the peel outward,' but it is not clear what the -w- is added to. Meaning: to remove the peel of fruit or the shell of acorns. ■ **paaka** *V* shell {{Ex.: *sirak paakaSte* shelled hazelnuts *hemec'a paakasmak* one sheller (person who shells things like nuts) *parwes ekwe paakanin.* Five aren't shelled. *paakay sirak!* Shell the hazelnuts!}} Meaning: to shell or husk things like nuts.

acorn shell ■ **mooroc** *N* acorn shell {{Ex.: *yuukis wak-mooroc* the acorn's shell}} ■ **uupic** *N* acorn cup/shell {{Ex.: *yuukis uupic* acorn cup *kata uupic* like an acorn cup}} *Similar*: **opanniS**. Meaning: mostly refers to the thimble-shaped bottom part of an acorn shell, might sometimes be used for the top cap, but usually the bottom part.

to be a cap of a shell ■ **hollo** *V* be a cap of a shell Meaning: possibly acorn shell cap. [Ar + Asc. guess]

abalone shell ■ **haSSan** *N*revers. abalone shell {{Ex.: *haSSante-k kan-kuTrah.* My belt has abalone shells.}} *Verb*: **haSna**. Meaning: red and maybe also black abalone shells.

ornament of conch shell ■ **haakaT** *N* ornament of conch shell, conch {{Ex.: *miSmin haakaT, haSSan ya* a good conch shell ornament, abalone shell also}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

shelled

be shelled ■ **paakan** (Made from: **paaka**, **-n₃**) *V* be shelled Meaning: to have the shell already off, for a shelled nut. (Other Pronunc.: **paakani** before another suffix)

shellfish

gather shellfish ■ **uri** *V* gather shellfish {{Ex.: *uriina* to go to gather shellfish}} Meaning:

meaning unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **urii** before one consonant and then a vowel in the word)

shift from one hand to another ■ **lakwa** *V* shift from one hand to another, pass {{Ex.: *kan-was lakwa*. I shift it from one hand to the other.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

shin-bone ■ **takuTpis** (Made partly from: **-spis**) *N* shin-bone *Similar*: **-s₁**. Grammar: could consist of a verb plus **-pu** plus **-s** or **-pis**, meaning the thing you do something to yourself with, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

shine ■ **cehse** *V* shine, glow, be bluish {{Ex.: *cehseksi wak-hin kata penyek*. His eyes shine like a cat's.}} Meaning: of the eyes. ■ **kille** *V* shine {{Ex.: *killenin*. It got shiny. *lampara kille*. The lamp shines. *kan-was killempi*. I made it shine.}} *Similar*: **killile**. ■ **paksa** *V* shine {{Ex.: *paksaksi* to shine brightly}} *Similar*: **parsa**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **paTki** *V* sparkle, shine {{Ex.: *paTki pire*. The world sparkles. *paTkinin*. It shone.}} ■ **Tare** *V* shine {{Ex.: *Tare*. The moon is shining/there is moonlight. *Tare sottow*. The fire is shining.}} *Noun*: **Tar**. Meaning: usually of the moon shining (moonlight), may also be used for firelight.

shine in eyes ■ **SuSpu** *V* dazzle, get glare/shine in eyes {{Ex.: *SuSpunin-ka*. I got glare in my eyes (was dazzled). *kan-was SuSpumpi*. I make something glare in his eyes. *ekwe-me kannis SuSpumpi*! Don't shine something in my eyes!}} Meaning: glare from the light from a ray of sun or a reflection from a mirror, making it hard to see or dazzling one's eyes.

shine light in someone's eyes ■ **SuSpumpi** (Made from: **SuSpu**, **-mpi**) *V* shine light in someone's eyes Meaning: to make light glare in someone's eyes so they can't see well, for ex. by reflecting a mirror at them.

shiny ■ **killehte** (Made from: **kille**, **-Ste**) *perf* shiny

shiny small fish ■ **ceris** *N* shiny small fish Cultural info.: lives in the San Bendito River, tastes good fried. Meaning: small, fat, shiny fish with small scales. [Attested only once]

ship ■ **wapor** (Borrowed from: vapor (from *buque de vapor*, steamboat) Spanish) *N* boat, ship {{Ex.:

hiwaanin wetreSmin wapor. A big boat arrived.}} *native*: **konona**. Social use: probably borrowed from Spanish, but not sure. [Attested only once] ■ **wuuki** (Borrowed from: *buque* Spanish) *N* ship, boat {{Ex.: *meelonin wuuki*. The ship sank.}} *native*: **konona**. Meaning: native word for boat unsure.

shirt ■ **kamiisa** (Borrowed from: *camisa* Spanish) *N* shirt {{Ex.: *yeerenin kan-kamiisa klaawutka yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-kamiisa*. My shirt got caught on a nail, and I got my shirt torn. *ottoy kan-kamiisa*! Mend my shirt!}} ■ **kotnoh** *N* shirt {{Ex.: *yerseksi men-kotnoh*. Your shirt is tattered. *kan akkapun kan-kotnohse*. I took off my shirt.}}

lift shirttails ■ **silku** *V* lift skirt/shirttails {{Ex.: *silkustap-ka*. My skirt was lifted up.}} Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative]

shit ■ **irko** *V*revers. shit {{Ex.: *ekwe irko*. (He) doesn't shit. *moT-me irkohte*? Have you shat? *irkona-ka*. I go to shit. (I'm on my way to the bathroom.) *irkoyis*! Go shit! (Go use the bathroom! Go potty!)} *Noun*: **irok**. ■ **irok** *N*revers. excrement, shit {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka iroksum*. I smear him with excrement. *hoTTo iroktak*! Go to the shit! (Phrase said when angry or fighting.) *irokic* a shitter, one who defecates a lot (for ex. said of a baby)}} *Verb*: **irko**. (Other Pronunc.: **irook** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

shiver ■ **sesso** *V* shiver, have chills {{Ex.: *sessionin-ka kawtak*. I was shivering at the seashore. *sessionin-ka*. I got chills.}} Meaning: from cold, fear, or illness (for ex. fever). ■ **wikke tuurisum** (Phrasal verb composed of: **wikke**, **tuuris**, **-sum**) *V* shiver Meaning: literally 'tremble from cold'.

shoe ■ **hottoh** *N*revers. shoe {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out.}} *loanword*: **sapaatu**; *Verb*: **hotho**. ■ **sapaatu** (Borrowed from: *zapato* Spanish) *N* shoe {{Ex.: *ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu*. The shoe doesn't fit me. *epSe-me akkapu men-sapaatu*! Don't take your shoes off! *uttupuy men-sapaatu*! Put your shoes on!}} *native*: **hottoh**.

put on shoes ■ **hotho** *V*revers. put on shoes {{Ex.: *kan-was hotho*. I'm putting shoes on him. *hottohpu* to put one's shoes on}} *Noun*: **hottoh**. (Other Pronunc.: **hottoh** before -pu (or -mu))

shoo away ■ **hapwe** *V* shoo away {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one!}}

shoo! ■ **hoTTo 1** *Command* go!, shoo!, get out of here! {{Ex.: *hoTTo Tokkeniy!* Run away! *hoTTONiy!* Get out of here! *hoTTo kariy!* Go outside. *hoTTo taaheniy!* Go ask! *hoTTo eTTesuy!* Go, go sleep! *hoTTo men-appame!* Go by your father! *hoTTo mukurmahTuk!* Go with the woman! *hoTTo iroktak!* Go to the shit! (said when fighting)}} Grammar: this is the common usage, as a command verb without -y added (inherent imperative). Meaning: can be used for commanding a dog, probably also common for commanding children, but can probably also be used toward adults.

shoot ■ **rammu** *V* shoot {{Ex.: *hinhan makse uyka rammus?* How many did we shoot (while they were flying) yesterday? *rammuy!* Shoot (it) on the fly! *rammu-ka-was*. I shot it (while it was flying).}} Meaning: only of shooting something while it is flying (generally a bird), shoot on the fly. ■ **tiyo** *V* shoot {{Ex.: *ekwe-me tiyo!* Don't shoot! *kan-was tiyon Temohsum*. I shot it (small game) with my arrow. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum*, *tiyoosum*. He shot me with his bow, with an arrow. *wak-tiyon*. He shot./his shot *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *kan meheesi tiyoose*. I see the spear. *sippoy men-tiyos!* Put feathers on your arrow!}} Grammar: may be used with nominalizer as *tiyon* to mean 'a shot' as well as past tense 'shot,' but unclear. (Other Pronunc.: **tiyoo** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

short ■ **tepTehte** (Made from: ***tepTe**, **-Ste**) *perf* short Meaning: for ex. of a dress, probably general for things, but not of a person's height.

cut short ■ **tipki** *V* abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: *kan-was tipki*. I cut it off short. *tipkiSte* cut off short *men piNi tipki ekeT*. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). *kan-was tipki wak-issuse*. I'm cutting his

hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

be short ■ ***tepTe** *V* be short {{Ex.: *nuhu tepTehte*. It is short there. *tepTenin* (It) got short.}} Grammar: may only appear with -hte (most common), -Smin, or -n(i). Meaning: for example of a dress, but probably general for things, not of a person's height. ■ **noptYo** *V* be short {{Ex.: *noptYoSte Tuuhis ney'a*. Now the days are short. (probably of winter)}} Meaning: short in time, such as the days being short in the winter. ■ **Notko** *V* be short {{Ex.: *Notkohte* short}} Meaning: general, of anything (not only of time, like *noptYo*), uncommon word. [Tentative] ■ **Tayla** *V* be short, be a midget {{Ex.: *TaylaSte* short (as a midget) *Taylamak* midgets/short people}} Meaning: only of a person, probably includes medical condition of being a midget or dwarf.

shorten ■ **cunnu** *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnut kannis*, *amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword*: **toplari**. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **tipki** *V* abbreviate, shorten, cut {{Ex.: *kan-was tipki*. I cut it off short. *tipkiSte* cut off short *men piNi tipki ekeT*. You are abbreviating your sins (not telling them all). *kan-was tipki wak-issuse*. I'm cutting his hand.}} Meaning: includes cutting something off short (not telling the whole story, abbreviating it), but may possibly also include literally cutting one's hand.

shortly ■ **at** *Adv* shortly, already, just {{Ex.: *ussi-ka at naayate*. Because I only limp. *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is just pure. *hemmen at waate*. (He) is still coming shortly. *koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan*. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time. ■ **hiNa'a** *Adv* shortly, soon {{Ex.: *kan hiSSe hiNa'a*. I will do it shortly. *sarpapuy hiNa'a*. Put it on over your head soon! *hiNa'a makkes iccon urih*. Our hair

will come out (grow) soon.}} Meaning: immediate future. ■ **kuutis waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutis**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'. ■ **kuutYi waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutYi**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as **kuutis waate**. Meaning: literally '(something) comes a little'. ■ **yeteSte** (Made from: **yete**, **-Ste**) *perf* be about to, nearly, shortly Grammar: **-Ste** adds onto **yete** even though **yete** is normally an adverb.

shoulder ■ **olloT** *N* shoulder {{Ex.: *kan-olloT* my shoulder}}

walk with shoulders hunched ■ **cancare** *V* walk with shoulders hunched {{Ex.: *cancare wak hinne*. He walks around with his shoulders hunched.}} Meaning: meaning unclear.

shoulder blade ■ **cappal** *N* shoulder blade {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-cappal*. My shoulder blade hurts.}} *Synonym*: **collo**. Meaning: upper back at shoulder blades.

shoulder-blade ■ **pakka₂** *N* shoulder-blade {{Ex.: *pakkatka* placename (literally 'at the shoulder-blade')}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

shoulder-blade ■ **collo** *N* shoulder-blade *Synonym*: **cappal**. [Attested only once]

shout ■ **cirip** *N*revers. shout {{Ex.: *namitpu wak-cirip*. His shouts are heard.}} *Verb*: **cirpi**. ■ **cohhe** *V* shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. [Tentative] ■ **cohhes** (Made from: **cohhe**, **-s₁**) *N* shout Meaning: shouted in the middle of a dance. ■ **ec** *excl* a shout Meaning: possibly a shout during a gambling or hide-and-seek game, unsure. [Tentative] ■ **hep** *excl* shout Cultural info.: voice in the game of hide and seek that ends the other way around where signaled. Meaning: a shout during a game of hide-and-seek or possibly a gambling game. ■ **hiwka** *V* shout Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **hoowo** *excl* shout {{Ex.: *kan hoowo*. I should 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance. *hoowo haysa cottesmak*. They, the dancers, shout 'ho, ho' at the end of a dance.}} Grammar: sometimes acts as a verb, sometimes possibly as a noun. Meaning:

used at the end of a dance. ■ **liine** *V* shout {{Ex.: *liiney nuk!* Shout it!}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **raw** *excl* shout {{Ex.: *hattena rawte?* Who has the shout 'raw' (at a dance)?}} Meaning: at a dance, shouted at the beginning, meaning unsure. ■ **riTTa** *V* shout, holler {{Ex.: *riTTa-k*. He shouts. *riTTay men!* You, shout!}} *Similar*: **ricca**. ■ **sotoy** *excl* shout Meaning: a shout during a game. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once] ■ **sukay** *excl* shout Meaning: a shout during a game. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once] ■ **tuuyi** *excl* shout Meaning: a shout during a game, possibly hide-and-seek or gambling.

tease by shouting ■ **morke** *N* tease by shouting Meaning: one of several ways to tease or make fun of someone (also: *onno*, *satte*, *kocoopu*, *ihke*). [Ar + Asc. guess]

Here I am! ■ **haa** *excl* Here I am! Meaning: call in response to someone else's shout.

shout (a shout) ■ **cit** *excl* shout {{Ex.: *cit, cit!* *Tawra-k kariy*. 'cit, cit!' He's outside. (Calling during hide-and-seek)}} Meaning: at a gambling or hide-and-seek game.

shout far ■ **saaya** *V* shout far {{Ex.: *tinaatum saayay nuk!* Shout to him from over there! *ekwe-me hiTeepu men saaya!* Don't you should loudly far away!}} Meaning: at a distance, from far away.

shout loudly ■ **cirpi** *V*revers. shout loudly {{Ex.: *ekwe-me cirpi!* Don't shout! *cirpiy nuk!* Shout at him!}} *Noun*: **cirip**.

shouter ■ **ciweya** *N* shouter, dance-caller, preacher {{Ex.: *kan ussi-ka ciweya*. I, because I am the dance-shouter.}} *Similar*: **ciwey**; *Similar*: **-ya₁**. ■ **haawapis** (Made from: **haawa**, **-spis**) *N* caller, shouter

shove ■ **keye** *V* show, elbow {{Ex.: *ekwe makam keyeemu!* Don't you all elbow each other! *kan-was keyen*. I elbowed him. *iskeyuT, makam keyeemu!* Get apart (from each other), you're elbowing each other!}} (Other Pronunc.: **keyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

shoveler ■ **suksusu** *N* large duck, shoveler Meaning: a shoveler is a medium-sized duck with a flat spoonbill. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

show ■ imma *V* show {{Ex.: *immat kannis men-koro!* Show me your foot! *ekwetkun-me imma men lokSoSmin*. You shouldn't show that you are a liar.}} ■ **koowo** *V* show Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, Ha could not interpret Ar's Spanish or find any similar word that Ascension knew the meaning of. [Tentative]

show genitals ■ wissa *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak*. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa*. I uncover him (of his clothing).}} Similar: **wakci, waaha**. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

show oneself ■ atta *V* look out, show oneself {{Ex.: *hoTTo attay!* Go look out! *attan-ka kan mehe wak suurenis*. I'm looking out to see (if) it turned into coals. *murtey-ak attaspu*. At night he guards.}} Meaning: by itself, usually of poking one's head out the door or such to look at something or check something.

shred ■ TiTsu (Made from: **TiTku**, -s-) *V* shred, tear to pieces Meaning: tear into many pieces, not just tear once. ■ **yaTme** *V* tear to pieces, shred {{Ex.: *yaTmenin*. it got torn to pieces.}} Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), or possibly -mpi.

shredded ■ yaTmeSte (Inflected form of: **yaTme**, -Ste) *perf* torn to pieces, shredded

become shredded ■ yaTmen (Made from: **yaTme**, -n₃) *V* fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

shrike ■ peyay *N* shrike Pronunciation: pronunciation from Merriam only, unsure. Meaning: type of predatory songbird that impales prey on thorns. [Attested only once]

shrink ■ *koyro *V* harden, stiffen, shrink {{Ex.: *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. *koyronin*. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). *ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu!* Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or

leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: **koyor** before -pu) ■ **ritli** *V* shrink {{Ex.: *matla-k eeTe, ritliSte-k eeTe*. He sleeps face down, he sleeps shrunken up.}} Similar: **mitli**. Meaning: meaning very unsure, might refer specifically to sleeping curled up, but not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

shrink up ■ *putli *V* shrink up, curl up {{Ex.: *putliSte-k eeTe*. He's sleeping curled up.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste/-hte. Meaning: probably means both curled up (when sleeping) and shrunken in general.

shrub

evergreen shrub ■ paayawa *N* chamiso, evergreen shrub Cultural info.: it works well as kindling, there was a lot around the Presidio of Monterey. Meaning: specific type of chamiso, has small white flowers and no spines, it's very green and is found in the hills, the flowers make the tree look white when it is in flower, and almost like cotton when it dries out. [Attested only once]

shrunken ■ koyroSte (Inflected form of: ***koyro**, -Ste) *perf* dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things. ■ **putliSte** (Made from: ***putli**, -Ste) *perf* shrunken, curled up

shut ■ uuci *V* close, shut {{Ex.: *uuciy tina!* Close that! *uucimpi wak-hiine*. He closes his eyes. *uucihite wak-hin*. His eyes are closed. *ucwi y men-innu!* Open your door! *kan yete maahi uucise*. / *kan-was yete uuci innuse*. I will close the door. *hikihte uucistak*. It's hung on the door.}} Similar: **kicca**; Synonym: **maahi**. Grammar: with -mpi or alone, means to close something, with -Ste means something is closed (by someone or on its own), with -n(i) would be expected to mean something closes on its own, but this may not be used. Meaning: of closing eyes, door, etc..

sibling

younger sibling ■ tale *N* younger sibling {{Ex.: *kan-tale* my younger brother/sister}} ■ **tawses** *N* younger brother/sister/sibling {{Ex.: *waate-k wak-tawsesTuk*. He's coming with his younger brother. *kannis-me tawses*. You are my younger brother/sister. *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small.}} Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

sick ■ **inhaSte** (Made from: ***inha**, -**Ste**) *perf* sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is *iinate* 'be sick'.

gotten sick ■ **inhaSte** (Made from: ***inha**, -**Ste**) *perf* sick, gotten sick Grammar: the more typical way to say someone is sick is *iinate* 'be sick'.

get sick yourself ■ **inahpu** (Made from: ***inha**, -**pu**) *V* get sick yourself Meaning: not clear how this is different from *inhan(i)*, except in emphasizing who is getting sick, might mean 'make yourself sick' but that seems less likely.

become/get sick ■ **numan₂** (Made from: ***numa₂**, -**n₃**) *V* become sick, get sick (Other Pronunc.: **numaani** before another suffix)

be sick ■ ***numa₂** *V* be sick {{Ex.: *kan numan, numaanin-ka*. I'm sick, I got sick.}} *Similar*: ***inha**. Grammar: only appears with -**n(i)**. Meaning: probably very sick, in pain. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **numaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel) ■ **iinate** (Made from: **iina**, -**te**) *V* be sick *Synonym*: **iinati**. Meaning: literally to have an illness. ■ **iinati** (Made from: **iina**, -**ti₁**) *V* be sick *Synonym*: **iinate**. Meaning: literally to be a sick person.

get sick ■ ***inha** *V* get sick, sicken {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You have become very sick. *kan inhaSte*. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) *mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane*. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) *yete-ka inhan*. I will get sick. *inahpu-me yete*. You will get sick yourself.}} *Noun*: **iina 1**; *Similar*: ***numa₂**. Grammar: only appears with -**n(i)**, -**Ste**, -**ti**, or -**pu** normally, of those almost always with -**n(i)**. (Other Pronunc.: **inah** before -**pu** (and -**mu** if possible)) ■ **inhan** (Made from: ***inha**, -**n₃**) *V* get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: **inhani** before another suffix)

get sicker ■ **yuma** *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker {{Ex.: *wak yuman*. He's getting worse. *yumaanin-ka*. I got worse.}} Grammar: might only be used with -**n(i)**. Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: **yumaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yuman** (Made from: **yuma**, -**n₃**) *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: **yumaan** before a vowel in the

word)

sick one ■ **iina 2** *N* sick one {{Ex.: *kan-mes monseyini iinakmasum*. I come to tell you about the sick people. *ekwe-k TiiTin iina*. The sick one is not getting better.}}

sicken ■ ***inha** *V* get sick, sicken {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You have become very sick. *kan inhaSte*. I'm sick. (I've gotten sick.) *mukurma inhanin wak-pattYane*. The woman got sick with her blood. (The woman menstruated.) *yete-ka inhan*. I will get sick. *inahpu-me yete*. You will get sick yourself.}} *Noun*: **iina 1**; *Similar*: ***numa₂**. Grammar: only appears with -**n(i)**, -**Ste**, -**ti**, or -**pu** normally, of those almost always with -**n(i)**. (Other Pronunc.: **inah** before -**pu** (and -**mu** if possible)) ■ **inhan** (Made from: ***inha**, -**n₃**) *V* get sick, sicken (Other Pronunc.: **inhani** before another suffix)

sickle

have/put on sickle ■ **calku** *V* have a sickle, put on sickle {{Ex.: *calkuSte-k*. He's got a sickle. (or possibly something on the neck that resembles a sickle)}} Meaning: may refer to the harvesting tool sickle, or to some sort of lumps that grow on the neck, meaning very unclear.

sickness ■ **iina 1** *N* disease, sickness {{Ex.: *iinate-ka*. I'm sick. (I have a disease.) *ekwe, ekwe-k iinate, miSte-k*. No, no she's not sick (doesn't have a disease), she's well. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I'm not very sick (only a little sick). *iinate-k paaTare*. He's sick with the measles. (He has the measles.) *iinate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. (His throat is sore.))} *Verb*: ***inha**.

side ■ **Tamman** (Made from: **Tamma**, -**n₂**) *N* other side, side, half *Similar*: **kiwersi**.

lie/lay on side ■ **tittu** *V* lie/lay on one's side {{Ex.: *tittupuy!* Lie on your side (in bed)! *tittuhte-keeTe*. He sleeps lying on his side. *kan-was tittu*. I put him on his side.}} Grammar: usually of lying down oneself, but also of laying someone (for ex. a baby) down. Meaning: of a person lying down or sleeping, not an object.

move/put/go aside/to one side ■ **yuTTu** *V* cancel, move/put aside {{Ex.: *yuTTun kan-wattin*. My

trip was called off. (My going was put to one side.) *yuTTun-ka*. I cancelled (something). *neppe yuTTunin*. This (thing) moved to one side.}} Grammar: with *-n(i)* means to go to one side (out of the way), with *-mpi* means to put something to one side (out of the way), with neither probably means to cancel something or put it off.

other side ■ **Tamman** (Made from: **Tamma**, *-n₂*) *N* other side, side, half *Similar: kiwersi*.

put to one side/aside ■ **yuTTumpi** (Made from: **yuTTu**, *-mpi*) *V* put to one side, put aside

go to one side ■ **yuTTun** (Made from: **yuTTu**, *-n₃*) *V* go to one side, get out of the way (Other Pronunc.: **yuTTuni** before a suffix)

left side ■ **awiS** *Nrevers*. left hand, left side, left { {Ex.: *kan-awiiSum-kas tiyon*. I shot him with my left hand. *ekwe miSte awiS amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with the left hand. *awiStak* to/on the left} } *Opp.: samma₂*; *Verb: awSi*. (Other Pronunc.: **awiiS** before a vowel in the same word)

right side ■ **samma₂** *N* right hand/side/part { {Ex.: *sammasum* with the right hand *sammatka* on/to the right} } *Opp.: awiS*; *Similar: atita*.

sideways ■ **kiwersi** *Adv* sideways *Similar: Tamman*. Meaning: this word is very unsure, but does not mean the same thing as *Tamman* or any other word we have. [Attested only once]

sierra ■ **punnuT** (Borrowed from: ?? a language of the Sierra (S. Nevada)) *Nplace* sierra Social use: may not have been used in Mutsun. [Attested only once]

Sierra

High East Sierra Mountains ■ **wappin** **yopohtak** (Compound composed of: ***wappin**, **yopok**, *-tak₂*) *Nplace* High East Sierra Mountains

sieve ■ **walihin** *N* winnower, sieve *Verb: walhi*. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping.

sieve basket ■ **warsan** *N* sieve/winnower basket *Verb: warsa₁*. Cultural info.: fairly large winnowing

basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to *tiprin* or *walihin*. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from *tiprin* or *walihin*.

sigh ■ ***nosso** *V* sigh { {Ex.: *moT-me nossopu*? Are you sighing? *makke uThin nossopu*. We both sigh. *ekwe-me nossopu kannisum*. Don't sigh because of me. *hiimi-me nossopu*. You're always sighing.} } *Noun: nossow*. Grammar: only appears with *-pu*. Meaning: sigh possibly even to the point of sobbing. ■ **nossopu** (Made from: ***nosso**, *-pu*) *V* sigh

sight

out of sight ■ **enenum** *Adv* out of sight, secretly { {Ex.: *enenumse amane sukmu*? Are (you) truly smoking tobacco secretly?} } Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

be in sight ■ **haywepu** (Made from: **haywe**, *-pu*) *V* be visible, be in sight Grammar: non-literal use of *-pu*, but can sometimes also mean just 'see oneself' (literal).

sign ■ **himpes** *N* sign, signal { {Ex.: *hemec'a-k himpes, kuwa-ka*. He's the one with a sign, I said.} } *Verb: himpe*. Grammar: final *-s* could be suffix. [Ar + Asc. guess]

make sign of cross ■ **ipse** *V* beg, ask, make sign of cross { {Ex.: *koctukne makam ipsen namti, namti-metkun kannis*. If you would ask to listen, you would listen to me more. (unclear)} } Grammar: may only be used with *-n/-ni*, but unclear. Social use: word not in use by Ascension's time, very unclear. [Ar only, very unsure]

signal ■ **himpe** *V* signal *Noun: himpes*. Meaning: to signal something, for ex. by making the sign of the cross. [Attested only once] ■ **himpes** *N* sign, signal { {Ex.: *hemec'a-k himpes, kuwa-ka*. He's the one with a sign, I said.} } *Verb: himpe*. Grammar: final *-s* could be suffix. [Ar + Asc. guess]

signal "no" with eyes ■ **piTka** *V* signal "no" with eyes { {Ex.: *piTTakpu wak*. He signals 'no' with his eyes.} } Grammar: may always appear with *-pu*, but with same meaning (not 'signal to oneself'). [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **piTTak** before *-pu* or *-mu*)

signal 'no' with nose/eye wink ■ **Tunku** *V* signal 'no' with nose/eye wink { {Ex.: *Tunkun-ka yete*. I

will signal 'no' with my nose. *Tunkut kannis!*
Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink!
TunnukpaN someone who signals 'no' with
facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: to make a
facial gesture signalling something negative (can
occasionally be something positive, but normally
negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or
moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.:
Tunnuk before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

signal with eye(s) ■ **Tuknu** *V* signal with eye(s)
[Attested only once]

signal with the finger ■ **enuki** *V* signal with the
finger {{Ex.: *enuki kannis*. (Someone) signals
to me with his finger.}} Meaning: meaning
extremely unclear. [Attested only once]

silent

eat silently ■ **hoolo** *V* eat silently {{Ex.:
hoolomina to go to eat silently for someone}}
Meaning: may mean 'to come to dinner without being
called'. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be silent ■ **hemtso** *V* be silent, be quiet {{Ex.:
hemtso pire. The earth is silent. *hemtsoSmin*
quiet one}} *Similar*: **henkoTTe**. ■ **kaytYi** *V* be
silent {{Ex.: *kaytYiSmin*, *ekwe hiwsen ricca*.
(She) is a silent one, (she) does not want to
talk.}} [Tentative] ■ **ocko₁** *V* be deaf, be silent
{{Ex.: *ockon-ka ooco*. My ears become deaf.
ockoSte haysa. / *haysa ocko*. They're deaf.
ekwe-ka ockoSmin. I'm not a deaf person.
sinnikma haysa ockompi. The children are
deafening them (by making a lot of noise).}}
Similar: **ocko₂**; *Noun*: **ooco**. Meaning: usually means
'to be deaf' but rarely can mean 'to be quiet,' possibly
like 'deaf and dumb'. ■ **simke** *V* be silent, be quiet
{{Ex.: *simke pire*. The world is silent.}}
Social use: *henseksi* and other words are more
common. [Ar + Asc. guess]

silently ■ **henkoTTe** (Made partly from: -Te) *Adv*
silently {{Ex.: *hiimi wak henkoTTe hinne*. He
always walks silently.}} *Similar*: **hemtso**.
Grammar: probably a variant of *hemtso* plus -Te.
[Attested only once]

silly

be silly ■ **aciwa** *V* be silly, be drooly {{Ex.:
aciwaSmin silly one}} Meaning: not clear

whether "drooly" is a literal meaning, or just "silly".
[Ar only, very unsure]

silt

river silt ■ **peekek** *Nrevers*. soft soil, river silt *Verb*:
pelke. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and
was good to bring to gardens for gardening in.
Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river,
without pebbles in it.

similar

be similar ■ **katYmi** *V* be equal, be similar, be like
{{Ex.: *katYmimak* equals *tollon-ka*
katYmimakse haywen. I have seen many
similar ones (equals).}} *Similar*: **kata**.

simmer ■ **luppi** *V* soak, simmer {{Ex.: *luppiy nuk*
sitka, *amSi-k ekwe witTi*. Simmer it in water,
so that it won't be hard. *luppihte-ka*. I've
simmered it.}}

sinew ■ **hurek** *N* nerve, sinew, ligament {{Ex.: *ayun*
kannis hurekwas ruk! Bring me the cord made
of sinew!}} *Verb*: **hurke**.

sinewy

be sinewy ■ **hurke** *V* be sinewy *Noun*: **hurek**.

sinewy one ■ **hurkeSmin** (Made from: **hurke**,
-Smin) *N* sinewy one Meaning: probably something
tough, long, and stringy, like a sinew a bowstring could
be made of. [Tentative]

sing ■ **cunyu** (Borrowed from: *cunyuy* Soledeno) *V*
sing {{Ex.: *cunyuy!* Sing!}} *native*: **saawe**. Social
use: this word may be only a Soledeno word, not a
Mutsun word at all. ■ **saawe** *V* sing {{Ex.: *haysa*
uThin saawe. The two of them sing.
Taaresmak eepen saaweti. The men passed by
singing. *mukurma saawe cehle*. The woman
sings the high part. *kan hukka kan-saawen*. I
change my song.}} *loanword*: **cunyu**; *Noun*: **saw**.

sing slowly ■ **waaha₂** *V* sing slowly {{Ex.:
waahaniyuT! You all sing slowly!}}
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning:
meaning and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

sing softly ■ **laysa** *V* sing softly {{Ex.: *laysaksiy!*
Sing softly!}} [Tentative]

sing the high part (turn) of a song ■ **cehle** *V* sing
at the high part (turn) of a song {{Ex.: *cehle haysa*

saawen. They sing the higher part.}} *Similar:* **cekle 1**. Cultural info.: refers to a part with higher tone in a traditional song, a turn in the song, that instructs the dancers to do something, may also have been used later to refer to just the higher voice in a song, possibly in singing European music.

singe ■ **posyo** *V* scorch, singe {{Ex.: *kan-mes posyo*. I'm scorching your hair. *posyon-me*. Your hair is getting singed. *posyohte hiwaanis*. It arrived scorched.}} *Similar:* **puuSa**; *Similar:* **puSSu**; *Similar:* **SuuSa**. Cultural info.: to cut the hair by singing it off at the cut point. Meaning: usually only of hair. ■ **puuSa** *V* scorch, singe {{Ex.: *puuSapu-k*. I scorch myself. *puuSan wak-urihse*. He singed his hair. *puuSaSte-k*. It's scorched. *puuSanin pan*. The bread got scorched.}} *Similar:* **posyo**; *Similar:* **SuuSa**; *Similar:* **puSSu**. Meaning: often of hair (possibly to cut it), can also be of bread getting overdone, and can probably be used generally.

singe the hair ■ **SuuSa** *V* singe the hair {{Ex.: *SuuSanin*. (The hair) got singed.}} *Similar:* **puuSa**; *Similar:* **posyo**; *Similar:* **TiTKi**. Grammar: might only appear with -n(i), meaning 'to become singed'. Meaning: probably only of hair, less common word for *posyo*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

singed ■ **puuSaSte** (Inflected form of: **puuSa**, -Ste) *perf* scorched, singed Meaning: of hair, bread, and possibly other things in general.

singer ■ **uwiS** *N* singer Pronunciation: pronunciation and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

single-file ■ **sessehte** (Inflected form of: **sesse**, -Ste) *perf* single-file Meaning: only of humans, in a single row, as of children at school.

sink ■ ***mooho** (Borrowed from: *mojar*?? possibly Spanish) *V* submerge, sink {{Ex.: *moohompiy siisum*! Submerge it under water! *moohonin*. (It) sank. *koc ekwe amne malampi, moohompi siisum*. If rain doesn't wet it, (one) submerges it under water.}} Grammar: probably only appears with either -n(i) (to sink on its own) or -mpi (to sink/submerge something). ■ **harpa** *V* sink, go far away {{Ex.: *harpanin wak, harpaSte wak*. He sank, he has sunk.}} Grammar: might only appear with -Ste or -ni/-n, but unclear. ■ **meelo** *V* sink, drown {{Ex.: *meelonin wuuki*. The ship sank. *meeloSte-k, ekwe-k haywehne*. It sank, it isn't seen (isn't visible). *wuuki yete meelon*. The

ship will sink. *haysa meelon*. They sank. *melsoSte haysa*. They've drowned.}} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i), but not always, meaning similar with or without -n(i). Meaning: to sink in water, for example a ship or person (not bread dough sinking when it fails to rise). ■ **melso** (Made from: **meelo**, -s-) *V* sink *Similar:* **ukni, wakku**. Meaning: meaning unsure, could mean to sink in a little bit of water, or could mean for several things to sink in a lot of water. [Attested only once] ■ **moohompi** (Made from: ***mooho**, -mpi) *V* sink, submerge Grammar: to sink something (not to sink on its own), to submerge it. ■ **moohon** (Made from: ***mooho**, -n-) *V* sink Grammar: something sinks on its own (not to sink something). (Other Pronunc.: **moohoni** before another suffix)

sins ■ **ekeT** *N*revers. sins, badness, evil {{Ex.: *kan ricca ekeTse*. I am saying bad things. *aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos*. She was born without sins. *iccompiy maksense ekeTtaktum*! Take us out of our sins!}} *Verb:* **ekTe**.

sip ■ **huslu** *V* sip, slurp {{Ex.: *huslu-k leecise*. He sips the milk. *husluhne kaltu*. The broth is sipped.}} Meaning: sipping/slurping a drink or soup with a slurping noise. ■ **uphi** *V* sip {{Ex.: *uphi-ka*. I'm sipping (a drink). *yeela-ka uphi*! Let me sip a little!}} Meaning: taking little sips while sitting at the table eating, rather than drinking something down all at once.

sister

my older sister ■ **taasa** *N* my older sister *Similar:* **taa**; *Similar:* -s-. Grammar: may be derived from *taa* plus -s- 'my,' but unclear. Meaning: might only be used by men, but unsure.

older sister ■ **taa** *N* older sister *Similar:* **taasa**; *Similar:* **taanan**. Meaning: same meaning as *taanan*. ■ **taanan** *N* older sister {{Ex.: *kan-was haywen kan-taanane*. I saw her, my older sister. *kan-taanamak* my older sisters}} *Similar:* **taa**. Meaning: same meaning as *taa*, both used often.

one's sister ■ **tarekse** *N* one's brother, one's sister {{Ex.: *inhanin-ak ya tarekse*. My brother also got sick. *tarekse naawas rootes*. My sister's skirt was there. *tarekse-me yaaTi*. Your brother is following you.}} *Similar:* **tare**;

Similar: -s-1. Grammar: may be derived from tare plus -s- 'my,' but not clear. Meaning: used affectionately, usually 'my brother/sister' but can refer to 'your brother/sister'.

younger sister ■ tawses *N* younger

brother/sister/sibling { {Ex.: *waate-k wak-tawsesTuk*. He's coming with his younger brother. *kannis-me tawses*. You are my younger brother/sister. *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small. } }

Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

sister-in-law ■ TeTmin *N* sister-in-law, daughter-in-law { {Ex.: *haayi TeTmin!* Come here, sister/daughter-in-law! } }

sit ■ Tawra *V*evers. sit, stay, live { {Ex.: *nii-ka Tawra*. I live here. *irektak wak Tawra*. S/he's sitting on a rock. *ayun men-Tawras*, *Takkarpu!* Bring your chair, sit yourself down! *kan Tawra mesme*. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). *Takkarpu minmuy!* Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom). } } *Noun: Taawar*. (Other Pronunc.: **Takkar** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

sit cross-legged ■ Toylo *V* sit cross-legged { {Ex.: *ToyloSte haysa Tawra sottowtak*. They were seated cross-legged at the fire. *Toylo-ka*. I'm sitting cross-legged. } } [Ar + Asc. guess]

sit down ■ Takkarpu (Made from: **Tawra, -pu**) *V* sit down

sit on eggs ■ miptYi *V* brood, sit on eggs { {Ex.: *miptYi kayiina*. The hen is brooding. *kan-was miptYinu*. I put it in position to brood. (I set the hen to brood.) } } Meaning: of a bird on a nest.

sit uncomfortably ■ ciiku *V* sit uncomfortably, hunched { {Ex.: *ciiku-ka*. I sit hunched over uncomfortably. } } Meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.

Sit! ■ pire₂ *Command* Sit! { {Ex.: *pire! pireyut!* Sit down! You all sit down! } } *Similar: pire₁*. Grammar: means a command 'Sit down!' by itself, probably implying 'on the earth', the only suffix it can take is -yuT. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

six ■ nakci *num* six

sixth ■ nakciwas (Inflected form of: **nakci, -was**)

num sixth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

size ■ miiTe *N* size { {Ex.: *kan-miiTe* my size } }

*Verb: *miTTe*. [Attested only once] ■ **wetter**

*N*evers. size { {Ex.: *tappampi kan-wettere*.

(He) matches my size (is the same size as me).

humuunya moTTeH wak-wetter kata tiriiku. A hummingbird's egg's size is like a grain of

wheat. } } *Verb: wetre*.

skeleton ■ morkinis *N* bones of a dead person,

cadaver, skeleton *Similar: -kniS*. Pronunciation:

pronunciation unsure. Meaning: a cadaver that has been buried a long time so only the bones are left. [Ar + Asc. guess]

skewer ■ teeyes (Made from: **teeye, -s₁**) *N* roasting spit, skewer *Similar: ampis*.

skillful

be skillful ■ *porSe *V* be skillful { {Ex.:

porSeSmin aamane. Truly a skilled person.

kan poreSpu. I am well-trained. } } *Similar:*

porko. Grammar: might only appear with -Smin and rarely -pu. Meaning: someone who can make or do all sorts of unusual things. (Other Pronunc.: **poreS** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

skillful person ■ porSeSmin (Made from: ***porSe,**

-Smin) *N* skillful person Meaning: a skilled person

who can do all sorts of unusual things, possibly a person who has trained to do things.

skin ■ helyen *N* skin { {Ex.: *liskonin-ka*

helyentak. I slipped on the skin. } } *Synonym:*

Suuhe; *Similar: helwe*. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **hiliT** *N*

hide, skin Meaning: of an animal. [Attested only once]

■ **hoomo** *V* skin { {Ex.: *hoomohne weeren*. The

rabbit is being skinned. *hoomoSte-k*. It is

skinned. *kan hoomo neppe weerene*. I am

skinning this rabbit. } } Meaning: usually to skin

something like a rabbit. ■ **pattah** *N* skin, hide

{ {Ex.: *tammala pattah* mountain lion skin } }

Meaning: includes both human skin on the body and the skin of an animal (on the animal or its hide/leather).

■ **Suuhe** *V* skin, remove the hide { {Ex.: *kan-was*

Suuhe. He skins it (for ex. a cow). *Suuhey*

nuk! Skin it! *yetee-ka-mes Suuhe*. I will skin

you later. } } *Synonym: helyen*. Meaning: usually of

skinning an animal for its leather, but may be used of skinning a person as well. ■ **Tuurum** *N* skin
 {{Ex.: *hoomonin-ak Tuurum*. He peeled the skin.}} Meaning: only human skin. [Ar + Asc. guess]

grab/pinch skin ■ **cimmi** *V* grab skin, pinch skin
 {{Ex.: *cimmiy* Grab him by the skin! (Pinch him!)} } Meaning: while fighting.

rabbitskin blanket ■ **riiTay** *N* rabbitskin blanket
 {{Ex.: *riiTay eshente*. (He) has a rabbitskin blanket as a blanket. *hinhan riiTay iccon?* How many rabbitskin blankets came out? (How many did the skins turn out to make?) *kan hiSSe riiTaye*. I'm making a rabbitskin blanket.}} Cultural info.: made by sewing the skins together, only the captains wore them, not everyone, but also noted to be a poor type of blanket, which seems to conflict.

see skin ■ **opne** *V* see skin {{Ex.: *kan-mes openen*. I saw your skin (some part normally covered). *kan opne men-muuse*. I see your breasts.}} Meaning: to see a part of the body normally covered, like thighs or breasts, for example through a tear in clothing.

be skin and bones ■ **rinTa** *V* be thin, be skin and bones {{Ex.: *rinTaSte* (extremely) thin *rinTanin-ak*. She/he got thin.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones.

stick for scraping skin off ■ **wassupis** (Made from: **wassu**, -**spis**) *N* stick for scraping one's skin off
 Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

be golden/dark/black-skinned ■ **haska** *V* be golden/dark/black-skinned {{Ex.: *mukyukniS haskaSmin* golden-skinned old woman *haskaSte* black}} Grammar: may only appear with -Smin, -mak, and -Ste, but not sure. Meaning: may refer to coloring in general, not just skin, but unclear.

scrape skin ■ **wassu** *V* scrape skin {{Ex.: *wassu-ka-mes*. I'm scraping you off (with a stick). *wassum-me?* Did you scrape off your skin? *wassuhne hemec'a Tippesum*. (It) is scraped off by a knife.}} Meaning: of scraping along the skin with a small stick or knife on purpose, possibly while washing oneself or someone else (as part of

bathing, not of combat), probably of scraping water, soap, and dirt off the skin, not of scratching the skin off the body.

skin-and-bones ■ **rinTaSte** (Made from: **rinTa**, -**Ste**)
perf thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones.

skinny ■ **kolleSte** (Made from: ***kolle**, -**Ste**) *perf* thin, skinny

be skinny ■ ***kolle** *V* be thin, be skinny {{Ex.: *tiiru-k kolleSte*, *iina tiiru-k kolleSte*. He is very thin, the sick one is very thin. *kolleSmin makke*. We are thin people.}} Pronunciation: koro is an equally good and common word for the same meaning, and the word may come from koro 'leg' and mean 'long and leggy'. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste.

skip ■ **witku** *V* jump, skip {{Ex.: *witkun tappur*. The wood (stick) jumps.}} Pronunciation: may be related to tYuuke, but unsure. Grammar: may only occur with -n(i), meaning something springs loose on its own. Meaning: possibly of a stick that has been bent and held back springing loose, meaning unclear.

skirt ■ **naawas** (Borrowed from: *naguas* Spanish) *N* skirt {{Ex.: *pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum*. Her skirt puffs up from the wind. *tarekse naawas rootes*. It was the skirt of my sister. *seeyey men-naawas!* Lengthen your skirt!}}
native: **Sanhan**; *Similar*: **haltiya**. ■ **Sanhan** *N* skirt {{Ex.: *hinwa riTTehne kitroh*, *Sanhan?* When are the clothes, skirts, woven?}} *loanword*: **haltiya**; *loanword*: **naawas**. Cultural info.: made of grass or rushes.

lift skirt ■ **silku** *V* lift skirt/shirttails {{Ex.: *silkustap-ka*. My skirt was lifted up.}}
 Meaning: to fold the clothing upward. [Tentative]

underskirt ■ **haltiya** (Borrowed from: *faldilla* Spanish) *N* underskirt, petticoat, slip *native*: **Sanhan**; *Similar*: **naawas**.

skull ■ **huumuT** *N* skull [Ar + Asc. guess] ■
moohoT *N* skull [Ar + Asc. guess]

skunk

hunt big skunks ■ **yawi** *V* hunt big skunks {{Ex.: *yawiina makke*. We go to hunt for big skunks}} *Noun*: **yaawi**. Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species. (Other Pronunc.: **yawii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the

word)

big skunk ■ **yaawi** *N* big skunk *Verb*: **yawi**; *Similar*:

tihSin. Meaning: looks like a cat, larger of the skunk species.

small skunk ■ **tihSin** *N* small skunk {{Ex.: *kata tihSin wak-tuupuy*. It's tail is like a skunk's. *neppe maTTer kata tihSin wak-sikken Tawri*. This tobacco stinks like a skunk's fart.}}

Similar: **yaawi**; *Verb*: **tihSi**. Meaning: smaller than the yaawi.

get/catch skunks ■ **tihSi** *V* get/catch skunks {{Ex.: *yete-ka tihSi*. I will catch skunks.}} *Noun*: **tihSin**.

sky ■ **Tarah** *N* sky, heaven {{Ex.: *Tura Tarahtak*. It is thundering in the sky. *amenpu Tarah*. The sky is clouding up. *koc tollon amne yuu Tarah Tura*. When it rains a lot and the sky thunders. *ekwe neppe makke mehe, aNNis Tarah, Tawra hoole*. Not this (one) we see, a different sky/heaven, God lives (there). *Tarahtak wak-innu minwahte*. The road to heaven is narrow. *wak Tawra taprey Tarahtak*. He lives up in heaven (of the Christian God). *akra-k Tarahse*. He's looking up at the sky/to heaven.}} Meaning: meaning includes the physical sky and heavens, and also the heaven of the Christian God, unclear whether it would be associated with the traditional God also.

slap ■ **nooto** *V* slap, hit, punch {{Ex.: *nootoy nuk!* Hit him! *nootoyis!* Go hit (him)! *nootomu haysa*. They are hitting each other. *nootot kannise, kan Taares!* Hit me, I'm a man!}} *Similar*: **notto**. Meaning: repeatedly (must be more than one hit, otherwise it is 'notto'), usually or only on the mouth. ■ **notto** *V* slap, hit, punch {{Ex.: *kan-was notto*. I am hitting him (on the mouth). *nottos kannis wak-issusum*. He hit me with his hand. *nootoy nuk hintak!* Hit him in the face! *notton-ak oocotka*. He hit (someone) on the ear. *koc-me kannis halaspu, notto-ka-mes*. If you lie to me, I'll slap you. *hittYe makke wattin, amSi makke ekwe nottohne!* Let's go so that we don't get slapped!}} *Similar*: **haTTa**; *Similar*: **nooto**. Meaning: a single hit (multiple hits is nooto), somewhere on the head, usually in the mouth

but can be around the ears, face, etc.. ■ **pala** *V* slap {{Ex.: *palay nuk!* Slap him! *palahnis-me*. You were slapped. *palaa-ka-mes*. I slap you.}}

Meaning: may also mean 'pat'. (Other Pronunc.: **palaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **tamTa** *V* slap {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete tamTa*. I will slap you. *tamTa-mes hiimi lawan*. The bow always slaps against me.}} Meaning: slap with the palm, or an object slaps against a person, as the bow slapping into the face when shot.

■ **Tamsi** *V* slap {{Ex.: *kan-was Tamsi*. I slap him.}} Meaning: on any part of body, probably for a woman resisting a man who will not take no for an answer.

sleep ■ **eeTe** *V* be asleep, sleep {{Ex.: *kan eeTenin*.

I was asleep. *yete-k eeTe*. He will be asleep. *matla-k eeTe*. He's sleeping face-down. *eeTena-k*. He's going (there) to sleep.}}

Similar: **eTne**, **eTTe**, **eTse**; *Noun*: **eT**. Grammar: usually appears by itself (or with -Ste or past tense), only rarely with -n(i). Meaning: of the state of being asleep, sleeping, whereas eTTe has to do with going to bed or going to sleep, or a change in sleep. ■ **eT** *N* sleep, bed {{Ex.: *hassa-kas eT*. I want to sleep.

(I feel like sleep.) *kan uttu kan-eTse kari'a*. I'm putting my bed outside. *Tuyhun wak-eTtak*. In the vulture's bed (nest).}} *Verb*: **eeTe**; *Verb*: **eTTe**. Meaning: primarily means 'sleep' (noun, one's sleep), can sometimes be used for 'bed,' but tokkoh is the usual word for bed. ■ **eTse** (Made from: **eeTe**, -s-) *V* sleep

{{Ex.: *yete murtey horpeywas eTse*. They will be sleeping at midnight (in the middle of the night). *amrenin-ak wak eTse* He still wanted to sleep.}} *Similar*: **eTne**, **eeTe**, **eTTe**. Grammar: probably composed of either eeTe or eTTe plus -s-, but does not clearly include a meaning of many people sleep or someone sleeps repeatedly. ■ **eTTe** *V* sleep, go to bed {{Ex.: *eTTen-ka*. I'm going to sleep/to bed. *eTTeniyis!* Go (to bed) to sleep! *coore'Sa-ka eTTen*. I sleep alone. *haayi eTTeniwy!*

Come (to bed) to sleep! *eTweyis!* Go get up/out of bed!}} *Similar*: **eTne**, **eeTe**, **eTse**; *Noun*: **eT**. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or with -su/-na/-yis/-wu (motion), or with -Ste, rarely with another suffix or alone. Meaning: usually of change in sleep (going/coming to bed, getting up in the morning, possibly of falling asleep), whereas eeTe refers to the state of being asleep (once one is sleeping), but eTTe is

not as clearly of falling asleep as **eTne**. ■ **eTTen**
(Made from: **eTTe**, -n₃) *V* sleep, go to bed Grammar:
most common usage of **eTTe**. (Other Pronunc.:
eTTeni before a suffix)

put to sleep ■ **eTnempi** (Made from: **eTne**, -mpi)
V put to sleep Meaning: usually used of
putting/getting a baby to sleep.

go to sleep (limb) ■ **sitya** *V* go numb, go to sleep
{ {Ex.: *sityanin-ka*. My legs/feet/arms/hands
fell asleep.} } Grammar: probably only appears
with -n(i) (become numb). Meaning: of limbs
(feet, hands, legs, arms) going to sleep from lack of
circulation.

sleep around ■ **monyo**, *Vrevers*. be promiscuous,
sleep around { {Ex.: *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo
kata haysa*. I will not go around being
promiscuous like them. *nuuya-ka monyoSmin*.
I am stopping being a promiscuous person.
monyonin. (Someone) became promiscuous.
ekwe makam monoypu! Don't you all fool
around (sexually) with yourselves!} } *Noun*:
monoy. Grammar: as **monyo** it means to be
promiscuous with others, as **monoypu** it may mean to
masturbate. Meaning: said of either a man or a woman,
the meaning is primarily sexual, but could have some
relationship to datura alcohol. (Other Pronunc.:
monoy before -pu or -mu)

sleepy

be sleepy ■ **eTne** *V* fall asleep, be sleepy { {Ex.:
kan eTnenin. I fell asleep. *eTneSte-ka*. I'm
asleep (have fallen asleep). *kan eTnen*, *ekwe-
ka holle eTTen*. I'm sleepy, but I can't sleep.
eTnempi-ka neppe sinnise. I'm putting this
child to sleep.} } *Similar*: **eeTe**, **eTTe**, **eTse**.
Meaning: of being in the state of being sleepy, and also
of being so sleepy one actually falls asleep. ■ **sumri**
V be sleepy { {Ex.: *sumrinin-ka*. I got sleepy.} }
Grammar: might only occur with -n(i),
meaning 'get sleepy'. Meaning: meaning unsure.
[Ar + Asc. guess]

sleet ■ **isli** *Vrevers*. sleet, frost, be icy, freeze { {Ex.:
murtey yete islin. At night it will freeze. *isli
murtey*, *amenpu*. It will sleet at night, it's
clouding up.} } *Noun*: **isil**. Meaning: of the weather.

slip ■ ***hihro** *V* slip { {Ex.: *hihronin-ka*. I slipped.
hihrompi to make someone slip} } Grammar:

only used with either -n(i) (something slips on its own)
or -mpi (make something slip). Meaning: for example
on the road. ■ ***lisko** *Vrevers*. slip { {Ex.: *liskon-
ka irektak*. I slip on the stone. *liskonin-ka*. I
slipped.} } *Noun*: **lissok**; *Similar*: **lisniye**. Grammar:
probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example
on a banana peel, a hide, etc.. ■ **haltiya** (Borrowed
from: *faldilla* Spanish) *N* undershirt, petticoat, slip
native: **Sanhan**; *Similar*: **naawas**. ■ **hihron** (Made
from: ***hihro**, -n₃) *V* slip (Other Pronunc.: **hihroni**
before a suffix) ■ **liskon** (Made from: ***lisko**, -n₃) *V*
slip (Other Pronunc.: **liskoni** before another suffix)

slippery

be slippery ■ **lisniye** *V* be slippery { {Ex.: *kan-
was lisniyempi*. I make it slippery. *hathatsi
pire*, *lisniye aNNis pire*. The (this) land is
clean, the other land is slippery.} } *Similar*:
***lisko**.

slow

be slow ■ ***momme** *V* be late, be slow { {Ex.:
ussi-me mommenis? Why were you late?
kan-was mommempi wakse. I make him be
late. *mommen-ka*. I am late.} } *loanword*: **hohe**.
Grammar: appears only with -n(i) or -mpi. ■
hakaca *V* be slow *Similar*: **heeleSi**. Pronunciation:
not a normal verb form, pronunciation is probably
wrong. [Attested only once] ■ **mommen** (Made
from: ***momme**, -n₃) *V* be late, be slow ■ **momtYe**
(Made from: ***momme**, -tY-) *V* be slow

do slowly ■ **heeleSi** *V* do slowly { {Ex.: *heeleSi-
me kannis riicat*! Speak to me slowly! *kan
hinne heeleSi*. I'm walking slowly. *heeleSiy
waate*! Come slowly!} } *Similar*: **hakaca**;
Similar: **-si**. Pronunciation: could contain a suffix -si,
otherwise doesn't match typical verb forms, but
unsure.

sing slowly ■ **waaha** *V* sing slowly { {Ex.:
waahaniyuT! You all sing slowly!} }
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning:
meaning and whole word unsure. [Attested only once]

slowly ■ **ceken** *Adv* slowly, little by little Social use:
probably out of use by Asc's time. [Attested only once]

slurp ■ **huslu** *V* sip, slurp { {Ex.: *huslu-k leecise*.
He sips the milk. *husluhne kaltu*. The broth is
sipped.} } Meaning: sipping/slurping a drink or soup

with a slurping noise.

small ■ **-mis** *Suff.* ($N > N$) small, little {{Ex.: *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance! *pakkuTmis* (little) shinney ball}} *Similar:* **-kniS**. Grammar: usually appears as part of the word for various toys (possibly a type of diminutive). Meaning: meaning unsure.

be small ■ ***sitti** *V* be small {{Ex.: *kan-was sittimpi*. I'm making it small. *sittiya irek* small rocks}} Grammar: appears only with **-mpi**, **-ya**, and **-mak**. Meaning: often of small children, but can also be of small sticks, small stones, probably other things. ■ **antiwi** *V* be small, be little {{Ex.: *koro antiwin* (Someone's) feet are small.}} Pronunciation: doesn't fit known verb forms, could also be *antiki*. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **kuutYi** *V* be small/little, be not much {{Ex.: *kuutYiSmin kantawses*. My younger sister is small. *kuutYiSmin rukka*. a small house / The house is a small one. *kuutYi-ka iinate*. I am a little sick. *yuu haysa kuutYi siisum malampi*. And they wet it with a little water. *kuutYi waate wak tempenin, sii corkon*. It wasn't long before it dried, the water dries. *kuutYiSmin* a small one (can mean a child of 4-5 years old, or can mean a small thing in general)}} *Similar:* **kuutis**; *loanword:* **sitlu**. Grammar: can also be used like an adverb. ■ **sitlu** (Borrowed from: possibly from some other Native language) *V* be small {{Ex.: *sitluSmin-me*. You are a small one (person). *sitluhte-mes men-wistitu*. Your clothes are too small on you. *hissena-ka sitluSmine*. I go to choose a small one.}} *native:* **kuutYi**. Social use: H notes *kuutYi* as Mutsun equivalent, but this word is also used in Mutsun sentences.

make small ■ **piSse** *V* make small {{Ex.: *piSSeksi* to make very small}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **sittimpi** (Made from: ***sitti**, **-mpi**) *V* make small

have a small waist ■ **ritski** *V* have a small waist, thin {{Ex.: *tiiru mukurma ritskiSmin*. The woman is very thin-waisted. *ritskihte hus* a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)} } Meaning: usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with

narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part.

small (diminutive) ■ **-sito** *Suff.* ($N > N$) diminutive {{Ex.: *walihinsito* small basket}} Grammar: use of this suffix extremely unsure. Social use: could be from Spanish, but only attached to a native Mutsun word. [Attested only once]

small boils ■ **rona** *N* small boils *Similar:* **huupur**. [Attested only once]

small oak tree acorns ■ **rappak** *Nrevers*. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns *Verb:* **rapka**. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglass fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: *Pseudotsuga mucronata* or *P. sabiniana*, or entirely different trees.

small of back ■ **tiiraS** *Nrevers*. rear, hip, small of back, buttocks {{Ex.: *miTTeSte wak-tiiraS*. His rear has grown. *kan meheesi tiiraSe*. I'm looking at (his) butt.}} *Similar:* **wakkas**; *Verb:* **tirSa**. Meaning: refers to the entire back side of the body from the back of the thighs up through the small of the back, including the butt, *wakkas* is only the butt.

small one ■ **kuutYiSmin** (Made from: **kuutYi**, **-Smin**) *N* small one *Similar:* **sittiya**. Grammar: singular of *sittiya*.

small ones ■ **sittiya** (Made from: ***sitti**, **-ya**) *N* small ones, preschool children *Similar:* **kuutYiSmin**. Grammar: plural only, must use *kuutYiSmin* for singular. Meaning: of children about age 4-5 (boy or girl), but also of small things in general (rocks, sticks).

smallpox ■ **paaTar** *Nrevers*. measles, smallpox {{Ex.: *iinate-k paaTare*. He has measles/smallpox. *hiwaanin paaTar*. Smallpox came.}} *Verb:* ***paTra**.

having smallpox ■ **paTraSte** (Made from: ***paTra**, **-Ste**) *perf* having smallpox

have smallpox ■ ***paTra** *Vrevers*. have smallpox/measles {{Ex.: *paTran-ka*. I have smallpox. *paTraSte-k*. He/she has smallpox.}} *Noun:* **paaTar**. Grammar: probably only appears with **-n(i)** or **-Ste**.

small-waisted one ■ **ritskiSmin** (Made from: **ritski**, -Smin) *N* small-waisted one, thin person

smart

be smart ■ **pahca 1** *V* be knowledgeable/smart
 {{Ex.: *pahcaSmin wak-moohel, amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *pahcamak* knowledgeable people *pahacpu makam sire*. You all know your own hearts.}}
 Meaning: meaning includes a connotation of opening one's eyes (to see what is really going on), not being dumb or being fooled. (Other Pronunc.: **pahac** before -pu or -mu)

smash ■ **hiTTi** *V* crush, smash {{Ex.: *hiTTinin-ka kan-issu*. I smashed my hand. *hiTTinin-ka*. I got crushed. (for ex. one's hand)}} *Similar*: **hiTWi 1**; *Similar*: **hittu**.

smear ■ **hupka** *Vrevers*. smear {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka huppaksum*. I smear him with white clay.}} *Noun*: **huppak**. Meaning: probably only to smear with this type of white clay. ■ **lika** *V* rub, smear, spread {{Ex.: *kan-was likan wak-issuse*. I rub his hands. *likahte-kas*. I have smeared it.}}

smear with ■ **hitte** *V* rub on, smear with {{Ex.: *hittepu*! Rub/smear (it) on yourself! *kan-was hitwin*. I erased it.}} Meaning: probably for rubbing lotion or ointment onto skin.

smear with grease ■ **lukka** *V* grease, smear with grease {{Ex.: *lukkapyu men-uri*! Grease your hair! *lukkapyu*! Grease yourself (hair, body, anywhere)!}} Grammar: might only appear with -pu, or might be more general.

smell ■ **husse** *V* smell {{Ex.: *kan-was hussen*. I smelled it. *haayiT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase*! Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon!}} Grammar: usually "to smell something/someone," not "it smells", usually not used with -n(i), uuse is used instead. ■ **Takkir** *Nrevers*. smell, odor {{Ex.: *wak-Takkir* its smell}} *Verb*: **Tawri**. Meaning: not clear whether this is a good or bad smell, or either. ■ **uuse** *V* smell, stink {{Ex.: *uusehne nuk-me*. It is said that you are smelled. (you are smelly enough to notice) *kan uusehne*. I'm smelly.}} *Similar*: **hus**. Meaning: to be smelly enough to emit an odor, not to

smell someone (husse).

smell bad ■ **Tawri** *Vrevers*. stink, smell bad {{Ex.: *yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum*. And he stinks with sweat. *tollon Tawri*. (It). stinks a lot.}} *Noun*: **Takkir**.

smell good/tasty ■ ***sahri** *V* smell good, smell tasty {{Ex.: *sahrinin*. (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: probably only of food. ■ **sahrin** (Made from: ***sahri**, -n₃) *V* smell good, smell tasty Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: **sahrini** before another suffix)

smile ■ **Taywire** *V* smile {{Ex.: *eeopen-ak Taywire*. He passed by smiling.}} Pronunciation: unusual form for a Mutsun verb. Meaning: rare word, mayti is more common. [Tentative]

be full of smiles ■ **mayti** *Vrevers*. be full of smiles/laughter {{Ex.: *hiimi-me waate maytiSte*. You always come full of laughter. *maytiSmin* someone who is always full of smiles (never angry)}} *Noun*: **maayit**.

smiling ■ **Tuumuye** *Adv* smiling, with a smile *Similar*: **Tumyu**.

be smiling ■ **Tumyu** *V* be smiling {{Ex.: *Tumyu mak-sire*. Our hearts are smiling. *Tumyu-ka waate*. I come along smiling/laughing. *kan Tumyu, kan Tumuyyu*. I'm smiling, I'm smiling.}} *Similar*: **Tuumuye**. Grammar: meaning is same with -pu. Meaning: to be full of laughter, to be smiling all the time, often of going along smiling or laughing. (Other Pronunc.: **Tumuy** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

smoke ■ **kaare** *V* smoke, be smoky {{Ex.: *tollon kaareste-k kusiinatka*. It is very smoky in the kitchen. *kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone*. I am smoking this ham. *ekwe kaare sottow*. The fire isn't smoking. *kaareSte-k*. It is smoked. *sihhunin kaares*. The smoke dissipated.}} ■ **kaares** (Made from: **kaare**, -s₁) *N* smoke ■ **kuunile** *V* smoke {{Ex.: *kuunile huteepa*. The big fire is smoking.}} Pronunciation: does not fit usual Mutsun verb patterns. Grammar: a fire or a burning object smokes on its own, could include an unknown suffix -le. [Ar + Asc. guess]

fan smoke ■ **wire** *V* fan smoke {{Ex.: *wirestap piNi wak*. Maybe he has had smoke fanned on him (as part of doctoring). *wirey*! Fan smoke

(into squirrel holes)! *wireepuy!* Fan yourself with smoke! *wiree-ka*. I'm fanning the smoke. *wireenin*. The smoke blew (in/onto someone/somewhere).}} Cultural info.: two purposes for fanning smoke: 1) fanning it into blocked off ground squirrel warrens to kill the squirrels with smoke in order to hunt them, and 2) as a medical treatment (part of doctoring); when used for squirrel hunting, they blocked off the other exits of the warren, then fanned smoke into the main hole until the warren filled up with smoke, then blocked off the last hole, then came back the next day and collected the squirrels. Grammar: alone, means to fan smoke (often on someone or into somewhere), with -n(i) (rare), means smoke blows on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **wiree** before a single consonant, then a vowel in the word)

smoke tobacco ■ sukmu *V*revers. smoke tobacco {{Ex.: *sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare, sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigar, one cigarette. *ekwe-ka hiwsen sukmu*. I don't want to smoke. *ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu*. I don't know how to smoke. *men hinne amSi-me sukmu amSi-me ekwe haywehne*. You walk (away) in order to smoke without being seen (secretly). *monSikiSpu men sukmu*. You smoke, pretending to be a White person. *yeela-ka sukmu*. Wait for me to smoke! *nii sukampus*. Here is a cigarette (thing people smoke with).}} **Noun: sukum**.

smoked ■ kaareSte (Made from: **kaare**, -Ste) *perf* smoky, smoked Meaning: of smoked meat, of something scorched, or of a smoky place.

smoked one ■ kaareSmin (Made from: **kaare**, -Smin) *N* smoked one, smoky one Meaning: used of smoked meat, something that has been scorched or partly burned, or a smoky place.

smoky ■ kaareSte (Made from: **kaare**, -Ste) *perf* smoky, smoked Meaning: of smoked meat, of something scorched, or of a smoky place.

be smoky ■ kaare *V* smoke, be smoky {{Ex.: *tollon kaareste-k kusiinatka*. It is very smoky in the kitchen. *kan-was kaarempi neppe hamoone*. I am smoking this ham. *ekwe kaare sottow*. The fire isn't smoking. *kaareSte-k*. It is smoked. *sihhunin kaares*. The smoke dissipated.}}

smoky one ■ kaareSmin (Made from: **kaare**, -Smin)

N smoked one, smoky one Meaning: used of smoked meat, something that has been scorched or partly burned, or a smoky place.

smooth ■ huppe *V* smooth, smooth out/down {{Ex.: *huppey men-urih!* Smooth your hair! *ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse*. You don't smooth your hair. *huppeste-k wak-urih*. His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) *huppehte sippas*. The feathers are smooth. *hupsenin, huppenin* (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own)}} Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers. ■ **huppen** (Made from: **huppe**, -n₃) *V* smooth, become smooth Grammar: to smooth out on its own, to become smooth, not to smoothe something out, can be used with -s- as *hupsen(i)* for many hairs or feathers. (Other Pronunc.: **huppeni** before another suffix) ■ **huppeSte** (Inflected form of: **huppe**, -Ste) *perf* smoothed, smooth Meaning: usually of hair or feathers.

become smooth ■ huppen (Made from: **huppe**, -n₃) *V* smooth, become smooth Grammar: to smooth out on its own, to become smooth, not to smoothe something out, can be used with -s- as *hupsen(i)* for many hairs or feathers. (Other Pronunc.: **huppeni** before another suffix)

be smooth ■ laska *V* be smooth [Tentative] ■ **riya** *V* be smooth, untangled {{Ex.: *ekwe riyan a tangle ekwe riyan men-urih*. Your hair is tangled.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

smooth (many) ■ hupse (Made from: **huppe**, -s₂) *V* smooth (many) Meaning: usually used of many hairs or many feathers, the whole bunch gets smoothed down.

smooth down ■ huppe *V* smooth, smooth out/down {{Ex.: *huppey men-urih!* Smooth your hair! *ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse*. You don't smooth your hair. *huppeste-k wak-urih*. His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed) *huppehte sippas*. The feathers are smooth. *hupsenin, huppenin* (They) smoothed out, (it) smoothed out (on their own)}} Grammar: by itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of

hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers.

smooth out ■ **huppe** *V* smooth, smooth out/down
 {{Ex.: *huppey men-urih!* Smooth your hair!
ekwe-me huppepu men-urihse. You don't
 smooth your hair. *huppeste-k wak-urih.*
 His/her hair is smooth. (is smoothed)
huppehte sippos. The feathers are smooth.
hupsenin, huppenin (They) smoothed out, (it)
 smoothed out (on their own)}} Grammar: by
 itself, means to smooth something out, with -n(i) means
 something smooths out on its own. Meaning: usually of
 hair (smoothing out tangled or messy hair) or feathers.

smoothed ■ **huppeSte** (Inflected form of: **huppe**,
 -Ste) *perf* smoothed, smooth Meaning: usually of hair
 or feathers.

snag ■ **yeere** *V* snag, get caught on {{Ex.: *yeerenin*
kan-kamiisa klaawutka, yuu-ka TiTkunin kan-
kamiisa. My shirt got caught on a nail, and my
 shirt tore.}} *Similar: yerse.* Grammar: might only
 occur with -n(i) or -Smin, or possibly -Ste.

get snagged ■ **yeeren** (Made from: **yeere**, -n₃) *V* get
 snagged, get caught on (Other Pronunc.: **yeereni**
 before a suffix)

snail ■ **hos** *N* snail Cultural info.: small, shiny, marine
 snails, shells used to make bead money, necklaces, and
 decorations. Sci. name: Olivella.

snake ■ **lissok** *Nrevers.* snake, earthworm {{Ex.:
iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire. The snakes
 come out when the land is green.}} *Verb:*
lissokwa₂; *Similar: lisson*; *Verb: *lisko*; *Similar:*
**liituk*; *Similar: littokma.* Cultural info.: people
 hunted these striped water snakes and wrapped them
 around themselves like a belt until there were enough
 to form a skirt, then skinned them and boiled the meat,
 they also collected the eggs and boiled them to eat, and
 collected them by digging along the trail of the snake
 through the reeds. Pronunciation: was pronounced as
 lesok or lessok in Ar's time. Meaning: in Ascension's
 time any striped water snake, usually green and red, but
 also other striped colors, it had long green eggs,
 meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: probably in Ar's
 time lisson/lissonwa meant water snake and
 lessok/lessokwa meant earthworm, but by Ascension's
 time the two merged and both meant striped water
 snake and possibly also big gopher snake, but not
 earthworm, with the pronunciation of lessok also
 changing to lissok. ■ **lissokwa₁** (Made from: **lissok**,
 -wa) *N* snake, earthworm {{Ex.: *iccon lissokwa*
koc cutsuSte pire. The worms come out when

the earth is green.}} *Verb: lissokwa₂.* Grammar:
 may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see lissok.

water snake ■ **lisson** *N* water snake *Similar: lissok.*
 Meaning: same as snake meanings of lissok. ■

lissonwa (Made from: **lisson**, -wa) *N* water snake
 Meaning: see lissok and lisson.

catch gopher snakes ■ **kooTehwa₂** (Made from:
 *kooTeh, -wa) *V* catch gopher snakes *Noun:*
kooTehwa₁. Grammar: -wa is not normally used
 in verbs. Meaning: or mole snakes or mouse-hunting
 snakes or deaf snakes.

catch water snakes ■ **lissokwa₂** *V* catch water
 snakes *Noun: lissokwa₁*; *Noun: lissok.* Pronunciation:
 has a pronunciation with n (lissonwa, lissona) like
 noun. Grammar: might also include -wa snake
 suffix exceptionally on a verb. Meaning: see
 lissok on types of snake.

two-headed snake ■ **lok** (Borrowed from: lok
 Rumsien?) *N* two-headed snake {{Ex.: *kan*
meheesi lokse. I see a two-headed snake.}}
 Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use:
 this is a Carmel (Rumsien) word, but Ascension
 thought it was the same in Mutsun. [Attested only
 once]

young of water snake ■ **littokma** *N* young of
 water snake *Similar: littakwa*; *Similar: lissok.*
 [Attested only once]

gopher snake ■ ***kooTeh** *N* gopher snake Grammar:
 appears only with -tak or -wa. Meaning: also
 called mouse-hunting snake, mole snake, and deaf
 snake. ■ **kooTehwa₁** (Made from: *kooTeh, -wa)
N gopher snake *Verb: kooTehwa₂.* Meaning: other
 names are mole snake, mouse-hunting snake, deaf
 snake.

coral snake ■ **ruuruma** *N* coral snake Meaning:
 with transverse stripes, more aggressive than a viper.

rattlesnake ■ **ippih** *Nrevers.* rattlesnake {{Ex.:
ippih nii iccin. The snake bit here. *iccin*
kannis ippih. The rattlesnake bit me. *tippihte*
ippih. The rattlesnake is curled up.}} *Verb:*
iphi. Social use: can only be used with snake suffix
 -wa as ippihwa in a different dialect.

catch rattlesnakes ■ **iphi** *Vrevers.* catch
 rattlesnakes {{Ex.: *iphina makke.* We're going
 to catch rattlesnakes.}} *Noun: ippih.*

snake-like ■ -wa *Suff.* (*N > N*) snake-like {{Ex.: *moT meherwa?* Is there a scaly lizard? *icon lissokwa koc cutsuhte pire.* The earthworms come out when the earth is green.}} *Similar:* **littakwa**; *Similar:* **colcolwa**₁. Grammar: forms ending of many words for snakes, worms, lizards, etc. whether the rest of the word can be used by itself or not.

snake's rattle/tail ■ haakan *N* snake's rattle/tail {{Ex.: *ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan rattlesnake's rattle*}}

snap ■ tipso *V* snap, crack Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: might only occur with -n(i), but very unsure. Meaning: unclear whether it indicates the snapping/cracking noise, or actually breaking. [Ar + Asc. guess]

snap on the forehead ■ tulku₁ *V* thump/snap on the forehead {{Ex.: *kan-was tulku.* I give him a thump on the forehead. *tulkuy nuk!* Snap him on the forehead! *tulukpu* to thump oneself on the forehead}} *Similar:* **Totto**. Cultural info.: snap with thumb and forefinger against forehead or possibly nose, often done as a game/teasing, but could sometimes hurt badly and cause injury. (Other Pronunc.: **tuluk** before -pu or -mu)

snap thumb against face/head ■ Totto *V* snap thumb against face/head {{Ex.: *ussi maksen-me Tottos?* Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?}} *Similar:* **tulku**₁. Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

sneeze ■ asnu *V* sneeze {{Ex.: *asnu-ka tollon.* I sneeze a lot.}}

snoop ■ sukipu (Made from: **suksi**, -pu) *V* watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of -pu not literal (not 'self'), can also be **sukismu**. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

■ **suksi** *V* watch, keep an eye on, snoop {{Ex.: *suksiy!* Watch (it, something you don't like)! *hista makam kannis suksisi?* Why are you all just watching me? *ekwe makke suksi.* We're not watching (snooping). *sukispaN haysa, sukismu haysa.* They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. *hattena huuyis sukipu?*

Who started paying attention (snooping)?}}

Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: **sukis** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -paN)

snore ■ roono *V* snore {{Ex.: *kata wak-appa wak roono.* He snores like his father. *ussi-me roono?* Why are you snoring?}} *Similar:* **ruunu**.

snot ■ hunnuh *Nrevers.* mucus, snot {{Ex.: *icon-was hustak wak-hunnuh.* His snot is coming out of his nose.}} *Verb:* **hunhu** 1.

snotty ■ hunhuSte (Made from: **hunhu**, -Ste) *perf* snotty

be snotty ■ hunhu 2 *Vrevers.* have mucus, be snotty {{Ex.: *hunhuSmin* snotty one *hunhuSte* snotty}} (Other Pronunc.: **hunnuh** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

snow ■ yopko *Vrevers.* snow, hail {{Ex.: *nuhu yete yopko.* It will hail/snow there. *yopko.* It's snowing/hailing.}} *Noun:* **yopok**. Grammar: can be used as a whole sentence by itself. ■ **yopok** *Nrevers.* hail, snow *Verb:* **yopko**; *Similar:* **Saranni**.

snowgoose

lesser snowgoose ■ waw *N* lesser snowgoose

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

so ■ ereS *Adv* so, really, truly {{Ex.: *ereS-ka hinsu.* I really know. *moT ereS wak?* Is it really him?}}

and so ■ yuu₂ *conj* and, and so {{Ex.: *yuu wak-appa yuu wak-aanan iccanis haysa, yuu aNNis heenti hiwaanin.* And his father and his mother (they) came running, and other people also arrived. *kan-mes mehen, yuu-ka-mes muySinin.* I saw you and I liked you. *yu-k ussi warka?* And why is he crying?}}

Similar: **yuta**. (Other Pronunc.: **yu** before a consonant and then the end of the word or before two consonants)

so as not to ■ kanne *conj* before, so as not to {{Ex.: *niipat kannis, kanne-ka hassen.* Teach me before I get angry! *okeypuy kanne-me semmon.* Confess yourself before you die! *hittYe makke rukkatka, kanne-me amnen.* Let's

go in the house, before you get rained on! *kanne makke maTter kawran*. Before our tobacco runs out. *kanne-me ekwe amne*. So you don't get rained on/before you get rained on.}} *Similar: kane₂*. Grammar: usually used without *ekwe*, but rarely with, with the same meaning of 'so that something doesn't happen/before something happens'. Meaning: usually in the sense of 'do this before this bad thing happens,' so 'do this so that that bad thing won't happen'; might also mean 'before' in time or 'in front of' in space, but unlikely.

so many ■ **aman quant** much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}}

so that ■ **amSi conj** so that, in order to {{Ex.: *amSi yulke, yuu-ka puuTe*. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so that the fire will burn! *hiiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *hanni-ka yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu?* Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?}} ■ **amu conj** so that, in order that {{Ex.: *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun* What did you do to make your molars ache? *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

soak ■ **luppi V** soak, simmer {{Ex.: *luppiy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi*. Simmer it in water, so that it won't be hard. *luppihte-ka*. I've simmered it.}}

soaking

be soaking (wet) ■ **luTma V** be wet, be soaking

Similar: luTpi. Meaning: unclear how meaning is different from *luTpi*, whether *luTma* refers to hair or is more general, may be more extreme (wetter) than *luTpi*.

soap ■ **hawun** (Borrowed from: *jabon* Spanish) *N* soap [Attested only once]

get soap in eye ■ **sokto V** get water/soap in eye {{Ex.: *soktonin-ka*. I got water/soap in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

soaproot ■ **siyal N** soaproot Meaning: word unsure, *torow* more common. [Attested only once] ■ **torow Nrevers**. soaproot {{Ex.: *lahpanin torow*. The

soap-root got lost. *makse tonsen tollon torow*. We found a lot of soaproot. *makke aruuta kussa toroowum*. We will wash laundry tomorrow with soaproot. *yuu makse hippun toroowe makse haccaltak*. And we carried soaproot on our backs.}} *Similar: toroowis; Verb: torke*. Cultural info.: used for washing and making things out of, not edible, usable for washing immediately after gathering without much preparation. Meaning: larger type. (Other Pronunc.: **toroow** before a vowel in the same word)

gathered/harvested soaproot ■ **torken** (Made from: **torke**, -n₂) *N* gathered soaproot, soaproot harvest Meaning: literally what you gather when you gather soaproot.

California goosefoot ■ **hamatay N** California goosefoot Meaning: type of soaproot. [Attested only once]

gather soaproot ■ **torke Vrevers**. gather soaproot {{Ex.: *torkena makke*. We go to gather soaproots. *torkena makke amSi makke kussa eshene*. We are going to gather soaproot so that we (can) wash clothes. *kan-torken kan tonnempin*. I lost the soaproots I gathered. *torkemit kannis!* Gather soaproot for me!}} *Noun: toroowis; Noun: torow*. Pronunciation: k/w relationship in *torke/torow* pair. Meaning: possibly only of gathering the edible variety (*toroowis*), but more likely general for both that and the washing variety (*torow*).

edible soaproot ■ **toroowis N** edible soaproot {{Ex.: *kan meheesi toroowise*. I see the edible soaproot.}} *Verb: torke; Similar: torow*. Cultural info.: used as food, takes about a week to prepare, brown/pink in color when cooked, eaten with milk, smell and taste similar to *mescál*. Grammar: might include a variant of -kniS to indicate smaller soaproot, but unsure. Meaning: smaller, edible variety.

soaproot brush ■ **ahhes Nrevers**. comb, soaproot brush, little comb {{Ex.: *ayun kannis hemec'a ahhes!* Bring me a soap root brush! *hanni-men-ahhes? ekwe-me tonnempi men-ahhese!* Where is your comb, don't lose your comb! *eskohte kata ahhes sipuksan*. The comb is sharp like a soaproot brush.}} *Verb: ahse; Similar: sipuksan*. Cultural info.: Ascension's father

made and sold these..

sob ■ **warka** *Vrevers.* cry, weep, sob {{Ex.: *ekwe makam hiwsen warka*. You all don't want to cry. *yuu-me warka*. And you cry. *namitpu kan warka*. I am heard crying. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka*. When I remember, then I cry. *semmoSte-k kan-hawnan, warka-ka*. My wife has died, I'm crying. *ekwe-me warka!* Don't cry! *ussi-k warka tollon?* Why is he crying a lot? *niSSasum-ak warka*. He's crying because of this.}} *Noun:* **warak**. Meaning: of a person crying (not an animal's cry).

soft ■ **loktohte** (Made from: **lokto**, **-Ste**) *perf* soft, loose Pronunciation: pronunciation lohtokte is also common.

be soft ■ ***pelSe** *V* be soft, be fine {{Ex.: *pelSeksiSmin* a very soft, fine one}} *Similar:* **peLmo**. Grammar: only appears with **-Smin** or **-ksi**, Asc. said it couldn't be used by itself. Meaning: of soft, finely ground flour or a very thin, fine piece of cloth. ■ **helSo** *V* be soft {{Ex.: *helSo pire*. The ground is soft. *helSo pan*. The bread is soft. *kan-was helSompi*. I make it soft.}} *Synonym:* **peLmo**. Meaning: of the ground, bread, meat, cannot apply to a bed. ■ **holSe** *V* be soft [Tentative] ■ **lokto** *V* be soft, be loose {{Ex.: *loktoti kan-sapaatu*. My shoes are loose. *loktohte ussi ekwe taSri*. It's soft, because it's not stiff. *loktohte-mes attYa*. (It) is only loose on you. (It fits you loosely.) *loktohte attYa, eleymin*. The goshawk is soft.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation lohto is also very common. Meaning: of a key or bolt fitting loosely in the latch, a shoe, hat, or clothing fitting loosely, a tooth being loose, or something being soft. ■ **peLmo** *V* be soft {{Ex.: *peLmoSmin* soft one}} *Synonym:* **helSo**; *Similar:* ***pelSe**. Meaning: can be used for a soft animal skin. ■ **petwe** *V* be soft {{Ex.: *petwe puhuT*. The bread is soft.}} Meaning: can be used of bread. Social use: completely out of use by Asc's time, she would use **helSo** for soft bread instead. [Ar + Asc. guess]

sing softly ■ **laysa** *V* sing softly {{Ex.: *laysaksiy!* Sing softly!}} [Tentative]

soft one ■ **pelSeSmin** (Made from: ***pelSe**, **-Smin**) *N* soft/fine one

soft soil ■ **peekek** *Nrevers.* soft soil, river silt *Verb:* **pelke**. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in. Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

soft tule-like grass ■ **pac** *N* soft tule-like grass Cultural info.: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

softly ■ **emhe** *Adv* softly, quietly, barely audible {{Ex.: *hinTis pina emhe?* What is that thing that is barely visible? *emhe makse-me rakken*. You name us softly.}} Meaning: barely able to be heard, rarely barely able to be seen.

soil ■ ***siksa** *V* soil, make dirty {{Ex.: *siksaSte sii*. The water is dirty. *siksaSte makam issu*. You all's hands are dirty. *ekwe-me siksan men-ama, men-hiS'a!* Don't get your body (or) your things dirty! *ekwe-me siksaSmin!* You are not/don't be a dirty person!}} Grammar: only appears with **-Ste** (most often), **-Smin**, **-mpi**, or possibly (unsure) **-n(i)**. ■ **munse** *V* be dirt, be dirty, make dirty, soil {{Ex.: *munsempi* to make something dirty *araa-me munsen*. Then you will become dirt. *munsey nuk!* Make it dirty! (Throw the dirt!)} *Noun:* **mun**. Grammar: probably can mean both 'make dirty' and 'be dirt(y)' when used by itself. ■ **munsempi** (Made from: **munse**, **-mpi**) *V* make dirty, soil

soft soil ■ **peekek** *Nrevers.* soft soil, river silt *Verb:* **pelke**. Cultural info.: can be found on riverbanks, and was good to bring to gardens for gardening in. Meaning: the soft, fine silt deposited by a river, without pebbles in it.

soiled ■ **siksaSte** (Made from: ***siksa**, **-Ste**) *perf* dirty, soiled

be soiled ■ **kiSya** *V* be dirty/soiled {{Ex.: *siksaSte-ka, kiSya*. I'm soiled, I'm dirty.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Attested only once]

soldier ■ **sultatu** (Borrowed from: soldado Spanish) *N* soldier Grammar: may have irregular plural *sultukma* 'soldiers,' but unsure.

sole ■ **hatta**, *N* palm, sole Meaning: of hand or foot.
[Attested only once]

Soledad ■ **solecta** (Borrowed from: Soledad Spanish)
Nplace Soledad

Soledad and Esselen ■ **welēl** *Nplace* Esselen and
Soledad [Attested only once]

Soloma (a pueblo in California) ■ **Soloma**
Nplace Soloma (a pueblo in California) Meaning:
location unknown. [Attested only once]

some ■ **haypire** *Pro* some, sometime {{Ex.: *kan meheesi haypirese*. I'm looking at some (people). *haypire pina pahcaSmin*. Some knowledgeable ones are here.}} Meaning: usually means some person, rarely some time.

somebody ■ **aTya** *N* somebody, someone [Attested only once] ■ **hatte**, **2** *Pro* anyone, someone, no one {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}}

someone ■ **aTya** *N* somebody, someone [Attested only once] ■ **hatte**, **2** *Pro* anyone, someone, no one {{Ex.: *ekwe hatte* nobody, no one *ekwe-ka maayi hattese*. I'm not laughing at anyone. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}}

person ■ **ama**, **2** *N* person, people {{Ex.: *men miSmin ama*. You are a good person. *pina waate amakma*. Here come (some) people.}} (Other Pronunc.: **amaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

something ■ **hiS'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *N* thing, something, anything {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin hiS'a?* Did something fall? *taahet kannis hiS'a!* Ask me something! *katatkun kan-hiS'a*. As if it were my thing. *epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase!* Don't steal things! *akkapuykun-ak wak-hiS'ase*. He went to take off his things (clothes). *ekwena hiS'a piretka*. There isn't anything on the ground. *hatte hiS'a?* Whose thing (is it)?}} Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything' when used with a negative, irregular plural *coopoma*.

somewhere else ■ **aaTeytak** (Inflected form of: ***aaTey**, -**tak**,) *Adv* everywhere, somewhere else, elsewhere, in another place

son ■ **innis** *N* son {{Ex.: *kannis-me innis*. You are my son. *kan-mes innis*. I am your son.

semmompin-ka kan-innise. I lost my son (through death).}} *Similar: mos; Similar: tawre*. Meaning: only used by a man to refer to being a son, or possibly to refer to his own son (male speaker). ■ **mos** *N* son {{Ex.: *kan-mosmak* my sons (said by father)}} *Similar: innis; Similar: tawre*. Meaning: only said by a father of his son (used by a male speaker). ■ **mukkeh** *N* son, boy {{Ex.: *haaway nuppi mukkeh!* Call that boy! *mukkehmak* teenaged boys}} Meaning: usually for teenaged boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight. ■ **tawre** *N* daughter, son, child *Similar: innis; Similar: mos*. Meaning: only used by a mother about or toward her child (used by female speaker).

godson ■ **hihaatu** (Borrowed from: ahijado Spanish) *N* godson {{Ex.: *kan-was yete hihaatute*. I will have him as my godson.}}

song ■ **saawen** (Made from: **saawe**, -**n**,) *N* song ■ **saw** *N* song {{Ex.: *Taares saw / mukurma saw* men's song / women's song *tollon-ak hinsu saawe*. He knows a lot of songs. *hiTeepuy men-saawe yuu kan kar citte!* Make your song loud and I'll dance well! *hukkan-ka saawe*. I changed the song.}} *Verb: saawe*. (Other Pronunc.: **saaw** before a vowel in the same word)

name of a song ■ **lile-kelaku** *N* name of a song Grammar: probably a compound, but unsure what the parts mean. Social use: meaning unsure, might possibly not be Mutsun. [Attested only once]

thunder song ■ **Tuura** *N* thunder song *Similar: Tura*. Meaning: a thunder song, separate type from hiwei song type. [Attested only once]

son-in-law ■ **meeres** *N* nephew, grandson, brother/son-in-law {{Ex.: *ammay, meeres* Eat, nephew! *kan meheesi kan-meere*. I see my son-in-law. *akkuy meeres rukkatka!* Come in the house, grandson!}} Pronunciation: the pronunciation *meres* is used almost as often as *meeres*, *meeres* may mean brother/son-in-law while *meres* means grandson/nephew, but they are more likely the same word. Meaning: used by an older person, especially an old person, to any young male person, affectionately (need not be biologically the grandson).

soon ■ **hiNa'a** *Adv* shortly, soon {{Ex.: *kan hiSSe hiNa'a*. I will do it shortly. *sarpapuy hiNa'a*.

Put it on over your head soon! *hiNa'a makkes iccon urih*. Our hair will come out (grow) soon.}} Meaning: immediate future.

shortly ■ **at** *Adv* shortly, already, just {{Ex.: *ussi-ka at naayate*. Because I only limp. *riccas at neppe aymuhte*. This language is just pure. *hemmen at waate*. (He) is still coming shortly. *koyroSte wak-wimmah at wiriskan*. The bat's wing has already dried up.}} Meaning: 'just' meaning in the rest past ('just happened') or meaning 'only, purely' ('just that'), when referring to time, can indicate recent past or near future (either a past or future time near the present), exact meaning often unclear. Social use: common in Ar's time, but completely out of use by Asc.'s time.

(do) soon ■ **kecwiSi** *V* (be) quick, (do) soon, at once {{Ex.: *kecwiSiy ammay!* Eat at once! *kecwiSi-k hinne*. He's going soon. *waatey kecwiSi!* Come quickly! *Taakan-me kecwiSi*. You arrive quickly. *kecwiSiyuT!* You all do (it) quickly!}} Pronunciation: may come historically from *koc* and another word, which affects the first vowel. Grammar: acts as a verb in the sentence, but often has an adverbial meaning (soon, right away, quickly), if used as part of a command, either *kecwiSi* or *kecwiSiy* can be used with the other verb taking -y. Meaning: can refer either to doing something quickly, or to it happening soon in the future.

Soquel ■ **sokel** *Nplace* Soquel {{Ex.: *sokeltak at Soquel*}} Meaning: town on the road to Santa Cruz, also called La Loma Prieta, above Awtos (Aptos).

sorcerer ■ **kuksuy** *N* sorcerer Cultural info.: see Ha's notes for this information. Meaning: the highest sorcerer. ■ **utten** *Nrevers*. doctor, sorcerer, medicineman {{Ex.: *haywe makke uttene*. We see the doctor.}} *Verb*: **utne**; *loanword*: **totoor**. Cultural info.: traditional Mutsun type of doctor, includes both medical and religious functions.

sorcerer woman ■ **haasan** *N* sorcerer woman Social use: this word could only be used by sorcerers, or only of sorcerers.

sore ■ **hookoy** *Nrevers*. sore *Verb*: **hokyo**. Meaning: a sore from illness, possibly also a wound from injury. ■ **poccor** *Nrevers*. sore *Verb*: **pocro**. Meaning: often on the head or scalp, for example on a child's scalp, but

can probably also be elsewhere. ■ **roomos**

Nrevers. rash, sore, blotch {{Ex.: *roomoste-k*. He has a rash/sores.}} *Verb*: **romso**. Meaning: a type of rash that appears only on the hands or head, spots the size of a silver dollar or larger, only on the surface of the skin, the spots peel, and don't grow much larger.

have sores ■ **kranuhiento** (Borrowed from: granujiento Spanish) *V* have sores *native*: **hokyo**. Pronunciation: if pronounced in Mutsun, it would start with k, but it was used with a Spanish pronunciation. Social use: unclear whether this word was ever used in Mutsun speech, or is just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

have a sore throat ■ **turtu** *V* have a sore throat {{Ex.: *koc tollon rus iccon rus, piinaway makke turtunin*. When a lot of saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat. *turtu kan-horkos*. My throat hurts.}} [Tentative]

sores ■ **Tuyli** (Made from: **Tuyli**, -s₁) *N* sores *Verb*: **Tuyli**. Meaning: ball-like sores that grow anywhere on the body, meaning unsure because text faint.

have sores all over ■ **tokro** *V* have sores all over {{Ex.: *tokroSte* having sores all over}} *Similar*: ***toklo**. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste. Meaning: unlike *toklo*, where sores are only on neck in front of ears.

have sores on the neck ■ ***toklo** *Vrevers*. have neck sores {{Ex.: *tokloSmin, toklomak* person with sores on neck, people with sores on neck *tokloSte* having sores on neck}} *Similar*: **tokro**; *Noun*: **tookol**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken open, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

having sores ■ **pocroSte** (Inflected form of: **pocro**, -Ste) *perf* having sores Meaning: covered in a lot of sores, especially on the head.

have sores ■ **hokyo** *Vrevers*. have sores {{Ex.: *hokyoSmin / hokyomak* person / people with sores *men hokyoSte*. You have sores.}} *Noun*: **hookoy**; *loanword*: **kranuhiento**. ■ **pocro** *Vrevers*. have sores {{Ex.: *pocroSmin* someone with sores (on the head)}} *Noun*: **poccor**. Meaning: for example on the head or scalp. ■ **Tuyli** *V* have sores *Noun*: **Tuyli**. Meaning: ball-like sores

that grow anywhere on the body, text too unclear to be sure of meaning. [Tentative]

sores on the neck ■ tookol *Nrevers.* sores on the neck {{Ex.: *saruSte tookol*. The sores on the neck are ruptured (broken open).}} *Verb:* ***toklo**. Meaning: sores on each side of neck in front of the ears, broken out, possibly from syphilis, difficult but possible to heal.

sorry

feel sorry for ■ hile *V* pity, feel sorry for {{Ex.: *ekwes-me hilepu?* Don't you pity yourself?}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

be sorry ■ icra 2 *V* be sorry, regret {{Ex.: *icarpu / icra* to be sorry (either form)}} (Other Pronunc.: **icar** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

soup basket ■ rukSun (Made from: **rukSu**, -n₂) *N* mush/soup basket, bowl Meaning: small coiled mush or soup bowl (basket) or subglobular choke-mouth bowl basket, watertight, with a narrow mouth at the top about 4 inches across, can be considered a bowl.

sour

taste sour ■ matmu *V* taste sour, taste bad {{Ex.: *matmu kannis pattYan*. Blood tastes sour to me.}} Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

be sour ■ awli *V* be sour, be bitter {{Ex.: *awlimak* sour ones *akkes awli* The salt is bitter. *awliSte* sour *hummit piina awliSmin!* Give me that sour one! *awli aman*, *ekwe-ka hiwsen*. It is very sour, I don't want it.}} *Similar:* **awse**. Social use: could be used of many things including salt and meat in Ar's time, but in Asc's time it could only be used of bitter things like green apples, lemons, or vinegar.

south ■ sur (Borrowed from: **sur** Spanish) *N* south {{Ex.: *haysa rukka surtak*. Their house is in the South.}} *native:* **kaakun 1**. [Attested only once]

South ■ kaakun 1 *N* South {{Ex.: *wattin makke kaakun*. We're going south. *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the South. *hiTTew kaakuntakwas* wind from the south}} *loanword:* **sur**.

people of the South ■ kaakun 3 *Npersonal* people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe {{Ex.: *kaakuntakwas* a southerner, one from

the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}}

Spaniard

be a Spaniard ■ monSi *Vrevers.* be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White {{Ex.: *men sukmu*, *monSikiSpu*. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.}} *Noun:* **moonis**. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.

Spanish person ■ moonis *Nrevers.* white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: *moonis riicasum* in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) *moonisSmak haysa riica*, *moonis riica*. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} *Verb:* **monSi**. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

spark

strike sparks outward ■ halawe (Made from: **haala**, -w-) *V* strike sparks outward Pronunciation: -w- attaches to end as -we on this word. [Attested only once]

sparkle ■ killile *V* be sparkling, sparkle *Similar:* **kille**. **paTki** *V* sparkle, shine {{Ex.: *paTki pire*. The world sparkles. *paTkinin*. It shone.}}

sparkling

be sparkling ■ killile *V* be sparkling, sparkle *Similar:* **kille**.

sparrow ■ asuryan *N* sparrow [Tentative]

sparrowhawk ■ eleymin *Nrevers.* sparrowhawk {{Ex.: *loктоhte attYa*, *eleymin iilih*. It's just soft, the young of a sparrowhawk.}} *Similar:* **iilih**; *Verb:* **eyle**; *Similar:* **siwkker**. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying, somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

catch sparrowhawks ■ eyle *Vrevers.* catch sparrowhawks {{Ex.: *eylena makke*. We go to catch sparrowhawks.}} *Noun:* **eleymin**. Meaning: Could also be a goshawk or a chicken-hawk. Ascension describes it as narrow when seen flying,

somewhat yellow with a black tail-tip and reddish chest, that fights with chickens. Her mother described it to Me as a relatively large hawk with stripes and a whitish tail..

speak ■ ricca *V* speak, talk {{Ex.: *riica-ka-mes*. I'm talking to you. *hattese-k ricca?* Who did he talk (to)? *ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca*. It's not good that he talks a lot. *pahcaSmin wak-moohel amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *makam riccapu*. You all are talking amongst yourselves. *haysa wak-riccan huusum*. Their speech is through their noses. *kan rictaSmin*. I'm a talker. *hinTise makke riccaspu?* What are we going to talk about?}} *Noun: riica; Similar: riTTa*.

speak about ■ ruuta *V* speak/talk about {{Ex.: *hattese-k ruta?* Who is he talking about? *hinTise-me ruta?* What are you speaking about? *kan-mes asa'a ruta*. I'm speaking truly to you. *moT-me kannis ruta?* Are you talking about me? *ekeT-ka ruta*. I speak of sins.}} *Social use: mostly out of use by Asc.'s time*.

speak secretly ■ Sahhu *V* speak secretly, whisper {{Ex.: *Sahhumu haysa*. They are whispering with each other. *Sahhuksit riccay oocotka!* Whisper very quietly to me in my ear!}} *Similar: wekSo*. Grammar: may be used only or usually with -mu. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear.

spear

fishing spear ■ hipor₂ *N* fishing spear Meaning: type of spear somewhat unsure, could be more general than for fish. [Attested only once]

spectator ■ alis *N* fan, spectator {{Ex.: *waate alis* The fan is coming. *kan meheesi aliise*. I'm just looking at the fan. *men kannis alis*. You are a fan to me.}} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: *aliis* before a vowel in the same word)

speech ■ riccan (Made from: *ricca*, -n₂) *N* speech, talking *Similar: riica*.

give a speech ■ rawki *V*revers. give a speech {{Ex.: *rawkin-ak*. He's giving a speech. *hattena rawki?* Who gives a speech?}} *Noun:*

rawik. Grammar: usage of rawik before suffixes very unsure. Meaning: possibly at a dance. (Other Pronunc.: **rawik** before -pu, -mu, or possibly -kiSpu)

speed ■ paaya *N* speed {{Ex.: *wetreSte-k wak-paaya*. His speed is great (he is fast).}} *Verb: paya; Verb: paysa*.

speed up ■ caawa *V* go ahead, speed up {{Ex.: *caawan-ak pireese*. He goes ahead (of the others) on the land.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

spherical

be spherical ■ upla *V* be round/spherical Grammar: might only be used with -Smin. Meaning: round like a ball (sphere), not a hoop (circle).

spicy

be spicy ■ kaayi *V* ache, hurt, be spicy {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-sire kan wattin yuu-ka-mes akka*. My heart aches (when) I go away and leave you. *kaayi kan-koro kan hinne*. My feet hurt from walking. *kaayi kan-moohel*. My head aches./I have a headache. *kaayi kannis kaaras*. / *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar hurts (me). *kaayi neppe maTTER*. This tobacco hurts/is spicy. *kaayi kan-cappal*. / *cappaltak-kas kaayi*. My shoulder blade hurts/it hurts me on the shoulderblade. *kaayi-k-was*. It hurts him. *kannis kaayinin*. It hurt me. *hannimes kaayi?* Where does it hurt you? *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTTER*. That tobacco is very spicy. *haprepuy kaayise!* Shake off your pain!}} Grammar: usually used with the body part that hurts as the subject (which is often marked with possessive), can be used with an object for who gets hurt, can be used with a subject for who/what causes the pain. Meaning: usually means to be painful, but rarely used to indicate tobacco is very strong (probably strong enough to hurt). ■ **terpe** *V* be hot/spicy/piquant {{Ex.: *terpen men-cil yete terpen, terpen-ak*. Your chile is hot, it will be hot, it's hot. *terpeSte neppe cil*. This chile is hot/spicy. *terpenin-ka*. My (mouth) got hot (from spicy food). *men-maTTER terpeSmin*. Your tobacco is piquant.}} Grammar: used with or without -n(i)

with similar meaning. Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

spicy thing ■ **terpeSmin** (Made from: **terpe**, **-Smin**)

N hot thing, spicy thing, piquant thing Meaning: only of food or tobacco.

spider ■ **tirasmin** *N* spider *Similar*: **-min**; *Similar*: **-Smin**. Pronunciation: correct form might be tiraSmin, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: composed of an unknown word not used by itself and either -Smin or -min. [Attested only once]

spill ■ **laski** *V* spill {{Ex.: *laskimpiy!* Make (something) spill! *laskinin*. (It) spilled. *kan laski*. I spill (something).}} Grammar: usually appears with -n(i) or -mpi, but can be used alone. Meaning: of water, may also mean 'throw out,' probably in a sense of letting it spill out. ■ **mallu** *V* spill, fall {{Ex.: *mallunin-ak*. It spilled/fell.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). Meaning: of ink falling off a desk, possibly of darkness falling at night, uncommon way to refer to falling with somewhat unclear meaning.

■ **wise** *V* spill {{Ex.: *hattena wisen neppese?* Who spilled this? *Taares piina wisen*. That man spilled (it). *wisen*. (It) spilled. *wiseenin*. It spilled (by itself).}} Grammar: by itself, means to spill something or throw something out by spilling it out, with -n(i), means something spills or gets spilled. Meaning: includes throwing something out by pouring/spilling it, often of grain or other small things. (Other Pronunc.: **wisee** before a single consonant and then a vowel) ■ **yuTki** *V* spill, throw out/on {{Ex.: *yuTkiy nuk sii!* Throw water on him! *yuTkiy sii!* Throw the water out! *yuTkin-ak leecise*. He spilled the milk. *yuTkiy men-calan!* Throw out your urine! *yuTkinin sii*. The water spilled.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of a liquid (water, milk, urine), but can also be for ex. rotten apples or other things. ■ **yuTkin** (Made from: **yuTki**, **-n₃**) *V* spill, run out Grammar: something spills out of a container on its own. Meaning: usually of a liquid, sometimes solids. (Other Pronunc.: **yuTkini** before a suffix)

spin ■ **ruuka** *V* twist, spin {{Ex.: *hiilu ruukahne*. The thread is being twisted. *ruukahte-k*. It's twisted/spun. *ruukasmak* spinners *kan ruuka neppe rukse*. I'm twisting this cord.}} Meaning:

twist fiber to make it into cord or thread, spin yarn. ■

tiplile *V* spin, turn {{Ex.: *kan-was tiplilempi*. I make it spin. *tiplilehte* spun around}} Meaning: like a top or a whirlwind. ■ **tula** *V* whirl, spin {{Ex.: *wimlun-me, tulas*. You whirled around, spun around.}} Meaning: spin oneself around, possibly a children's game. [Attested only once]

game of spinning until dizzy ■ **laahi** *N* game of spinning until dizzy [Ar + Asc. guess]

spin a top ■ **hitri** *V* spin a top {{Ex.: *hitrin*. It is spinning. *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance! *hitriy!* Spin (a top)!}}

spin around ■ **wimlu** *V* whirl {{Ex.: *wimlun-me, tulas*. You whirled around, spun around. *wimluy!* Whirl (it) around!}}

spine ■ **rummes 1** *N* spine, backbone {{Ex.: *kaayi-ka kan-rummes*. My spine hurts.}} Meaning: of a human or a vertebrate animal.

spirit ■ **arwa** *N* spirit {{Ex.: *mak-arwa* our spirits}} [Attested only once] ■ **espiritu** (Borrowed from: *espiritu* Spanish) *N* spirit {{Ex.: *aaman-ka, diyos appa, diyos innis, diyos espiritu santo*. I believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.}} *native*: **nossow**. Cultural info.: used only in translating Catholic documents. Meaning: closest Mutsun word is *nossow*, but meaning is not the same. ■ **nossow** *N* breath, spirit, life {{Ex.: *moT semmon makke nossow moT semmon mak-ama?* Do our souls die (or) do our bodies die? *men-nossow* your breath/life/spirit *kan meheesi kan-nossowe*. I see my breath. *kawran-ka nossow*. My breath runs out. *kan pesyo kan-nossowtak*. I remember in my spirit.}} *Verb*: ***nosso**; *loanword*: **espiritu**. Meaning: can be used like 'heart' in English in the figurative sense (seat of emotions or spirit).

spirits ■ **puuyis** *N* witchcraft, spirits {{Ex.: *kan-was yete aami wak-puuyisum*. I will bewitch him with his own witchcraft. *pusre puuyis*. The spirits blow (on someone) as part of witchcraft.}} Meaning: primarily means the witchcraft, can sometimes refer to the spirits, may rarely refer to poison used in witchcraft.

spit ■ **rus** *N* saliva, spit, drool {{Ex.: *koc tollon iccon rus, turtunin*. When a lot of saliva

comes out, one has a sore throat. *otton-ka ruusum*. I mended it with saliva.}} *Verb: ruse*. (Other Pronunc.: **ruus** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **ruse** *V* spit, spit on/at/out {{Ex.: *ruuset!* Spit at me! *rusey nuk!* Spit on him! *ekwe-me rusey!* Don't spit! *ruseena wak-ammene*. He goes to spit out his food. *ruseena wak-riicase*. He goes to spit out his words. *ruseepun-ka kan-koroose*. I spit on my feet. *ruswit!* Spit (it) out on me! *rustYeSmin* a drooler (drooly person)}} *Noun: rus*. (Other Pronunc.: **rusee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

roast on a spit ■ **teeye** *V* roast on a spit {{Ex.: *teeye-ka*. I'm roasting something on a spit.}} *Similar: miTTi*.

roasting spit ■ **ampimsa** (Made from: **ampi**, -msa) *N* roasting spit ■ **ampis** (Made from: **ampi**) *N* roasting spit *Similar: teeyes*. ■ **teeyes** (Made from: **teeye**, -s₁) *N* roasting spit, skewer *Similar: ampis*.

spit on/at/out ■ **ruse** *V* spit, spit on/at/out {{Ex.: *ruuset!* Spit at me! *rusey nuk!* Spit on him! *ekwe-me rusey!* Don't spit! *ruseena wak-ammene*. He goes to spit out his food. *ruseena wak-riicase*. He goes to spit out his words. *ruseepun-ka kan-koroose*. I spit on my feet. *ruswit!* Spit (it) out on me! *rustYeSmin* a drooler (drooly person)}} *Noun: rus*. (Other Pronunc.: **rusee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

spleen ■ **hoonoS** *N* spleen [Attested only once]

splice ■ **suupi** *V* tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.: *kan-was suupi*. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). *suupihite*. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. *suupiy!* Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc..

split ■ **hatte** *V* crack, split {{Ex.: *kan-was hatte pire*. I will crack it (of earth, dirt). *hatteSte pire*. The earth is cracked/split. *hattenin*. (It) cracked.}} *Similar: wacki*. Meaning: of ground, earth, dirt. ■ **pihhe** *V* split, break (open) {{Ex.: *pihhemit kannis!* Split it for me! *kan-was*

pihhen. I broke it. *pihhey nuk!* Split it!}}

Meaning: probably breaking something open, splitting something open, there could be separate words *pihha* 'break' and *pihhe* 'split open,' but they are more likely the same. ■ **sacki** *V* split {{Ex.: *sackiy sippas!* Split the feather!}} *Similar: wacki*. Meaning: split something down the middle, for example to feather an arrow. [Attested only once] ■ **Salki** *V* revers. split {{Ex.: *yu Salkiy piina tappur!* And split that log! *SalkiSte* It has split. *Salkihne wak-TattYi*. His bone was split. *Salkinin Tallis*. The flute split.}} *Similar: salki*. Grammar: can be used with -n(i) to mean something splits on its own, without -n(i) to mean someone splits something, but somewhat unclear. Meaning: of a board, wall, stick, flute, bone, etc.. ■ **Salkin** (Made from: **Salki**, -n₃) *V* split Grammar: something splits on its own. (Other Pronunc.: **Salkini** before another suffix) ■ **wacki** *V* revers. crack, split {{Ex.: *kan-was wackin piinase sippas*. I split that feather (down the middle). *wackinin pire*. The earth cracked (as in an earthquake). *wackiSte pire*. The ground is cracked. *wackihne horpey sippas*. The feather is split down the middle. *kan-was yete wacki*. I will split it.}} *Similar: hatte*; *Similar: atki*; *Similar: sacki*; *Noun: wacki*. Grammar: without -ni, to crack/split something, with -ni, to crack/split on its own. Meaning: used of the earth, sticks, feathers, etc.. ■ **wackin** (Made from: **wacki**, -n₃) *V* crack, split Grammar: to crack or split open on its own, not to split something. ■ **wiithe** *V* split {{Ex.: *wiithehne sippas*. The feather got split. *kan wiithe*. I'm splitting (something). *wiithenin*. It split.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means to split apart on its own, without it means to split something. Meaning: often (maybe only) used of splitting feathers down the middle of the shaft to attach to something..

split willow ■ **hichic** *N* split willow Cultural info.: used at least in basket-making. [Attested only once]

splitstick ■ **sallik** *N* revers. splitstick *Verb: salki*. Meaning: a musical instrument made of a stick.

play the splitstick ■ **salki** *V* play the splitstick {{Ex.: *salki-ka*. I play the splitstick instrument.}} *Similar: Salki*; *Noun: sallik*. Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (sallik).

spoil ■ **pecwe** *V* spoil {{Ex.: *ekwe pecwen*. It won't spoil.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i).

Meaning: could be of food, not clear. [Attested only once] ■ **yummu** *V* rot, decay, spoil {{Ex.: *hemec'a yummuSmin tappur* one rotten piece of wood *ekwe-k yete yummun*. It won't rot. *yummunin*. (It) rotted.}} Meaning: used of food gone bad, of wood, possibly also of body parts (with unsure exact meaning).

spontaneously ■ **huksi** *V* just, spontaneously {{Ex.: *huksi-ka hiSSen*. I just did it. *iccon kannis kan-in huksi*. My tears just came out of me. *huksin wak ricca*. He just speaks. *huksi insan laalak*. The geese just fell.}} Grammar: part of speech not clear, but it may be a verb, otherwise an adverb. Meaning: something just happens spontaneously with no particular reason.

spoon ■ **kiTras** (Made from: **kiTra**, -s_i) *N* stirring paddle, spoon *loanword*: **kuccar**. Cultural info.: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire. ■ **kuccar** (Borrowed from: *cuchara* Spanish) *N* spoon *native*: **kiTras**. Meaning: the native word **kiTras** (stirring paddle) covers some of the same things as this word.

sports etc. fan ■ **alis** *N* fan, spectator {{Ex.: *waate alis* The fan is coming. *kan meheesi aliise*. I'm just looking at the fan. *men kannis alis*. You are a fan to me.}} Meaning: of a sport or game, could mean competitor, but fan more likely. (Other Pronunc.: **aliis** before a vowel in the same word)

spotted ■ **pintu** (Borrowed from: *pinto* Spanish) *N* spotted *native*: **kitsiksi**; *native*: **polpolsi**. Social use: Mutsun word **polpolsi** used more often than this one.

be spotted ■ **kitsiksi** (Made from: ***kitsi**, -**ksi**) *V* be painted, be spotted, be patterned *loanword*: **pintu**. ■ **oTokame** *V* be spotted Pronunciation: pronunciation very unlikely, probably a mistake, not a possible Mutsun verb form. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **polpolsi** *V* be spotted {{Ex.: *neppe polpolsi*. This is spotted. *polpolsi tuupuy*. A spotted tail (for ex. of a dog).}} *loanword*: **pintu**. Pronunciation: unusual three-syllable verb form, may involve repetition of "pol" to sound like the spottedness (reduplication), might be related to **polso** 'be painted'. Meaning: spotted, polka-dot pattern to the color of something. ■ **Taynara** *V* be spotted Pronunciation: pronunciation

very unsure, probably wrong. Social use: completely unknown by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once]

spouse

person (my spouse)

my spouse ■ **-ksa** *Suff.* (??? > *N*) my spouse {{Ex.: *waate kan-hawnaksa*. My wife is coming. *makkuhsa* my husband}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation as -sa after consonants is unsure. Grammar: unclear whether it attaches to verbs or nouns or either. Meaning: add to a word to make the word for one's spouse (my wife, my husband), could suggest affection as well (diminutive). [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **-sa** after a consonant)

spread ■ **hiTwi 1** *V* spread, spread out, hang {{Ex.: *kariy hiTwi men-saraape!* Hang your sarape outside! *hiTwi men-eshen!* Spread out your blanket! *ekwe-me hiTwin tiriikuse*. You didn't spread out the wheat. *hiTwi hne Taalatka*. (It) is spread out in the sun.}} *Similar*: **hiTTi**. Grammar: may be composed of **hiTTi** 'crush' and -w- 'outward,' but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry. ■ **lika** *V* rub, smear, spread {{Ex.: *kan-was likan wak-issuse*. I rub his hands. *likahte-kas*. I have smeared it.}} ■ **likas** (Made from: **lika**, -s_i) *N* ointment, spread, gel Meaning: paste-like substance one can smear onto something, meaning 'ointment' unsure (not necessarily medicinal).

spread (fire) ■ **Sacpun** (Made from: **Sacpu**, -n₃) *V* leap, spread (fire) Meaning: fire leaps upward in the wind, or spreads onto another house.

spread (of fire) ■ **Sacpu** *V* spread (fire), bring (coals) {{Ex.: *Sacpunin sottow*. The fire leaped (upward or onto another house). *Sacpu-me*. You bring coals (to start a fire).}} Grammar: with -n(i), refers to flames spreading or leaping upward on their own or by wind or such, without -n(i), someone transports coals/embers to light a fire, or spreads fire intentionally. Meaning: of fire, coals, or embers, meaning somewhat unsure.

spread out ■ **cunki** *V* spread out {{Ex.: *kan cunki men-eshene*. I'm spreading out your blanket.}} [Tentative] ■ **hiTwi 1** *V* spread, spread out, hang {{Ex.: *kariy hiTwi men-saraape!* Hang your sarape outside! *hiTwi men-eshen!* Spread out your blanket! *ekwe-me hiTwin tiriikuse*. You didn't spread out the wheat. *hiTwi hne*

Taalatka. (It) is spread out in the sun.}}
Similar: **hiTTi**. Grammar: may be composed of hiTTi 'crush' and -w- 'outward,' but unsure. Meaning: for ex. acorns or grain in the sun, or clothes to dry. ■ **tokko** *V* spread out {{Ex.: *yuu tokkoy!* And spread (it) out! *tokkoy eshen!* Spread the blanket! *harkenin por kan-tokkohtak.* The fleas increased in my bed/mat. *tokkopu-k.* He's spreading his bed out. *tokkoh wetreSmin.* The bed is big. *tokkohti* to be/serve as a bed}}
 Meaning: spread out a blanket, mat, or bed, usually something to sleep on. ■ **wilki** *V* unfold, spread out {{Ex.: *yeela-ka wilki!* Let me unfold it!}}
 Meaning: of a blanket or similar things.

spring

hot spring ■ **takkaSmin-sii** (Compound composed of: **takka**, **sii**, **-Smin**) *N* hot spring *Similar:* **uupi**. Meaning: can also have the literal meaning 'hot water,' but also used for hot springs.

spring (water) ■ **teren** *N* spring (water) {{Ex.: *terentak himah'a kawranin sii.* All the water at the spring ran out.}} *Similar:* **uupi**. Cultural info.: Asc. told that there used to be springs at San Juan Bautista, but they all dried up. Meaning: of a spring where water comes out of the earth.

spring of water ■ **koloy** *N* spring (of water) {{Ex.: *nuhu taprey koloytak* up there at the spring}}
 Meaning: where water comes out of the ground.

spring water ■ **uupi**, *N* spring water *Similar:* **takkaSmin-sii**; *Similar:* **teren**. Meaning: probably the water, rather than the spring itself, but word is very unsure, uncommon word related to *teren*. [Attested only once]

sprout ■ **mokko** *V* be born, sprout, come up {{Ex.: *kan mokkonin miSontak.* I was born at the Mission. *yete-k mokko.* He will be born/ It will sprout. *mokkohte wak-sit.* Her teeth came in. *ekeTsum wak-mokkon, mokkonin.* He was born, was born through sin. (was conceived in sin)}} Grammar: can be used with or without -n(i) with similar meaning. Meaning: people are born or plants sprout/come up, unclear whether it can be used of animals being born.

sprouted ■ **mokkohte** (Inflected form of: **mokko**, **-Ste**) *perf* born, sprouted, came up

spur ■ **rippa** *V* stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: *yuu-k-was oySo rippas.* He jabbed him again. *rippahne-me.* You're stabbed. *rippat kannis!* Stab me! *rippay nuk!* Stab it! *ripsa kannis wak, wak-Tippesum.* He's stabbing me repeatedly with his knife. *ripsana-k kawaayuse.* He goes to spur the horse repeatedly.}} *Similar:* **rippu**. Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can also be used for spurring a horse and possibly for a lighter jab, *rippu* is a lighter prick rather than stab.

spur repeatedly ■ **ripsa** (Made from: **rippa**, **-s-**) *V* stab/jab/spur repeatedly

spy on ■ **otmo 1** *V* spy on, catch in the act {{Ex.: *yeela makse otmomu.* We will spy on each other. *otmoykun-ka-was.* I went to catch him in the act.}} *loanword:* **piyaari**. Meaning: catch someone doing something they shouldn't, peek at or spy on someone.

squash ■ **Tinna** *V* crush, squash {{Ex.: *Tinnahte-k.* It is crushed. *Tinnay nuk!* Crush it! *ney'a-k Tinnanin.* It got crushed just now.}} *Similar:* **cina**. Grammar: by itself means to crush something, with -n(i), means something gets crushed. Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

squashed ■ **TinnaSte** (Made from: **Tinna**, **-Ste**) *perf* crushed, squashed Meaning: for ex. a frog under a wagon wheel.

squat ■ **comle** *V* squat {{Ex.: *kan comle.* I'm squatting. *hattena wak Tawra comleSte.* Who is it sitting squatted down?}}

squat on heels ■ **puyri** *V* squat on heels {{Ex.: *puyriy!* Squat on your heels!}} Meaning: to squat down resting on one's heels.

squeeze through ■ **cahki** *V* squeeze/squirm through {{Ex.: *nii-ka cahki.* I squeeze through here (for ex., where a board is missing from a fence).}}

squint at ■ **Tillu** *V* listen attentively/carefully, squint at {{Ex.: *Tillusi men kannis.* You're listening to me carefully. *kan Tillusi.* I'm squinting at (something) (looking hard with one eye).}} Grammar: may only be used with -si. Meaning: meaning unclear, may indicate squinting hard at someone to watch and listen carefully. [Tentative]

squirm through ■ **cahki** *V* squeeze/squirm through
 {{Ex.: *nii-ka cahki*. I squeeze through here
 (for ex., where a board is missing from a
 fence).}}

squirrel ■ ***cicik** *Nrevers.* squirrel {{Ex.: *cicikniS*
 little squirrel}} *Verb: cikki*. Grammar: only occurs
 with -kniS.

gray ground squirrel ■ **eh** *N* gray ground squirrel
 {{Ex.: *eh issin* squirrel's hole *ehmak* squirrels
 (pl.)}} *Verb: ehse*; *Similar: Sicikna*. Pronunciation:
 vowel may usually be pronounced as long even in
 longer words like 'eehmak'. Sci. name: *Spermophilus*
beccheyi.

hunt small squirrels ■ **cicki** *Vrevers.* hunt small
 squirrels {{Ex.: *cickina makke*. We go to hunt
 small squirrels.}} *Noun: *cicik*.

make squirrel hole ■ **isni** *Vrevers.* make squirrel
 hole, burrow *Noun: issin*. Meaning: only of a small
 animal making a hole, not to make a hole in an object
 in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

young squirrel ■ **Sicikna** *N* young squirrel {{Ex.:
Siciknakma baby ground squirrels}} *Similar:*
eh; *Similar: culol*. Meaning: young/baby of the eeh
 (gray ground squirrel). Sci. name: *Spermophilus*
beccheyi.

gray tree squirrel ■ **culol** *N* gray tree squirrel
Similar: Sicikna. [Me only]

hunt gray ground squirrels ■ **ehse** *V* hunt gray
 ground squirrels {{Ex.: *kan ehseykun*. I went to
 hunt ground squirrels.}} *Noun: eh*. Sci. name:
Spermophilus beccheyi.

small squirrel ■ **cicikniS** (Made from: ***cicik**,
 -kniS) *Nrevers.* small squirrel

squirt ■ **puTri** *V* blow, squirt {{Ex.: *puTriy!* Squirt
 water from your mouth!}} Meaning: probably
 only of blowing/squirting water out of the mouth, not
 clear in what situations this was used. (Other Pronunc.:
puTir before -pu or -mu)

stab ■ **rippa** *V* stab, jab, spur {{Ex.: *yuu-k-was*
oySo rippas. He jabbed him again. *rippahne-*
me. You're stabbed. *rippat kannis!* Stab me!
rippay nuk! Stab it! *ripsa kannis wak, wak-*
Tippesum. He's stabbing me repeatedly with
 his knife. *ripsana-k kawaayuse*. He goes to
 spur the horse repeatedly.}} *Similar: rippu*.
 Meaning: usually means to stab fairly hard, with a knife

or sharp weapon, enough to cause a wound, but can
 also be used for spurring a horse and possibly for a
 lighter jab, rippu is a lighter prick rather than stab. ■
sipre *V* stab {{Ex.: *kan-mes sipre*. I stab
 you.}} *Noun: siprek*. Meaning: word very unsure.
 [Attested only once]

stab in the throat ■ **hulla** *V* stab in the throat {{Ex.:
hullay nuk! Stab him in the throat!}} [Attested
 only once]

stab repeatedly ■ **ripsa** (Made from: **rippa**, -s₂) *V*
 stab/jab/spur repeatedly

stab with knife ■ **Tippe₂** *V* stab/cut with knife, cut for
 laces {{Ex.: *kan-was Tipse*. I'm going to knife
 him (stab him) several times.}} *Noun: Tippe₁*.
 Grammar: rare, Tippe is usually a noun.

stack ■ **humme** *V* pile, stack, gather up {{Ex.:
haysa hummenin. They piled up. (something
 piles up on its own) *hummenin-ak tappur*
siisum. The wood piled up (because of) the
 water. *hummeSte-k*. It's piled up. *humme*
men-eshen, amSi ekwe malan. Gather up your
 clothes, so they don't get wet.}} Grammar: by
 itself, it means to pile or stack something, with -n(i) it
 means something piles up on its own, with -Ste it
 means piled up in a pile. ■ **monto** (Borrowed from:
amontonar Spanish) *V* pile up, stack {{Ex.:
montohte tappur. The wood is stacked. *kan-*
was yete monto. I will stack it. *montonin*. It
 piled up (on its own).}} Grammar: by itself to pile
 something up, with -n(i) something piles up on its own.

haystack ■ **huumes** (Made from: **humme**, -s₁) *N*
 hay, haystack {{Ex.: *metteSte tooTe*
hummeStak. The deer is hidden in the hay.}}
 Pronunciation: seems to be composed of humme and
 -s, meaning what one makes a pile with (hay), and one
 comment by Ha indicates that, but Ascension said it
 was not pronounced hummes, as one would expect for
 that.

stagger ■ **himsu** (Made from: ***himmu**, -s₂) *V* stagger
 Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste.

stalk ■ **rummes 3** *N* stem, stalk Meaning: of a plant
 (for ex. onion).

stand ■ **licye** *V* stand, stop {{Ex.: *licye-ka*. I stand.
licyehte-ka. I am standing (have stood up).
licceypu-ka. I stand up (get up to a standing
 position). / I stop (and stand still). *licceypu*
maakina. The car stops (stands itself still).

ekwe-k holle licceypu. He can't stop (stand himself still). *kan-was licyenu*. I stand it up. *licyenuy tappur!* Stand the pole up! *licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari*. Stop the car (put it in a standing position), I want to get out.}} Pronunciation: the Awsayma pronunciation is lacya. Meaning: without suffixes, to be in a standing position or to be standing still (stopped), not to stand up from sitting. (Other Pronunc.: **liccey** before -pu or -mu)

stand still ■ **licceypu** (Made from: **licye**, -**pu**) *V* stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself.

stand up ■ **licceypu** (Made from: **licye**, -**pu**) *V* stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself. ■ **licyenu** (Made from: **licye**, -**nu**) *V* stand up, stop Meaning: to stand something or someone (not oneself) up, to put something in a standing position, or to bring something to a stop.

stand up (hair on back of dog) ■ **tukce** *V* stand up (hair on back of dog) Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Meaning: probably refers to a dog's hair rising on its back when it's angry, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

standing ■ **licyehte** (Inflected form of: **licye**, -**Ste**) *perf* standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still.

star ■ **awesna** *N* star {{Ex.: *tollon awesna* many stars}} Similar: **aawe**. ■ **pakrarwa** *N* star {{Ex.: *haypu Tarahtak pakrarwa*. The stars are visible in the sky.}} Pronunciation: very unusual word for Mutsun, but it is correct.

morning star ■ **aawe** *N* morning star {{Ex.: *iccon aawe* The morning star came out.}} Similar: **awesna**.

many small stars ■ **acima** *N* many small stars, Milky Way [Me only]

North/Evening star ■ **lukecmin** *N* North star, Evening star Similar: -**min**. [Attested only once]

stare ■ **punsi** *V* stare {{Ex.: *hista men-kas punsinin?* Why did you stare at me?}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Me. + Asc. guess]

start ■ **hari** *V* begin, start {{Ex.: *harihte haysa*.

They've begun.}} Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative] ■ **huuyi₂** *V* be first, begin, start {{Ex.: *yete-k huuyi*. He will begin later. *makse huuyi tawhari*. We begin to work. *wak huuyi sukmu*. He smokes first. *huuyin pislamin*. It started drizzling. *huuyihte tiwsi pire*. The land has started to flower.

misnisway, huuyis noviempre. Sunday, the 1st of November. *kan-huuyis hiswin*. My first birth.}} Meaning: with another verb, means either 'start ___ing' or 'do ___ first', more basic word for counting first, second, etc. is hemec'awas. ■ **yillu** *V* begin, start {{Ex.: *yilluSte usupway pire*. The world has begun fasting time (Lent).}}

Meaning: possibly only of a season or time starting, rare. [Tentative]

start a fire ■ **weesi** *V* light, start a fire {{Ex.: *niitum weesi*. It lights around (from) here. *hattena-mes weesimin?* Who lit (it) for you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very variable, unsure.

start crying ■ **pakre** *V* fill up with tears, start crying {{Ex.: *pakre-k wak-in*. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

started ■ **huuyiSte** (Inflected form of: **huuyi₂**, -**Ste**) *perf* first, started

startle ■ ***poyko** *V* frighten, scare, startle {{Ex.: *poykonin-ka*. I was/got scared. *kan-was poykompi*. I frightened him.}} Similar: ***orko**; Synonym: **koypompi**; Similar: **pitsi**. Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i) or -mpi. Meaning: possibly a sudden scare. ■ **koypompi** (Made from: **koypo**, -**mpi**) *V* scare, startle Synonym: ***poyko**. Meaning: to mildly scare or startle someone. ■ **poykompi** (Made from: ***poyko**, -**mpi**) *V* scare, frighten, startle Grammar: to scare someone, not to be scared.

be/get startled

be startled

startled

be startled ■ **koypo** *V* be startled {{Ex.: *yeela-k koyponin!* Wait, he got scared! *kan yete koypon*. I will be startled. *kan-was koypompi*. I startle him.}} Similar: ***orko**; Similar: **pitsi**.

Grammar: usually used with -n(i) or -mpi, but rarely alone. Meaning: for ex. when someone comes up behind you and you jump, not a serious scare. ■

poykon (Made from: ***poyko**, -n₃) *V* be frightened, be scared, be startled Grammar: to be or get or become scared. (Other Pronunc.: **poykoni** before another suffix)

be/get startled ■ **koypon** (Made from: **koypo**, -n₃) *V* be startled, get startled Meaning: a mild scare, as when you're surprised by someone coming up behind you. (Other Pronunc.: **koyponi** before another suffix)

stay ■ **henno** *V* stop, stay, remain {{Ex.: *hiTTew hennonin*. The wind stopped.}} [Tentative] ■ **Tawra** *V*revers. sit, stay, live {{Ex.: *nii-ka Tawra*. I live here. *irektak wak Tawra*. S/he's sitting on a rock. *ayun men-Tawras*, *Takkarpu*! Bring your chair, sit yourself down! *kan Tawra mesme*. I'm living/staying at your place (with you). *Takkarpu minmuy*! Sit down below (on the ground/on your bottom).}} *Noun*: **Taawar**. (Other Pronunc.: **Takkar** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

stay up all night ■ **welaari** (Borrowed from: desvelar Spanish) *V* stay up all night {{Ex.: *makam welaarin*? Did you all stay up all night?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be 'go to bed'. [Attested only once]

STD

get a female STD ■ **samli** *V*revers. get a female STD {{Ex.: *kan issintepu kanne-ka samlin*. I'm being careful, so I don't get a female STD. *samliSmin* someone with a female STD}} *Noun*: **saamil**. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i), meaning to get the disease, or with -Smin. [Tentative]

female STD ■ **saamil** *N*revers. female STD *Verb*: **samli**. Meaning: could refer to discharge or diseased tissue, but more likely to the disease in general. [Ar + Asc. guess]

steal ■ ***hacku** *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *hackuSmin-ak*. He is a thief. *hackumak haysa*. They are thieves.}} *Synonym*: **haaTa**, **hottYo**. Grammar: only appears with -Smin or -mak (robber(s)). ■ **haaTa** *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *haaTastap*. (It) was stolen.

epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase! Don't steal things! *hummit kannis, men-haaTan*! Give me the thing you stole! *ekwe-ka tollon haaTan*. I didn't steal much. *amSi-me ekwe haaTahne*. So you don't get robbed. *haaTaspaN* thief}} *Synonym*: ***hacku**, **hottYo**; *many objects*: **hatsa**; *loanword*: **piyaari**. ■ **hatsa** (Made from: **haaTa**, -s₂) *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *ekwe-me hatsa*! Don't go around stealing! *kan-mes yete hatsa*. I am going to rob you.}} *one object*: **haaTa**; *loanword*: **piyaari**. Pronunciation: would expect haTsa, but it seems to be most often hatsa. Meaning: probably taking many things, or stealing often. ■ **hottYo** *V* steal {{Ex.: *kan-was hottYo*. I steal it. *hanni hottYohnis*? Where was (it) stolen? *hottYon-ak yuu-k uttupun wolsatka*. He stole (it) and put (it) in the bag.}} *Synonym*: **haaTa**, ***hacku**. ■ **limhu** *V* steal {{Ex.: *limuhpu* to steal oneself}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu. Meaning: meaning unsure, not a basic word. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **limuh** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **milka** *V* rob, steal {{Ex.: *paaTe makkese milkan*. The priest robbed us.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **otmo 2** *V* steal {{Ex.: *kan-was otmo*. I am stealing it. *paaTe makkese piyaari, otmo*. The priest steals from us, steals.}} ■ **piyaari** (Borrowed from: pillar Spanish) *V* steal, rob {{Ex.: *paaTe makkese piyaari, otmo*. The priest steals from us, steals.}} *native*: **otmo 1**; *native*: **hatsa**; *native*: **haaTa**. Social use: there are many Mutsun words for this one that is borrowed from Spanish. [Attested only once]

stem ■ **rummes 3** *N* stem, stalk Meaning: of a plant (for ex. onion).

step aside ■ **arki** *V* step aside {{Ex.: *arkiniy innutkatum*! Step to the side of the road (from the road)!}}

step on ■ **yissa** *V* step/stomp on {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro*. When I stomp clods of dirt, my legs hurt. *ekwe-mes yissa*! Don't stomp on (things)! *yissay nuk*! Stomp on it/them! *miSSimpi yissay*! Stomp (it) well!}} Meaning: of stomping clods of dirt to make adobe bricks, stomping grapes to make wine, etc..

stepfather ■ **apnan** *N* stepfather, father-in-law, uncle
 {{Ex.: *kan-apnan* my uncle *apnanis*
 stepfathers}} *Similar: appa*. Grammar: possible
 irregular plural *apnanis*, but unsure.

stepmother ■ **annaknis** (Made from: **aan**, **-kniS**)
N aunt, stepmother {{Ex.: *kan-annaknis* my
 aunt}}

stepping high ■ **hachaci** *Adv* stepping high {{Ex.:
moT-me hachaci hinne? Are you walking
 high-steppingly?}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

stick ■ **luuhu** *V* stick {{Ex.: *naha luuhu pire*,
ekwe-me hinne nahan! The earth sticks there
 (is sticky), don't walk over there! *luuhunin*
lottak. (He) got stuck in the mud. *luuhuSte*
pire. The earth is sticky. *luuhumpi-kas yete*. I
 will stick it (to something) later.}} Grammar:
 can appear alone meaning 'something sticks onto
 something', with **-n(i)** meaning 'to get stuck to
 something', with **-mpi** meaning 'to stick something to
 something', or with **-Ste** meaning 'stuck to something',
 see separate entries. ■ **luuhumpi** (Made from:
luuhu, **-mpi**) *V* stick Grammar: someone sticks
 something to something (intentionally). ■ **Seeco** *V*
 stick {{Ex.: *Seeconin irektak*. It stuck to the
 rock.}} Pronunciation: unusual pronunciation for
 Mutsun, may be incorrect. Grammar: might only be
 used with **-n(i)**, meaning something sticks on its own.
 Meaning: stick to something, stick together. Social use:
 less common than **peTTe**, out of use by Asc.'s time. [Ar
 + Asc. guess] ■ **Tallis** *N* stick {{Ex.: *hanni*
Tallis? Where is the stick? *Salkinin Tallis*. The
 flute split.}} Meaning: primarily a small stick in
 general, also small sticks for paying the peon game, can
 be used to refer to a flute.

grasp between two sticks ■ **kacpa** *V* grasp
 between two sticks {{Ex.: *kacpa-met attYa*. You
 will just grasp it between two sticks.}}
 Meaning: like a pair of tongs, either with one stick in
 each hand or both in one hand.

sacred stick ■ **iyot** *N* sacred stick [Attested only
 once]

game of 10 sticks ■ **Tallik** *Nrevers*. game of 10
 sticks *Verb: Talki*. Cultural info.: game involving 10
 larger sticks which one throws, and smaller counter
 sticks to keep score. Meaning: refers to either the
 sticks themselves or the game involving them.

one who sticks out the tongue a lot ■ **latwepaN**
 (Made from: ***latwe**, **-paN**) *N* one who sticks out the
 tongue a lot

digging stick ■ **humren** *N* digging stick {{Ex.:
kata humren like a digging stick}} *Similar:*
hiipur. Cultural info.: made of iron or green wood,
 women used them for digging wild onions, sharpened
 point of wooden ones in the fire.

splitstick ■ **sallik** *Nrevers*. splitstick *Verb: salki*.
 Meaning: a musical instrument made of a stick.

pay the splitstick ■ **salki** *V* play the splitstick
 {{Ex.: *salki-ka*. I play the splitstick
 instrument.}} *Similar: Salki; Noun: sallik*.
 Meaning: to play a splitstick instrument (*sallik*).

unstick ■ **peTwe** (Made from: **peTTe**, **-w-**) *V*
 unstick, pull apart

walking stick ■ **ciiyas** *N* cane, walking stick {{Ex.:
iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum. You enter
 again with your cane. *wak itmanu wak-*
ciiyase. He lifts up his cane.}} *Verb: *ciya*.

wooden digging stick ■ **hiipur** *N* wooden digging
 stick {{Ex.: *hiipur kata humren roc*. A digging
 stick like a digging stick (or) cattle prod.}}
Similar: humren.

play 10-stick game ■ **Talki** *Vrevers*. play Tallik,
 play the 10-stick game {{Ex.: *Talkina makke*. We
 go to play Tallik (the game of 10 sticks).}}
Noun: Tallik. Cultural info.: a game played with 10
 sticks, plus counter sticks for points.

fire-stirring stick ■ **siTTes** (Made from: **siTTe**, **-s₁**)
N poker, fire-stirring stick

firesticks ■ **kiTTas** (Made from: **kiTTa**, **-s₁**) *N*
 firesticks

fire stick ■ **hiiyis** (Made from: **hiiyi**, **-s₁**) *N* fire stick
Similar: hiyyi; Similar: -s₁. Meaning: a stick one lights
 in order to start a fire.

ball and stick game ■ **oc** *N* ball and stick game
 {{Ex.: *octak-ka wattin*. I go to game of oc (to
 the ball and stick game).}} Cultural info.: a game
 people played a long time ago, involving running and
 hitting a ball with shinney sticks, possibly only played
 by women or possibly played by both men and
 women, Ascension was not sure.

stick for scraping skin off ■ **wassupis** (Made from:

wassu, **-spis**) *N* stick for scraping one's skin off

Meaning: probably as part of bathing, not as an attack.

stick of wood ■ **tappur** *Nrevers*. tree, wood {{Ex.:

tappur tersehmin cut wood (wood that has

been cut and is ready to burn or sell) *hopey*

tina tappurtak! Go up (in) that tree! *sottow*

tappur / *hutte tappur* firewood (kindling

wood?) *akkumpiy tappur!* Put the wood (stick)

in! *kan cappe neppe tappure*. I'm nailing this

wood.}} *Verb*: **tapru**. Meaning: basic meaning is

tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects

(for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

stick one's head out the door ■ **maaya** *V* stick

one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.:

maayay! Stick your head out the door (and

look out)! *maayaspu* to stick their heads out

the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually

appears with **-pu**, and as an irregular form *maayakpu*,

but can also appear without it with approximately the

same meaning, or as regular *maayapu*.

stick onto ■ **suupi** *V* tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.:

kan-was suupi. I'm tying/sewing (something)

onto it, (to lengthen it). *suupihite*. It's tied/stuck

on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it.

suupiy! Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used

of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying

on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together

to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc..

stick out ■ **yopno** *V* stick out, protrude, be an outie

{{Ex.: *yopnohte-k loppoc*. His belly button is

an outie.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure.

Meaning: of the navel (for a belly-button to be an

'outie'). [Ar + Asc. guess]

have sticking out teeth ■ **kacli** *V* have big/sticking

out teeth {{Ex.: *kaclihte*. S/he has big teeth.

kaclihte wak-sit. His/her teeth are prominent.

kacliSmin a person with big/sticking out

teeth}} *Similar*: **nacri**. Meaning: having the teeth

(probably front ones) prominent.

have front teeth sticking out forwards ■ **nacri** *V*

have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth

{{Ex.: *nacriSmin* person with buckteeth}}

Similar: **kacli**.

stick out the tongue ■ ***latwe** *V* stick out the tongue

{{Ex.: *latwepu-me*. You're sticking out your

tongue (to make signals).}} *Similar*: **lashe**.

Grammar: only appears as with **-paN**, **-pu**, or **-Te**.

Meaning: to signal or make signs by sticking the

tongue out a little. ■ **latwepu** (Compound composed

of: ***latwe**, **-pu**) *V* stick out the tongue Grammar: non-

literal use of **-pu**. ■ **mahre** *Vrevers*. stick out the

tongue {{Ex.: *maherpu-me kannis*. You're

sticking your tongue out at me. *kan mahre*

kan-lassehsum. I'm sticking out with my

tongue. *kan maherpu*. I'm sticking out my

tongue.}} *Noun*: ***meher**. Grammar: use of **-pu** not

literal, relationship to *meherwa* unsure. (Other

Pronunc.: **maher** before **-pu** (and **-mu** if possible))

stick together ■ **pele** *V* stick together, glue {{Ex.:

peley! Glue it! *hinTisum-me pelestap?* With

what were you glued?}} *Similar*: **peTTe**.

Meaning: *peTTe* is a more common word with similar

meaning. ■ **peTTe** *V* stick together {{Ex.:

peTwey! Unstick it! *peTTe-k pappele*. He's

sticking papers together. *peTTempi-k maarta*

pappele. Marta is sticking papers together.

peTtenin. (They) got stuck together. *peTtenin*

wak-iina. His sickness stuck to him. *peTTeSte-*

k muumuri. The flies are stuck (as to

flypaper).}} *Similar*: **pele**; *Similar*: **piTTe**; *Similar*:

peTTole. Meaning: of gluing things, of things sticking

together with dirt or dried pus, of figuratively sticking

to (as of the disease sticking).

stick together (legs) ■ **peTTole** *V* wrap legs

together, stick together (legs) *Similar*: **peTTe**.

Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb.

Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word

when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

sticker ■ **Sooyok** *N* burr, sticker Meaning: burr of a

plant that sticks to horses and people, and is irritating.

sticking stuff ■ **peTTemsa** (Made from: **peTTe**,

-msa) *N* glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally

'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used

of glue, can probably be used of anything you use to

stick things together, for ex. tape.

sticks for stick game ■ **Somel** *N* sticks for stick

game Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: 2

sticks or bones for the guessing game of 2 sticks.

[Attested only once]

sticky ■ **luuhuSte** (Inflected form of: **luuhu**, **-Ste**)

perf sticky

be sticky ■ **lehTe** *V* be long, be stringy, be sticky
 {{Ex.: *men-maahul lehTe*. Your phlegm is long/stringy.}} Meaning: possibly only of phlegm/spit, layTa is the general word for long, meaning 'sticky' (like paste) is unsure, may be a separate word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

stiff ■ **koyroSte** (Inflected form of: ***koyro**, -Ste) *perf* dry, hard, stiff, shrunken Meaning: of leather or other similar things. ■ **towToSte** (Inflected form of: ***towTo**, -Ste) *perf* stiff, rigid Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting still too long, etc..

be/get stiff ■ **towTon** (Made from: ***towTo**, -n₃) *V* be stiff/rigid, get stiff/rigid Meaning: stiff with cold, rigid from tensing a muscle, stiff from sitting too long, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **towToni** before a suffix)

be stiff ■ ***towTo** *V*revers. be stiff, be rigid {{Ex.: *towTon kan-koro*. / *towToSte kan-koro*. My foot is stiff. *towToSte-k muuSek*. The bird is stiff with cold. *towTosiy-me!* Make yourself rigid (by tensing a muscle).}} *Noun*: **towTo**. Grammar: may only be used with -Ste, -n(i), -si, and -Smin. Meaning: stiff with cold, or of tensing a muscle, or stiff from sitting still too long, possibly only of a human or animal body or body part. ■ **taSri** *V* be stiff {{Ex.: *loktohte ussi ekwe taSri*. It's soft, so it's not stiff.}} Meaning: for example of a rag having dried stiff.

stiff thing ■ **towToT** *N*revers. stiff thing {{Ex.: *wak-towToT* his stiff thing (for ex. his leg)}} *Verb*: ***towTo**. Meaning: for example a stiff leg.

stiffen ■ ***koyro** *V* harden, stiffen, shrink {{Ex.: *piina weeru koyroSte*. That pelt/piece of leather is hard. *koyronin*. (It) got hard/stiff/dry (like leather). *ekwe-me warka, ekwe-me koyorpu!* Don't cry, don't curl up in a ball!}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste meaning 'dried', -n(i) meaning 'get dry', or -pu meaning 'make oneself small by curling up'. Meaning: of something like a skin or leather drying out to become stiff, shrinking. (Other Pronunc.: **koyor** before -pu) ■ **tooTu** *V* harden, stiffen {{Ex.: *tooTunin wak-sippos*. It's wings stiffened.}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). [Attested only once]

still ■ ***hemme** *V* still be, still have, be anymore
 {{Ex.: *hemmen tollon*. There is still much.

hemmen-ak miTTen. He's still growing.
hemmen tursi. It's still cold. *hemmen-ak waate*. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **hawi** *V* still ■ **hemmen** (Made from: ***hemme**, -n₃) *V* still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: **hemmeni** before a suffix)

keep/be still ■ **henseksi** (Made from: ***hense**, -ksi)
V keep/be quiet, keep/be still

be still ■ ***hense** *V* be quiet, be still {{Ex.: *henseksiyuT makam riccapu!* Quiet your talking, you all! *henseksiy, Tawray!* Keep quiet, sit down! *hinka ekwe halak henseksi?* Why won't the blind person be quiet?}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi (same meaning, somewhat emphasized).

stand still ■ **licceypu** (Made from: **licye**, -pu) *V* stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing position), of oneself.

still be ■ ***hemme** *V* still be, still have, be anymore
 {{Ex.: *hemmen tollon*. There is still much. *hemmen-ak miTTen*. He's still growing. *hemmen tursi*. It's still cold. *hemmen-ak waate*. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **hemmen** (Made from: ***hemme**, -n₃) *V* still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: **hemmeni** before a suffix)

still have ■ ***hemme** *V* still be, still have, be anymore
 {{Ex.: *hemmen tollon*. There is still much. *hemmen-ak miTTen*. He's still growing. *hemmen tursi*. It's still cold. *hemmen-ak waate*. He's still coming (he's not here yet).}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). ■ **hemmen** (Made from: ***hemme**, -n₃) *V* still be, still have, still (Other Pronunc.: **hemmeni** before a suffix)

still want to ■ ***amre** *V* still want to {{Ex.: *amren-ka amma*. I still want to eat. *amrenin-ka eTTen*. I still wanted to fall asleep. *kan amren* I still want more.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. ■ **amren** (Made from: ***amre**, -n₃) *V* still want to

sting ■ **senne** *V* sting {{Ex.: *ekwes-me sennehne*.

Aren't you stung? *hinne makam miSSimpi, amSi makam ekwe sennehne*. You are all walking carefully, so you don't get stung. *senne kannis yete*. (It) will sting me later.}}
Noun: seenena. Meaning: of an insect stinging.

sting (of insect) ■ **seenena** *N* insect sting {{Ex.: *wak-seenena* its sting}} *Verb: senne*. Meaning: of a wasp or other insect.

stingy ■ **waksaste** (Inflected form of: **waksa, -Ste*)
perf stingy

be stingy ■ **waksa* *V* be stingy {{Ex.: *men aamane waksaSmin*. You are truly a stingy person. *ekwe-k waksaSmin diyos*, He's not a stingy one, God. *waksanin-ak*. He got stingy.}} Grammar: only used with *-Smin*, *-mak*, or rarely *-mpi*, *-Ste*, or *-n(i)* (those not definitely possible).

stingy one ■ **wakSaSmin** (Made from: **waksa, -Smin*) *N* stingy one

stink ■ **lekko** *V* stink Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Attested only once] ■ **Tawri** *V*revers. stink, smell bad {{Ex.: *yu-k Tawri wak-Taalasum*. And he stinks with sweat. *tollon Tawri*. (It). stinks a lot.}} *Noun: Takkir*. ■ **uuse** *V* smell, stink {{Ex.: *uusehne nuk-me*. It is said that you are smelled. (you are smelly enough to notice) *kan uusehne*. I'm smelly.}} *Similar: hus*. Meaning: to be smelly enough to emit an odor, not to smell someone (*husse*).

catch stink bugs/black beetles ■ **uncuSmi** *V* catch stink bugs {{Ex.: *uncuSmina makke*. We go to catch stink bugs.}} *Noun: uncuSmin*. Pronunciation: formed historically from *uncuSmin* by deleting part of *-Smin*, type of beetle is also called the Pinacate beetle. Grammar: this word may come historically from *uncuSmin* by removing the last sound (backformation). Sci. name: probably *Eleodes* species (*Eleodes* ca. *spinipes*?).

stink bug ■ **uncuSmin** (Made partly from: *-Smin*) *N* stink bug, sblack beetle {{Ex.: *uncuSminmak* stink bugs}} *Verb: uncuSmi*. Meaning: a stinky black beetle, also called Pinacate beetle. Sci. name: probably *Eleodes* species (*Eleodes* ca. *spinipes*?).

stir ■ **hipre** *V* stir, mix {{Ex.: *himah'a hipreSte*. It's all stirred. *hiprey pina!* Stir that!}}

[Tentative] ■ **hunni** *V* mix, stir {{Ex.: *hunni-ka suukare*. I'm mixing the sugar.}} Social use: Ascension was unsure of this word. ■ **kiTra** *V* stir {{Ex.: *kiTray hatul!* Stir the mush! *kiTraSte* stirred}} *Similar: hikwe*. Meaning: stir something that's boiling over a fire, like mush or pork cracklings, cannot use for stirring liquid and flour together.

fire-stirring stick ■ **siTTes** (Made from: *siTTe, -s₁*)
N poker, fire-stirring stick

stir (liquid and flour) ■ **hikwe** *V* mix, stir (liquids with flours) {{Ex.: *hikwey!* Mix the liquid and flour/meal together!}} *Similar: kiTra*. Meaning: only used for mixing flour or meal with liquid when you first put the dry ingredients into the wet or the other way around, when cooking or baking, probably for mixing things into cold liquid, not stirring the boiling mush over the fire. [Attested only once]

stir fire ■ **siTTe** *V* stir fire {{Ex.: *siTTey!* Stir the fire! *sottow siTTehne*. The fire is stirred. *kan-was siTTe sottowe*. I stir it, the fire. *hummit siTTes!* Give me the fire-stirrer (poker)!}}

stirring paddle ■ **kiTras** (Made from: *kiTra, -s₁*) *N* stirring paddle, spoon *loanword: kuccar*. Cultural info.: Ha says at one point that this isn't a true spoon, but a stirring stick or paddle, but at another point he says it's just like a spoon, and was made of strawberry wood. Meaning: for stirring mush or other boiling liquids over a fire.

stoke a fire ■ **hutte** *V* light/stoke a fire {{Ex.: *wak hutten*. He made a fire. *hummit tuSir, kan hutte*. Give me the kindling, I'm stoking the fire. *huttehne seemo*. The dead person is lit as a fire (burned on a pyre). *huttemit sottow!* Light the fire for me! *huttey!* Light a fire! *hutte-ka, kan hutte amSi-ka ampi tooTese*. I light a fire, I light a fire in order to roast the meat.}} *Synonym: haala*.

stolen thing ■ **haaTan** (Made from: *haaTa, -n₂*) *N* stolen thing, loot

stomach ■ **huttu** *N* belly, stomach {{Ex.: *wak-huttu wetreSmin*. His belly is big. *kan-huttu pookoSte*. My belly is swollen. *tuyrure kan-huttu*. My stomach is growling. *kaayi-ka huttu*. My stomach hurts.}} *Similar: waateh*. ■ **waateh** *N* stomach *Similar: huttu*. Meaning:

uncommon word for hutu. [Ar + Asc. guess]

clean the stomach ■ ***piiti₂** *V* clean the stomach/intestines {{Ex.: *kan-was piitipu*. I'm cleaning the intestines (of an animal) out.}}
Noun: **piiti₁**. Grammar: probably appears only with -pu, but does not refer to cleaning one's own intestines, only refers to cleaning those of an animal, even when used with -pu. Meaning: of a cow or other animal (presumably during butchering). ■ **piitipu** (Made from: ***piiti₂**, **-pu**) *V* clean the stomach/intestines Grammar: use of -pu is not literal, does not refer to cleaning one's own body. Meaning: to squash the intestines of an animal with one's hand (probably during butchering) to remove the excrement from the stomach and intestines.

growl (stomach) ■ **colyole** *V* growl (stomach) {{Ex.: *colyole kannis*. (My stomach) is growling at me.}}

have a full stomach ■ **harto** (Borrowed from: *harto* Spanish) *V* have a full stomach Meaning: after eating enough. [Attested only once]

animal stomach ■ **piiti₁** *N* tripe, animal stomach
Verb: ***piiti₂**. Meaning: stomach or lining of the stomach (tripe) of cattle or possibly other animals.

have pain in stomach ■ ***yanu** *V* have pain in stomach/butt {{Ex.: *yanuunin-ka*. I had pain in my stomach/buttocks. *kan yanun*. My butt hurts.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), with same meaning. Meaning: for ex. to have a sore butt from riding a horse too long. (Other Pronunc.: **yanuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yanun** (Made from: ***yanu**, **-n₃**) *V* have pain in stomach/butt (Other Pronunc.: **yanuuni** before a suffix)

stomp on ■ **piiso** (Borrowed from: *pisotear* Spanish) *V* stomp on, touch {{Ex.: *piisoy!* Stomp on (it)!}} Meaning: may possibly include touching with the fingers. [Attested only once] ■ **yissa** *V* step/stomp on {{Ex.: *koc-ka yissa attare, kaayi kan-koro*. When I stomp clods of dirt, my legs hurt. *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't stomp on (things)! *yissay nuk!* Stomp on it/them! *miSSimpi yissay!* Stomp (it) well!}} Meaning: of stomping clods of dirt to make adobe bricks, stomping grapes to

make wine, etc..

stone ■ **irek 1** *N*revers. stone, rock {{Ex.: *waate-ka irektaktum*. I come from the rock. *irek wetreSmin* big rock *haysa ekwe corkompi irektak*. They don't dry (them) on the rocks. *hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas*. one house made of stone, a house was made of stone}} Similar: **ireksi**; *Verb:* **irke 2**.

throw stones ■ **ireksi** *V* throw stones {{Ex.: *kan ireksi*. I throw stones. (in defense)}} Similar: **irek 1**. Grammar: probably composed of *irek* 'rock' plus a suffix, or related form, but unclear which forms. Meaning: might be only for throwing stones in defense during a fight, but unsure. [Attested only once]

stood ■ **licyehte** (Inflected form of: **licye**, **-Ste**) *perf* standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be still.

stoop ■ **niTli** *V* stoop, bend over {{Ex.: *niTli-me*. You are stooping over. *niTliSmin* a stooped over person *niTliy!* Bend over!}}

stooped ■ **tupSuhte** (Inflected form of: ***tupSu**, **-Ste**) *perf* hunchbacked, stooped

get/become stooped ■ **tupSun** (Made from:

***tupSu**, **-n₃**) *V* get hunchbacked, become stooped

be stooped ■ ***tupSu** *V* be hunchbacked, be stooped {{Ex.: *okse sinniway, wak tupSunis*. Long ago in his childhood, he became hunchbacked.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), -hte, -Smin, or -mak. Meaning: usually of people becoming bent over with age, but can be used of young people.

stooped over person ■ **tupSuSmin** (Made from: ***tupSu**, **-Smin**) *N* hunchback, stooped over person

stop ■ **henno** *V* stop, stay, remain {{Ex.: *hiTTew hennonin*. The wind stopped.}} [Tentative] ■ **hilwi₂** *V* lessen, stop, let up {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Meaning: of rain or wind. [Tentative] ■ **hirke** *V* stop, calm {{Ex.: *hirkeSte ammani*. The rain has stopped.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, but not clear. Meaning: of the wind or rain. ■ **keewe** *V* stop {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle keewe*. I can't stop. *keewey nuk!* Stop

him/her! *keeweyis!* Go stop!}} *Similar: wehe;*
loanword: tahaari. ■ licceypu (Made from: *licye*,
-pu) *V* stand up, stand still, stop Meaning: to get up
into a standing position (stand up from sitting or lying
down), or to come to a halt and stand still (for changing
position), of oneself. ■ *licye* *V* stand, stop {{Ex.:
licye-ka. I stand. *licyehte-ka*. I am standing
(have stood up). *licceypu-ka*. I stand up (get
up to a standing position). / I stop (and stand
still). *licceypu maakina*. The car stops (stands
itself still). *ekwe-k holle licceypu*. He can't
stop (stand himself still). *kan-was licyenu*. I
stand it up. *licyenuy tappur!* Stand the pole
up! *licyenuy maakina, hiwsen-ka apyari*. Stop
the car (put it in a standing position), I want to
get out.}} Pronunciation: the Awsayma pronunciation
is lacya. Meaning: without suffixes, to be in a standing
position or to be standing still (stopped), not to stand up
from sitting. (Other Pronunc.: *liccey* before *-pu* or
-mu) ■ *licyenu* (Made from: *licye*, *-nu*) *V* stand up,
stop Meaning: to stand something or someone (not
oneself) up, to put something in a standing position, or
to bring something to a stop. ■ *neyke* *V* stop, be
quiet {{Ex.: *neykey!* Be quiet! / Stop! *kan-was*
neyken. I am stopping him.}} Meaning: may just
mean stop in general, or 'be quiet' meaning may be
from Ar's time; this is an uncommon word for either
meaning. ■ *nuuya* *V* stop, finish, be done, be enough
{{Ex.: *nuuyatiy men-riccan!* Stop your
talking! (and keep it stopped) *nuuyatiy men-*
Sollen! Stop being sad! *nuuya-k*. It stops. / It's
finished.}} Grammar: usages somewhat unsure, *nuya*
may be a separate adverb or may be a variant of this
verb. Meaning: can definitely mean 'stop, be stopping,
finish' but may also mean 'it's stopped, finished, done'
(not clear whether the stopping has already happened),
nuuyati seems to have similar meaning to just *nuuya*.
■ *petto* *V* stop, die down {{Ex.: *hiTTew*
pettonin, hirkeSte. The wind has stopped, it's
calm.}} Grammar: may only appear with *-n(i)* or *-Ste*.
Meaning: probably of wind. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■
tahaari (Borrowed from: (a)tajar Spanish) *V* stop
{{Ex.: *rukka tahaari hiTTewe*. The house
stops the wind. *tahaari makke!* Let's stop
(him)!}} *native: keewe*. Grammar: to stop or detain
someone/something, not for something to stop on its
own. ■ *wehe* *V* not let, stop, prevent {{Ex.: *wehey*
nuk! Stop him (from doing something)! *wehe-*

ka-was. I'm stopping him.}} *Similar: keewe;*
Similar: warsi. Meaning: stop someone from doing
something.

pain stops ■ *Tattun* (Made from: **Tattu*, *-n₃*) *V* stop
hurting, pain stops (Other Pronunc.: *Tattuni* before a
suffix)

stop doing ■ *kallu* *V* stop doing {{Ex.: *ekwe*
makam kallu! Don't you all stop doing that!}}
[Attested only once]

stop hurting ■ **Tattu* *V* stop hurting {{Ex.:
Tattunin. It stopped hurting.}} Grammar:
probably only be used with *-n(i)* to mean the change
from hurting to not hurting. ■ *Tattun* (Made from:
**Tattu*, *-n₃*) *V* stop hurting, pain stops (Other
Pronunc.: *Tattuni* before a suffix)

stop talking! ■ *attYa₂* *Command* stop talking!, be
quiet! {{Ex.: *attYa men-hay!* Quiet your
mouth! *attYayuT hiruhmin!* Everyone be
quiet!}} Grammar: usually used as a command by
itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said
to someone who is talking too much or being irritating
by making noise, often to children.

stopped ■ *licyehte* (Inflected form of: *licye*, *-Ste*)
perf standing, stood, stopped Meaning: to have stood
up and be in a standing position, to have stopped and be
still.

storage place ■ *uuhe_{msa}* (Made from: *uuhe*, *-msa*)
N storage place Meaning: somewhere probably high up
where you can raise things up to store them.

store ■ *huupumsa* (Made from: *huupu*, *-msa*) *N*
market, buying place, store Grammar: can use
huupuspumsa (selling place) instead, but *huupumsa* is
more common. ■ *uttu* *V* put (away), store {{Ex.:
uttuyisyuT! You all go to put (it somewhere)!
uttuy horpey! Put it in the middle! *uttuy*
irektak! Put it on the rock! *he'e, uttupu-ka*.
Yes, I'm putting it on. *uttuykun-ka siise*. I went
to put away the water.}} Meaning: usually just 'put
somewhere,' but can be used for putting something
away to store it.

story ■ *monsén* (Made from: *monse*, *-n₂*) *N* story ■
moySen (Made from: *moySe*, *-n₂*) *N* story

tell a story ■ *moySe* *V* tell a story {{Ex.: *moySey!*
Tell a story! *kan-moySen* my story *moySet*
kannis hemec'a! Tell me one story!}} *Similar:*
monse. Meaning: related to *monse*, but a separate

word specifically for telling stories.

straight

be straight ■ **elko** *V* be erect, be straight {{Ex.: *elkoSmin* very straight up person/thing *oySoy ellokpuy!* Straighten yourself up again!}} (Other Pronunc.: **ellok** before -pu (and -mu if possible)) ■ **hursi** *V* be straight {{Ex.: *hursiSmin* straight one}} [Attested only once]

straight one ■ **hursiSmin** (Made from: **hursi**, -**Smin**) *N* straight one [Attested only once]

straighten ■ **aati** *V* straighten {{Ex.: *aatinin-ak coore'Sa*. It straightened by itself. *aatiy!* Straighten it.}} ■ **conro** *V* straighten, fix Grammar: form **conro** is constructed based on **conorpu**. Meaning: this word is extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **conor** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **miccu** *V* straighten {{Ex.: *kan-was miccun*. I straightened it. *miccuy!* Straighten (it)! *hanni men-miccus?* Where is your straightener (stick for straightening something)?}} *Similar: micwi*. Meaning: probably only of arrows or a bow, may be related to **micwi** 'unstring' because a bow becomes straight when you unstring it, but also means just to straighten. [Tentative]

straightener ■ **miccus** (Made from: **miccu**, -**s**) *N* straightener Meaning: a stick for straightening arrows or possibly bows.

strainer

big strainer basket ■ **homron** (Made from: **homro**, -**n**) *N* big strainer basket Cultural info.: see **homro**. Meaning: may have an additional meaning 'broken piece of pottery, pottery shard,' but this is unsure.

get big strainer baskets ■ **homro** *V* get big strainer baskets {{Ex.: *homro-ka*. I gather big strainer baskets. *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole is washed in the strainer basket.}} Cultural info.: the basket is a large strainer used for washing hominy, or washing stuff off of posole, open-work basket made of twigs and shaped like a dishpan, also refers to a basket more than 1 foot in diameter used to fan the fire.

stranger ■ **ekwe-kas-nansin** (Idiom composed of: **ekwe**, =**kas**, **nansi**, -**n**) *N* stranger [Attested only once]

strangle ■ **culki** *V* strangle {{Ex.: *yetee-ka-mes culki*. I will strangle you.}} [Tentative] ■

horko₁ (Borrowed from: **horcó** Spanish) *V* hang, strangle {{Ex.: *horkonin-ak*. He hanged himself. *hemec'a tappurtak wak horkonin*. He hanged himself in a tree. *horkot kannis!*

Strangle me!}} *Similar: arca*. Pronunciation: borrowed from Spanish, similarity to Mutsun **horko** 'swallow' seems to be coincidence. Meaning: either with a rope or with the hands, around the neck. ■

orkari (Borrowed from: **ahorcar** Spanish) *V* strangle {{Ex.: *hikiy nuk, orkariy!* Hang him, strangle (him)!}} *native: hiki*. [Attested only once] ■ **rotto**

(Borrowed from: possible borrowing unknown) *V* hang, strangle {{Ex.: *rotopu-k*. He's hanging himself. *rottoy nuk!* Hang him! *okse make rottos hucekniS*. A long time ago we used to strangle dogs.}} Social use: in killing someone, either execution or suicide, or killing an animal, this may not be the real Mutsun word for this, could be from some other nearby language, but it could be used in Mutsun. ■ **tikci** *V* strangle, hang Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: hang someone/something by the neck to strangle. Social use: may have been replaced by **rotto** by Asc.'s time, borrowed from another nearby language. [Attested only once]

straw-like plant ■ **Tappis** *N* straw-like plant {{Ex.: *Tappis nuhu roote*. The straw-like plants are there.}} Meaning: a plant that just has a thin, short stalk, nothing branching off to sides, could be a type of reed, grass, or straw.

streaked

be streaked ■ **waska** *V* be streaked, striped {{Ex.: *waskaSmin* a striped one *waska neppe Sokwe!* This one is really streaked! *eshen waskaksi*. The blanket is very streaked.}}

stream ■ **rumme-kuutYiSmin** (Compound composed of: **rumme**, **kuutYi**, -**Smin**) *N* creek, stream Meaning: small river. ■ **waakis** *N*revers. current, stream {{Ex.: *iccoSte waakis*. The stream has come out (of its banks). *iccon yete waakis*. The current/stream will overflow. *kaakuntak waakistak* Sur Stream (the river in the South)}} *Verb: waksi*. Meaning: can also be used for 'river,' especially in names of rivers.

strength ■ **cayic** *Nrevers.* strength {{Ex.: *kan tukne men-cayicse!* I wish I had your strength!}} *Verb:* **cayci**.

apply one's strength ■ **cayicpu** (Made from: **cayci**, **-pu**) *V* apply strength, do with all one's might
Meaning: could mean 'try hard,' but is usually about physical effort (lifting heavy things).

stretch ■ **halki** *V* stretch, lift, push over {{Ex.: *halkiy kan-tokkoh!* Stretch out my mat! *halki tokkoh.* He lifts the bed (spreading it out).}}
Meaning: into a stretched out flat position, most often about a bed/mat, but can be other things. ■ **hiTro** *V* pull, drag, stretch {{Ex.: *hiTro wak-oocose.* They pull his ear. *hiTroksi-me kannis.* You keep pulling me. *hiTroy!* Pull! / Drag (it)! *hiTroSte.* (It's) pulled/dragged. *hiTronin.* (It) pulled out/stretched (on its own). *hiTorpuy men-kuTrah!* Pull your belt (tight)! *hiTron-ak-was kariy.* He pulled it out.}} Pronunciation: Ha was very unsure whether this should be *hiTo* or *hiTro*, but *hiTro* seems most likely. Meaning: can be used for throwing/dragging someone out of a place, for pulling clothing tight, for stretching something out, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **hiTor** before **-pu** (or **-mu** if possible)) ■ **pelke** *Vrevers.* loosen, stretch {{Ex.: *pelkeSte* loosened, stretched out}} *Noun:* **peelek**. Meaning: meaning rather different from *peelek*, may be related to loosening soft, silty dirt. ■ **sotre** *V* stretch, extend {{Ex.: *sotrey / sotterpuy men-koro!* Stretch out your feet! *sotterpuy!* Stretch yourself!}}
Meaning: may only be used of arms, legs, or whole body. (Other Pronunc.: **sotter** before **-pu** or **-mu**)

stretcher

carry on a stretcher ■ **tawki** *V* carry on a stretcher {{Ex.: *kan-was tawki.* I carry him on a stretcher. *tawkihne* to be carried on a stretcher *tawkismak* stretcher-bearers}}

strike ■ **haTTa** *V* hit, strike, beat {{Ex.: *haTTapuy tayitmin!* Hit (beat) yourself eight times! *haTTay nuk!* Strike him! *kan-was haTTan.* I struck him. *haTTastap-ka.* I was hit with a stick. *hiimi haysa haTTamu.* They're always fighting each other.}} *Similar:* **notto**. Meaning: usually with a stick. ■ **nimmi** *V* strike, fight {{Ex.: *kan-mes nimmi.* I fight with you. *nimmimun haysa.* They're fighting each other. *wak kannis*

hiwsen nimmi. He wants to fight me.}} ■ **suyi** *V* strike, hit
Meaning: meaning and whole word unsure, less common word for *haTTa*. [Attested only once]

strike (lightning) ■ **wilpe** *Vrevers.* strike, flash (lightning) {{Ex.: *koc amne, wilpe.* When it rains, lightning flashes.}} *Similar:* **Tura**; *Noun:* **willep**. Grammar: can be used by itself as a whole sentence to mean 'there is lightning' or 'lightning flashes'.

strike sparks outward ■ **halawe** (Made from: **haala**, **-w-**) *V* strike sparks outward
Pronunciation: **-w-** attaches to end as **-we** on this word. [Attested only once]

string ■ **hiilu** (Borrowed from: *hilo* Spanish) *N* string {{Ex.: *hiilu ruukahne.* The string is being twisted. (twisted to make a fine thread)}}
native: **hikis**; *Verb:* **hiuwu**. [Tentative] ■ **hiuwu** *V* string, thread {{Ex.: *hiuwuy men-mas!* String your beads!}} *Noun:* **hiilu**. Meaning: to string something onto a thread with a needle, for example beads. [Attested only once] ■ **hikis** (Made from: **hiki**, **-s-**) *N* string, thread *loanword:* **hiilu**. Grammar: literally thing one uses to hang something. ■ **miici** *V* string, tighten {{Ex.: *lawan miicihte.* The bow is strung. *micwihthe lawan.* The bow is unstrung. *miiciy lawan!* String the bow!}}
Meaning: of a bow (to tighten the string on, prepare it, so you can shoot it). ■ **riires** *N* cord, bowstring, string {{Ex.: *kan meheesi riirese.* I'm looking at the bowstring.}}
Meaning: of a hunting bow. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **ruk** *N* cord, (bow)string {{Ex.: *ayun-me hurekwas ruk!* Bring me the sinew cord! *kan ruuka neppe rukse.* I'm twisting this cord.}}
loanword: **kapresto**. Meaning: either a bowstring or string or cord in general.

string a bow ■ **tutisi** *V* string a bow {{Ex.: *tutisi wak.* He's stringing a bow.}}
Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Grammar: may contain **-si** 'cause to do'. Meaning: meaning unsure, less sure word for *miici*. [Ar + Asc. guess]

string bag ■ **rickin** *N* carrying net, string bag {{Ex.: *rickintak kan wattimpi.* I'm carrying (it) in the carrying net. *wak hippun wak-rickinum.* She's carrying (it) on her back with her carrying net.}} *Similar:* **ricwi**. Cultural info.: made of string with mesh like a fishnet, worn with the string handle running across the neck (not the forehead), hanging

down the back, possibly only for women, Asc. saw her grandmother (Maria, Barbara's mother) using one, hers was of yellowish string, but it is not known what fiber it was made from. Meaning: a string net for carrying things. Social use: probably comes from an older word ricki 'to tie' and -n, but not sure.

stringless bow ■ **cakini** *N* stringless bow [Attested only once]

stringy

be stringy ■ **lehTe** *V* be long, be stringy, be sticky {{Ex.: *men-maahul lehTe*. Your phlegm is long/stringy.}} Meaning: possibly only of phlegm/spit, layTa is the general word for long, meaning 'sticky' (like paste) is unsure, may be a separate word. [Ar + Asc. guess]

strip

cut hide into strips ■ **tiihi** *V* cut hide into strips {{Ex.: *tiihi-ka*. I'm cutting animal hide into strips.}} *Similar: tiihir*. Meaning: of cutting up the hide of an animal, for example cutting strips of leather.

strip off bark ■ **helwe** *V* strip off bark {{Ex.: *helwesi haysa, helwemitit, helwesitit!* They are stripping the bark off, keep stripping the bark off for me, just keep stripping the bark off (for) me!}} *Similar: -w-*; *Similar: helyen*. Grammar: might contain -w- (remove), but unsure. Meaning: not clear whether it could have been used for stripping other things off (paint, wallpaper, vegetable/fruit peel, clothes?) as well, might include -w- 'open, remove' but not sure. [Tentative]

striped

be striped ■ **waska**, *V* be streaked, striped {{Ex.: *waskaSmin* a striped one *waska neppe Sokwe!* This one is really streaked! *eshen waskaksi*. The blanket is very streaked.}}

painted and striped ■ **rurSu** *V* painted and striped {{Ex.: *rurSuksi ciiri*. The horn is well painted and striped.}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

strong

be strong ■ **cayci** *V*revers. be strong {{Ex.: *ekwe cayci-ka*. I am not strong. *men-ama cayciSmin*. Your body is strong. *caycisi-ka-mes yete*. I will just be strong (strict) to you. *caycikiSpu* to pretend to be strong *ekwe-k*

cayci. He's not strong. *cayicpu!* Do it with all your might! (Use your strength!)

cayciSmin maTTer. The tobacco is strong.}}

Noun: cayic. Meaning: usually physical strength, rarely strong flavor/smell. (Other Pronunc.: **cayic** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

strongly want ■ ***urukSa** *V* want strongly, desire

{{Ex.: *urukSan Suupis!* I really want the handkerchief! *urukSan makam wattinin*. I really wish you all would go.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'I' is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. ■ **urukSan** (Made from: ***urukSa**, -n₃) *V* desire, want strongly Grammar: see urukSa. (Other Pronunc.: **urukSani** before a suffix)

strung ■ **miicihte** (Made from: **miici**, -Ste) *perf* strung Meaning: of a bow, strung and ready to use.

stub ■ **cilwi** *V* stub, trip {{Ex.: *cilwinin-ka korotka / kan-koroose*. I stubbed my foot. *cilwinin-ka*. I tripped.}} Meaning: possible unrelated meaning about urine, very unsure.

stub toe ■ **timmu** *V* trip, stub toe {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me timmunin?* What did you stub your toe on/trip on?}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of running one's foot into something, not in the sense of falling over.

stuck

get stuck ■ **luuhun** (Made from: **luuhu**, -n₃) *V* get stuck Grammar: something sticks to or in something so that it gets stuck. (Other Pronunc.: **luuhuni** before another suffix)

get stuck in throat ■ ***sakri** *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. ■ **sakrin** (Made from: ***sakri**, -n₃) *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: **sakrini** before another suffix)

stuck together ■ **peTTehte** (Inflected form of:

peTTe, **-Ste**) *perf* stuck together Meaning: of paper, objects in general, stuck together with glue or other substance.

stumble ■ **upki** *V* knock over, stumble {{Ex.: *upkinin-ka*. I fell over. *upkiy!* Knock (it) over!}} *Synonym*: **harki**. Grammar: with **-n(i)** means 'fall over on its own,' without it, means 'knock something over'. ■ **upkin** (Made from: **upki**, **-n₃**) *V* fall over, stumble Grammar: to fall over or stumble on one's own. (Other Pronunc.: **upkini** before a suffix)

stupid

be stupid ■ **tonto** (Borrowed from: *tonto* Spanish) *V* be stupid {{Ex.: *tontoSmin mukurma*. a stupid woman/The woman is a stupid one.}}

stutter ■ ***totyo** *V* stutter {{Ex.: *totyoSte-me aamane*. You're really stuttering. *atwemitit-me kannis, koc-ka totyon*. Keep correcting me, when I stutter!}} Grammar: used only with **-n(i)**, **-Ste**, or **-Smin**.

stutterer ■ **totyoSmin** (Made from: ***totyo**, **-Smin**) *N* stutterer

stuttering ■ **totyoSte** (Inflected form of: ***totyo**, **-Ste**) *perf* stuttering

submerge ■ ***mooho** (Borrowed from: *mojar*?? possibly Spanish) *V* submerge, sink {{Ex.: *moohompiy siisum!* Submerge it under water! *moohonin*. (It) sank. *koc ekwe amne malampi, moohompi siisum*. If rain doesn't wet it, (one) submerges it under water.}} Grammar: probably only appears with either **-n(i)** (to sink on its own) or **-mpi** (to sink/submerge something). ■ **moohompi** (Made from: ***mooho**, **-mpi**) *V* sink, submerge Grammar: to sink something (not to sink on its own), to submerge it.

successor

be a successor ■ **kamwe** *V* be a successor {{Ex.: *kamwemit kannis!* Be my successor!}} [Tentative]

suck ■ **mappu** *V* suck {{Ex.: *mappuy sii!* Suck in a mouthful of water! *mappuhne* (It) is sucked (off/up). *mappupuy!* Suck (it) off yourself (lick your fingers off)!}} Meaning: to suck in a mouthful of liquid, or suck food or such off one's

fingers (like the fingers off when eating). ■ **mumma** *V* suck {{Ex.: *husluy, mummay kecwiSi!* Sip it, suck it quickly! *kan-was mumma*. He sucks on it.}} Meaning: literally sucking on something, or sucking in liquid like soup, possibly sipping or slurping. [Ar + Asc. guess]

suck inward ■ **puTke** *V* suck inward {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle puTke*. I can't suck air inward.}} *Similar*: **-w-**; *Similar*: **puuTe**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be puke. Grammar: may be related to *puuTe* plus **-w-** (undo, outward), as **-k-** instead of **-w-** and suck inward being opposite of blowing outward, but unsure. Meaning: pull air in through the teeth and lips.

suck on ■ **muyku** *V* swallow without chewing, suck on {{Ex.: *muykuy!* Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!)} *Similar*: **Tikka, horko₂**. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

suck out an illness ■ **huska** *V* suck out an illness {{Ex.: *huska-ka*. I suck out an illness. *huskaSmin* healer *utenmak husakpu*. Doctors suck out the illness (from oneself).}} Meaning: a traditional medical practice. (Other Pronunc.: **husak** before **-pu** (or **-mu** if possible))

sucker

catch sucker fish ■ **kolko** *V* catch sucker fish {{Ex.: *kolkona makke*. We go to catch sucker fish.}} *Noun*: **kolkol**.

sucker fish ■ **kolkol** *N* sucker fish *Verb*: **kolko**. Meaning: a long, freshwater, big-mouthed fish.

sudden

die suddenly ■ ***haTku** *V* die suddenly {{Ex.: *haTkunin-ak*. He died suddenly. *hiruhmin makse semson, haTkun*. We will all die, die suddenly.}} *Similar*: ***haTTi**, ***semmo**. Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)** (same meaning). Meaning: means to die suddenly, not just to do something in general suddenly, but can also be used together with a word for to die (*semmo*). ■ **haTkun** (Made from: ***haTku**, **-n₃**) *V* die suddenly (Other Pronunc.: **haTkuni** before another suffix)

die/go out suddenly ■ **uSSule** *V* go/die out suddenly Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, might have an unknown suffix **-le**. Meaning: of a fire. [Ar + Asc. guess]

suffer ■ **kuTTa** *V* suffer, endure, tolerate {{Ex.: *kuTTapu-ka*. I endure. *holles-me ar kuTTapu?* Have you already been able to endure?}}

suffice ■ **yasri** *V*revers. be enough, suffice {{Ex.: *yasirpu* to be plenty}} *Noun*: **yaasir**. Grammar: probably used with or without -pu with similar meaning. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **yasir** before -pu (or is possible, -mu))

suffocate ■ ***nussa** *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant {{Ex.: *nussanin makke*. We gasped for breath. *nussan-ka yete*. I will suffocate.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i). Meaning: for example in smoke. ■ **nussan** (Made from: ***nussa**, -n₃) *V* suffocate, gasp for breath, pant

sugar ■ **petsen** *N* sugar {{Ex.: *ekwena petsen*. There is no sugar.}} *loanword*: **suukar**. Pronunciation: ts are probably separate sounds with t said separately, not a single sound /ts/. ■ **suukar** (Borrowed from: *azucar* Spanish) *N* sugar {{Ex.: *ekwena-ka suukar*. I don't have any sugar. *kammut suukar!* Lend me sugar! *suukare-ka hunni*. I'm mixing the sugar (in).}} *native*: **petsen**. ■ **Tummamin** (Made from: **Tumma**₁, -min) *N* flavorful thing, sugar Meaning: can refer to flavorful meat or such, having any good flavor, not necessarily sweet.

suicide

commit suicide ■ **harikpu** (Made from: **harki**, -pu) *V* knock oneself over, commit suicide Meaning: meaning may only be literally to knock oneself over, but it seems to also mean to commit suicide. [Tentative] ■ **liikipu** (Made from: **liiki**, -pu) *V* kill oneself, commit suicide

suit ■ ***tappa**₁ *V* suit, fit, match {{Ex.: *ekwe-mes tappan*. It doesn't suit you. *ekwe kannis tappan sapaatu*. The shoe doesn't fit me. *miSte tappan*. It fits well. *kan tappanin*. I fitted. *tappampi kan-wettere*. He matches my size (he's the same size as me). *tappapuy!* Match yourself!}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -mpi (rarely), or -pu (rarely). ■ **tappan** (Made from: ***tappa**₁, -n₃) *V* fit, suit, match Meaning: something fits, or fits someone, not to fit something to someone. (Other Pronunc.: **tappani** before a suffix) ■ **wistitu** (Borrowed from: *vestido* Spanish) *N* suit,

dress-clothes {{Ex.: *miSte wak-wistitu*. His suit is good. *tiiru-k wistitu*. It is really good clothes. *sitluhte-mes men-wistitu*. Your suit is small on you.}} Meaning: good, fancy clothes, such as a suit.

summer ■ **Taalaway** (Made from: **Taala**, -way) *N* summer, summertime

summertime ■ **Taalaway** (Made from: **Taala**, -way) *N* summer, summertime

sun ■ **hismen** *N* sun {{Ex.: *uykan hismen*. The sun is getting later in the day. *waatena lakkenin hismen*. The sun is about to rise. *kan amman santiyase kawran hismen agoostu*. I am eating watermelon in the last days of August (as the suns of August end). *hismen akkuhte rammay*. The sun has gone inside (the house of the sun, in the sea). *hismen akkuSte*. The sun has set. *hismen-mes ruuse, koc-me eeTe, itmay looho!* The sun spits on you when you sleep, get up, lazy! *attehte hismen*. It is noon. (Literally: the sun is broken.) *iccon hismen*. The sun is coming out. (Probably risen, not come out from behind a cloud.) *TuhyiSte hismen*. The sun has gotten high in the sky.}} *Verb*: **hisme**. Cultural info.: the sun setting is called the sun entering, or entering inside, because the sun's house was considered to be in the sea, where it sets. Grammar: used usually with *akku* and rarely with *hemko* or *hotpo* for setting, with *icco* or rarely *lakke* for rising, with *Tuhyi* for being high in the sky, with *atte* for noon, and with *uyka* for afternoon. Meaning: can also mean day when referring to the days of a month.

get high up (the sun) ■ ***Tuhyi** *V* get high up (the sun) {{Ex.: *TuhyiSte*. It's well into the day/late morning. *TuhyiSte pire / hismen*. The sun is high up in the sky. *Tuhyin*. It's getting well into the morning. *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again.}} *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. Grammar: only used with -n(i) or -Ste, used without a subject as 'it gets well into the day'. Meaning: get late in the morning, get to be near mid-day or well into the day, of the time well after dawn but before noon.

be in the sun ■ **hismesi** (Made from: **hisme**, -si₁) *V* be in the sun, get a tan [Attested only once]

lie in the sun ■ **Talla** *V* be hot, sweat, lie in sun
 {{Ex.: *Tallan*. It's hot. (the weather) *Tallan-ka*. / *Talla-ka*. I'm hot. *koc yete Talla?* When will it be hot? *tollon makkese Tallan*. It's very hot to us. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I'm getting hotter. *Tallan-ka*. I'm sweating. *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom*. His armpits sweated. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu*. The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. *Tallahne yuukis*. The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} *Noun*: **Taala**. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry.

get high up (sun) ■ **Tuhyin** (Made from: ***Tuhyi**, -n₃) *V* get high up (sun), get late in the morning
 Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon. (Other Pronunc.: **Tuhyini** before a suffix)

get sun ■ **hisme** *V* get sun, be a day {{Ex.: *hismenin*. (Someone) spent time in the sun.}}
Noun: **hismen**. Grammar: not used often by itself, usually used in hismesis (clock). Meaning: to bask in the sun, spend time in the sun. [Tentative]

high up (sun) ■ **TuhyiSte** (Inflected form of: ***Tuhyi**, -Ste) *perf* high up (sun), late in the morning
 Meaning: of the time between well after dawn and before noon.

sun oneself ■ **taamu** *V* warm/sun oneself, sunbathe
 {{Ex.: *taamu-k Taalatka*. He's warming himself in the sunshine. *taamuna-ka*. I go to sun myself.}} Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if Taalatka is not used.

sunbathe ■ **taamu** *V* warm/sun oneself, sunbathe
 {{Ex.: *taamu-k Taalatka*. He's warming himself in the sunshine. *taamuna-ka*. I go to sun myself.}} Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if Taalatka is not used.

Sunday ■ **misnisway** (Borrowed from: misa Spanish)
 (Made from: **misnis**, -way) *N* Sunday, time/day of mass *Similar*: **tuminku**; *Similar*: ■ **tuminku**
 (Borrowed from: domingo Spanish) *N* Sunday

{{Ex.: *ney'a tuminku*. Today is Sunday.}}
Similar: **misnisway**. [Attested only once]

sunflower

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower ■ **kaamer** *Nrevers*.

(seeds of) dwarf sunflower, narrowleaf mule-ear plant
Verb: **kamre**; *Similar*: **soorokwa**. Cultural info.: grew plentifully in the hills, had stalks and yellow flowers and leaves as big as one's hand, looked like a small variety of a wild sunflower, people peeled the outside of the stalk off and ate it raw, and it was very good, and sweet, the kind they ate was the smaller variety; the roots of this variety could also be pounded to make a froth which was used to treat lung disease by spreading it on the patient's back; seeds were used in pinole. Meaning: can be used for the seeds or the plant, looks like a small version of a wild sunflower, called 'narrowleaf mule-ear' in English. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word as *camer* (to describe this plant). Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*.

medicinal sunflower ■ **soorokwa** *Nrevers*.

medicinal sunflower *Similar*: **kaamer**; *Verb*: **sorko**.
 Meaning: larger than the kaamer, with a stalk 18 inches tall.

gather medicinal sunflowers ■ **sorko** *Vrevers*.

gather medicinal sunflowers {{Ex.: *sorkona makke*. We go to gather medicinal sunflowers.}} *Noun*: **soorokwa**. Meaning: larger sunflower than kaamer, with stalks 18 inches tall.

gather dwarf sunflowers ■ **kamre** *Vrevers*. gather dwarf sunflowers {{Ex.: *kamreena makke*. We go to gather dwarf sunflowers.}} *Noun*: **kaamer**. Meaning: probably the narrowleaf mule-ear plant. Sci. name: *Wyethia angustifolia*. (Other Pronunc.: **kamree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

sunken

be sunken ■ ***cokro** *V* be deep, deep-set, sunken
 {{Ex.: *cokrohte men-hin*. Your eyes are deep-set.}} Grammar: only appears with -hte (deep-set, sunken). Meaning: of eyes.

sunrise ■ **iccoSte-hismen** (Compound composed of: **icco**, -Ste, **hismen**) *N* sunrise, dawn *Opp*: **akkuya-hismen**.

sunset ■ **akkuya-hismen** (Compound composed of: **hismen**, **akku**) *N* sunset *Opp*: **iccoSte-hismen**. [Me only] ■ **pilpilte** *N* sunset Grammar: this word is very unsure, but could be related to *ipli* 'lie down'. [Attested

only once]

sunshine ■ Taala *N* heat, sweat, sunshine {{Ex.: *haTTinin-ka Taalasum*. I died of heat. *hiTihne Taalatka*. It is spread out in the sunshine. *haysa taamu Taalatka*. They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. *tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka*. He has a lot of sweat on his body. *hitwipu kan-Taalase*. I'm cleaning my sweat (off). *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. It blooms in the hills in the summer.}} **Verb:** **Talla**. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings.

supper ■ etsen (New word made from: **etse**, -n₂) *N* dinner, supper

eat supper ■ etse *V* eat supper/dinner {{Ex.: *kan-paapa etse*. My grandfather is eating supper. *etsena makke*. We go to eat supper. *etsehteka*. I've eaten supper.}}

suppus ■ suppus (Made from: **suppu**, -s₁) *N* bladder

Sur rancheria ■ kakuntaruk (Compound composed of: **kaakun**, -tak₁, **rukka**,) *N* place Sur rancheria Meaning: literally 'the home in the South'. [Attested only once]

Sur region ■ kakuntay piri (Compound composed of: **kaakun**, -tak₂, **pire**,) *N* place Sur region Meaning: literally 'earth in the South'. [Attested only once]

Sur Tribe ■ kaakun 3 *N* personal people of the South, Sur tribe, location of this tribe {{Ex.: *kaakuntakwas* a southerner, one from the Kaakun Tribe, or from the area of the Kaakun Tribe}}

surprised

be surprised ■ *culki, *V* be surprised {{Ex.: *wak culkinin wak mehe*. He was surprised to see (it). *aru men culkinin*. You were surprised.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: probably of being positively surprised, may also suggest going/walking along and getting surprised by something.

surround by water ■ ruTTu *V* surround by water {{Ex.: *ruTTunin paSSarismak*. The travelers got surrounded by water.}} Meaning: may indicate being isolated or marooned. [Ar only, very unsure]

survive ■ hittYu *V* undress, endure, survive {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle hittYu*. I can't undress. (meaning unsure) *hittYuSmin* undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) *ekwe-ka holle hittYu*. I can't endure.}} Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear.

suspect ■ muhhe *V* suspect, be suspicious {{Ex.: *muhhes kannis wak*. He suspected me. *muhtYeSmin* a very suspicious person *muhtYeSte okse paaTe*. The priest was very suspicious long ago.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear (someone who suspects or someone who would be suspected).

suspicious ■ muhtYeSte (Inflected form of: **muhhe**, -Ste) *perf* suspicious

be suspicious ■ muhhe *V* suspect, be suspicious {{Ex.: *muhhes kannis wak*. He suspected me. *muhtYeSmin* a very suspicious person *muhtYeSte okse paaTe*. The priest was very suspicious long ago.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear (someone who suspects or someone who would be suspected).

swallow ■ horko, *V* swallow, gulp {{Ex.: *hakkawe wak horkon*. He swallowed the black clam. *horkoy, terpe neppe!* Swallow (it), this is spicy! *ucwin pire, pire-was horkon*. The earth opened up, the earth swallowed him. *horkohte-ka*. I've swallowed (it). *horkonin-ak*. He swallowed. *kihTiksi kan-horkos*. I really have pain in my throat.}} **Similar: Tikka, muyku. ■ lawku** *V* swallow, gulp {{Ex.: *lawkun-ka*. I swallowed it. *kan lawku tooTese*. I gulp down the meat. *lawkuSmin-me*. You are a gulper (glutton).}}

barn swallow ■ piilukyan *N* barn swallow **Verb:** **piilukya**. Meaning: American barn swallow, makes mud nests. Sci. name: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* (Boddaert).

catch swallows ■ piilukya *V* catch swallows {{Ex.: *piilukyana makke*. We go to catch barn swallows.}} **Noun: piilukyan**. Sci. name: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* (Boddaert).

swallow without chewing ■ muyku *V* swallow without chewing, suck on {{Ex.: *muykuy!*

Swallow (that) without chewing it! (Suck on that!)} } *Similar: Tikka, horko*. Meaning: to take a mouthful of something soft like fruit and hold it in your mouth until you want to swallow it, has to be something very soft.

swallow wrong ■ ***sakri** *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). Meaning: includes swallowing liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and probably also getting food stuck in the throat and choking on it. ■ **sakrin** (Made from: ***sakri**, -n₃) *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong (Other Pronunc.: **sakrini** before another suffix)

sway ■ **heeTole** *V* hang, sway {{Ex.: *hinTisna nuhu heeTole?* What is that which is swaying there?}} Meaning: like swaying in the wind. [Ar + Asc. guess]

hang and sway ■ **haTwele** *V* hang and sway {{Ex.: *haTwele wak, tiye wak.* He hangs and sways, he complains.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

sway in the wind ■ ***lalwe** *V* blow/sway in the wind {{Ex.: *lalwen roopa.* The clothes are blowing in the wind. *lalwenin.* It swayed in the wind.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). ■ **lalwen** (Made from: ***lalwe**, -n₃) *V* blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: **lalweni** before another suffix)

sweat ■ **saawel** *N*revers. sweat *Verb: sawle*. [Attested only once] ■ **sawle** *V*revers. sweat {{Ex.: *kan sawlen.* I'm sweating. *kan sawlenin.* I sweated.}} *Noun: saawel*. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). ■ **Taala** *N* heat, sweat, sunshine {{Ex.: *haTTinin-ka Taalasum.* I died of heat. *hiTwihne Taalatka.* It is spread out in the sunshine. *haysa taamu Taalatka.* They are sunning themselves in the sunshine. *tollon-ak Taala wak-amatka.* He has a lot of sweat on his body. *hitwipu kan-Taalase.* I'm cleaning my sweat (off). *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi.* It blooms in the hills in the summer.}} *Verb: Talla*. Meaning: regularly used for any of these meanings. ■ **Talla** *V* be hot, sweat, lie in sun {{Ex.: *Tallan.* It's hot. (the weather) *Tallan-ka.* / *Talla-ka.* I'm hot. *koc yete Talla?* When will it be hot? *tollon makkese Tallan.* It's very hot to us. *Tallan-ka yiswa.* I'm getting hotter. *Tallan-*

ka. I'm sweating. *Tallanin-ak wak-somsom.* His armpits sweated. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu.* The men go to the sweathouse so they sweat. *Tallahne yuukis.* The acorns are lying in the sun (to dry).}} *Noun: Taala*. Grammar: with -n(i) for a person sweating, often but not always with -n(i) for a person or the weather being hot. Meaning: of the weather or a person being hot, of a person sweating, rarely of things lying in the sun to dry. ■ **Tallan** (Made from: **Talla**, -n₃) *V* get/become hot, sweat Meaning: possibly also 'to be hot,' but usually either to become hot, or to sweat. (Other Pronunc.: **Tallani** before a suffix)

sweathouse ■ **tuupen** *N* sweathouse, roundhouse {{Ex.: *kan namtisi Taarese tuupentak.* I just listen to the man in the sweathouse. *Taaresmak wattin tuupentak amSi haysa Tallapu.* The men go to the sweathouse so they'll sweat.}}

sweep ■ **hatta** *V* rake, sweep, clean {{Ex.: *kan-was hatta.* I'm sweeping it (the ground) clean. *hattaSte-k pire, ekwena-k hinTis.* The ground is swept clean, there is nothing (on it). *hattaSte swept, clean, raked hattaSmin* raker/cleaner, or the one raked clean (the ground)}} *Similar: wareeri*. Meaning: only sweeping or raking outdoors. ■ **wareeri** (Borrowed from: barrer Spanish) *V* sweep {{Ex.: *moT-me wareerin pireese?* Did you sweep the ground? *wareeriy men-rukka!* Sweep your house! *wareerihite-k.* It is swept.}} *Similar: hatta*.

sweet

be sweet ■ **awtsi** *V*revers. be sweet {{Ex.: *hummit awtsiSmin!* Give me sweets!}} *Similar: awTu*; *Noun: aawits*. ■ **ewTi** *V* be sweet [Attested only once] ■ **tsummate** (Made from: ***tsumma**, -te) *V* be sweet Meaning: literally 'have sweetness'.

be sweet-toothed ■ **awTu** *V* be sweet-toothed, overeat {{Ex.: *awTuSminse-me amane?* Are you really a sweet-toothed one?}} *Similar: awtsi*.

sweet alyssum ■ **cakira** *N* sweet alyssum, peppergrass Meaning: *koniga maritima*, *alyssum maritimum*. [Attested only once]

sweet potato ■ **hoowos** *Nrevers*. sweet potato {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose*. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes.}} *loanword: paapas*; *Similar: happet*; *Verb: howso*₂. Cultural info.: Ha reports "They dug the roots --- they dig all around the root to then plunge digging sticks into the ground and rock them & then pry it up & get a whole bunch of roots, up to 25 pounds," ate them hot or cold, and French people ate them with milk. Meaning: called yerbanís in Spanish, root about one foot long, as thick as a thumb, with odorous leaves, taste good, easy to peel by rubbing the skin off, grow only in the San Juan or Hollister mountains; Ar gives meaning as a small fruit or a seed.

gather sweet potatoes ■ **hapte** *Vrevers*. gather sweet potatoes {{Ex.: *haptena makke* We are going to gather sweet potatoes.}} *Similar: howso*₂; *Noun: happet*. Meaning: called camote bronco in Spanish. [Attested only once] ■ **howso**₂ *Vrevers*. gather sweet potatoes {{Ex.: *howsona makke*. Let's go to gather sweet potatoes.}} *Similar: hapte*; *Noun: hoowos*. [Attested only once]

sweet potato (wild) ■ **happet** *Nrevers*. wild sweet potato *Similar: hoowos*; *loanword: paapas*; *Verb: hapte*. Meaning: wild sweet potato, different type from hoowos, called camote bronco in Spanish. [Attested only once]

sweet thing ■ **aawits** *Nrevers*. sweet thing, something sweet *Verb: awtsi*. Grammar: alternative form is awtsiSmin. [Attested only once] ■ **tsummamin** (Made from: ***tsumma**, -min) *N* sweet thing Meaning: of food.

sweetness ■ ***tsumma** *N* sweetness {{Ex.: *ekwena tsummamin*. There is nothing sweet.}} *Similar: Tumma*₁. Grammar: only appears with -min or -te. Meaning: of flavors and food.

swell ■ **harhare** *V* be big, swell {{Ex.: *harhare-mes*. It's swelling you up.}} Pronunciation: not typical verb pattern. Meaning: may mean that something swells up, and it is going badly with someone because of this (referring to a medical condition), but the meaning is unclear. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **pukke** *V* swell {{Ex.: *pukkeSte wak-Tammus*. His cheeks are swollen up. *pukkenin*. He got swollen up.}} *Similar: *pooko*. Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: a symptom of a fatal disease, which only men get, in which the whole body swells up (what disease

unknown).

swell (up) ■ ***pooko** *V* swell (up) {{Ex.: *pookon kan-issu*. My hand is swelling up. *pookoSte-k*. It is swollen. *pookonin-ka saanan*. I am swollen in the groin. *pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum*. Her skirt swells in the wind. *kan-was pookompin*. I made it swell (for ex. by blowing into a bag).}} *Similar: pukke*. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, and -Ste. ■ **pookon** (Made from: ***pooko**, -n₃) *V* swell (up), become swollen Grammar: something swells up on its own, not to make something swell up.

swell up ■ ***sesro** *V* swell up {{Ex.: *sesorpu, wisolpu pappel*. The book swells up (possibly as if wet), uncovers itself (pops its cover off).}} Grammar: might only be used with -pu. Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ***sesor** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **welko** *V* swell up, turn inside out {{Ex.: *welkohne haale*. The cattails are swollen up. *welkoy men-hin*. Turn your eyelids inside out!}} Meaning: swell up of rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for eyelids.

swelled up ■ **pookoSte** (Inflected form of: ***pooko**, -Ste) *perf* swollen, swelled up

swift (bird) ■ **pattas**₁ *N* swift (bird) Meaning: word very unsure. [Attested only once]

swim ■ **yuha** *V* swim {{Ex.: *yuha haysa*. They're swimming.}}

swimming hole ■ **poosa** (Borrowed from: poza Spanish) *N* swimming hole [Attested only once]

swine ■ **kooci** (Borrowed from: cochino, coche Spanish) *N* swine, pig, hog {{Ex.: *liikiy kooci, amSi makke amma tooTese!* Kill a pig, so that we can eat meat! *paytana makke koocise*. We go to hunt pigs.}}

swing ■ **eeyo** *V* swing {{Ex.: *kan-mes eeyo*. I swing you (on a swing).}} *Synonym: luuye*. [Tentative] ■ **luuye** *V* swing, push in a swing {{Ex.: *kan-mes luuye*. I'm pushing you (as in a swing). *luuyet!* Swing me! (Push me on the swing!) *sinni Tawra luuyestak*. The child is sitting on the swing. *luuyepu-k*. He's swinging

(himself). *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You're heavy when I push you on the swing.}}

Synonym: eeyo. ■ luuyes (Made from: *luuye*, -s₁) *N* swing Meaning: a swing to swing on.

switch ■ karki *V* exchange, switch {{Ex.: *karkimit!* Switch with me for me!}} Meaning: meaning unclear, usually refers to people switching places or roles with each other, taking someone else's place, not to exchanging goods, but might possibly also include bartering goods. [Tentative]

swollen ■ pookoSte (Inflected form of: **pooko*, -Ste) *perf* swollen, swelled up

have swollen breasts ■ muusi *V* nurse, breastfeed, have swollen breasts {{Ex.: *kan muusinu kan-sinnise*. I'm putting my baby in a position to nurse. *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing at its mother's breast). *moT-me paayeSte*, *amuu-me muusiSte*? Are you pregnant, that your breasts are large

(swollen)? *alaaSu muusi-k*. The baby, he is nursing. *muusit kannis!* Nurse from me!}}

Noun: mus. Grammar: usually without suffixes means the baby nurses, but may also mean the mother nurses the baby, clearly means that as *muusinu* or *muusimi* or possibly *muusisi*. Meaning: primarily means to nurse, can also mean a woman's breasts are swollen from nursing or pregnancy.

become swollen ■ pookon (Made from: **pooko*, -n₃) *V* swell (up), become swollen Grammar: something swells up on its own, not to make something swell up.

swordfish ■ huuyi mohleSmin (Borrowed from: *pescado cabezon* translation of Spanish) (Compound composed of: *huuyi*, *mohle*, -Smin) *N* swordfish *native: mookoT*. Meaning: literally big-headed fish.

T t

table ■ lamesa (Borrowed from: *la mesa* Spanish) *N* table {{Ex.: *ekwe-me akka laapise nii lamesatka*, *sinnikma hooyo*. Don't leave the pencil here on the table, the kids will get it.}}

eat at the second table ■ elwe *V* eat the last meal/the second table {{Ex.: *kan yete elwe*. I will eat at the last meal (with the second group to eat). *elweemit!* Eat at the second table for me (with the second group)! *hoTTo elweena!* Go eat at the last meal!}} (Other Pronunc.: *elwee* before one consonant and then another vowel)

tail ■ tuupuy *N* tail {{Ex.: *kata tihSin wak-tuupuy*. Its tail is like a skunk's. *polpolsi tuupuy*. The tail is spotted. *tuupuyte-k*. It has a tail.}} *native: kok*. Social use: common in Mutsun, but it may be from a nearby language, with *kok* as the original Mutsun word, but unsure.

snake's tail ■ haakan *N* snake's rattle/tail {{Ex.: *ippih wak-haakan / ippih haakan rattlesnake's rattle}}*

take ■ aayi *V* remove, take off, take, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse*. He took his hat from me. *haysa aayi yuukise*. They pick acorns.}} ■ **hooyo** *V* get, grab, take {{Ex.: *hooyon-ak-was*. S/he grabbed him. *hooyohte-k*. It has been grabbed. *hooyomu*. They hold each other. *kan hooyona kurkahse*. I go to bring roasted corn.}} Pronunciation: *hooyoyni* 'come to carry/get' can be shortened to *hooyini*. Grammar: with -na, -yni, or -yku often means you get and then bring/carry the thing. ■ **hooyona** (Made from: *hooyo*, -na₁) *V* take, bring, carry Meaning: literally 'go to grab,' but this, *hooyoyku*, and *hooyoyni* are often used to mean that once you grab the thing, you carry/bring/take it somewhere.

come take away ■ **kitaawu** (Borrowed from: guitar Spanish) (Made from: ***kita**, -**wu**) *V* come take away

take a bath ■ **ereesi** *V* bathe, take a bath {{Ex.: *ereesihte-ka*. I've taken a bath. *yuu hoTTo ereesi*! Go take a bath! *ereesi* *makke*. We're going (we're on our way) to take a bath.}} Pronunciation: unusual verb form, but appears to be correct (does not end in -si). Meaning: bathe oneself or someone else (for ex. a baby).

take a lot ■ **okwe** *V* take a lot {{Ex.: *okwespu-me aamane*. You truly take a lot (for yourself, without asking).}} Grammar: may only appear with -*spu*. Meaning: to take large amounts, for ex. by the armful, without permission, probably for oneself.

take a nap ■ **popre** *V* nod off, take a nap {{Ex.: *poprey kuutis*! Nod off a little!}} Meaning: meaning unsure, but implies sleeping a short time. [Ar + Asc. guess]

take a trip ■ **hiie** *V* take a trip, go on a trip {{Ex.: *hiie makke, horpena nuppi paaranise*. We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.}}

take a wife/husband ■ **urhe** *V* reverse. take a wife/husband *Noun*: **ureh**. [Attested only once]

take away ■ ***kita** (Borrowed from: guitar Spanish) *V* take away {{Ex.: *kitaawuy neppe Taares, numan kannis wattimpi*. Come take away this man, who is taking me!}} Pronunciation: shortened, Mutsunized pronunciation of the Spanish word. Grammar: appears either with -*wu* or as Spanish borrowing *kitaari* (usage with -*wu* unclear). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: ***kita** before a single consonant and then a vowel in a suffix) ■ **kitaari** (Borrowed from: guitar Spanish) *V* take away {{Ex.: *kitaariya-k-was, wak-tooTese*. And he takes it away, his meat.}} Pronunciation: long form of word, directly from Spanish, can be Mutsunized by shortening to *kita*.

take care ■ **atpe** *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi*. to watch out well (to do it as it should be) *atpey*! Watch out!}} Grammar: usually used with -*si*, but can be used alone with similar meaning. ■ **atpesi** (Made from: **atpe**, -**si**) *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi*. to watch out well (to do it as it should be)}} ■

Taaye *V* be careful, take care {{Ex.: *Taayepuy*! Be careful (of yourself)! *Taayepu men*. You're careful.}} *Similar*: ***uTTa**. Pronunciation: there is confusion between this and *caaye*. Grammar: may only appear with -*pu* (be careful of oneself). Meaning: probably being careful not to fall or get hurt, not like taking care of someone (*uTTa*). ■ **Taayepu** (Made from: **Taaye**, -**pu**) *V* be careful of oneself, take care Meaning: being careful not to hurt oneself, or taking care (of oneself).

take care of ■ ***uTTa** *V* take care of, wait for {{Ex.: *makkese neppe uTTasi*. This one cares for us. *uTTasi-me kannis kuutis*. You take care of me for a little. *uTTasi-ka hawnane*. I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. *uTTasi*! Take care of me! *uTTaspuy*! Take care of yourself! *niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose*. By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}} *Noun*: **wuuTa**; *Similar*: **Taaye**. Grammar: only used with -*si*, but no change to meaning, or with -*spu* for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for. ■ **uTTasi** (Made from: ***uTTa**, -**si**) *V* take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what -*si* is, does not add meaning.

take care of oneself ■ **uTTaspu** (Made from: ***uTTa**, -**spu**) *V* take care of oneself

take off ■ **aayi** *V* remove, take off, take, pick, harvest {{Ex.: *wak kannis aayin wak-somreruse*. He took his hat from me. *haysa aayi yuukise*. They pick acorns.}} ■ **ilwi** (Made from: **hilli**, -**w**) *V* take off, unwrap Meaning: take off a headband or scarf around the head.

take off (clothes) ■ **akka 2** *V* take off (clothes) {{Ex.: *kan akkapun kan-kotnohse*. I took off my shirt.}} Grammar: usually used with -*pu* (to put clothing away from oneself).

take offense ■ ***waysi** *V* be offended, take offense {{Ex.: *ussi-me wayispu*? Why are you offended?}} Grammar: only used with -*pu* (with same meaning) and -*paN*. Meaning: half-angry, probably offended. (Other Pronunc.: **wayis** before -*pu*, -*paN*, and -*mu* (if possible))

take out ■ **iccomp** (Made from: **icco**, -**mpi**) *V* take out Grammar: take or bring something out. ■ **lokwe** (Made partly from: -**w**) *V* take out {{Ex.: *kan-was*

lokwe wak-hiine. I take out his eye. *lokwehne hin*. The eye is taken out.}} Grammar: probably includes -w- for 'out' meaning, but verb -w- combines with is not known. Meaning: may only apply to taking out an eye, but unsure. ■ **uhwi** (Made partly from: -w-) *V* take out {{Ex.: *uhwi!* Take (it) out!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could have a longer form *uhwe* as well. Grammar: probably contains -w- or -we, but stem verb unknown.

take prisoner ■ **paTTi** *V* hold, catch, grasp {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka*. I was seized. *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Grab that bird! *ekwe-ka paTTin hemec'a laalakse*. I didn't catch a single goose! *ekwe-me hinne murtey, ussi-me yete paTTihne!* Don't walk at night, because you'll get grabbed! *paTwi nuk!* Let it go! *paTTi-ka kan-onespun*. I'm holding my daughter.}} Meaning: includes just physically holding or grasping something, catching prey, taking prisoner or seizing someone/something, and having something in one's hands; for simply having/possessing something, use -te instead.

talk ■ **ricca** *V* speak, talk {{Ex.: *riica-ka-mes*. I'm talking to you. *hattese-k ricca?* Who did he talk (to)? *ekwe miSte wak tollon ricca*. It's not good that he talks a lot. *pahcaSmin wak-moohel amSi wak holle ricca miSSimpi*. His head is knowledgeable, so he can speak well. *makam riccapu*. You all are talking amongst yourselves. *haysa wak-riccan huusum*. Their speech is through their noses. *kan rictaSmin*. I'm a talker. *hinTise makke riccaspu?* What are we going to talk about?}} Noun: **riica**; Similar: **riTTa**.

big talker ■ **ricwaSmin** (Made from: **ricca**, -w-, -Smin) *N* big talker, motor-mouth Meaning: someone who talks continuously all day long, but not gossiping, not necessarily bad.

one who talks a lot/too much ■ **rictaSmin** (Made from: **ricca**, -tY-) *N* one who talks a lot/too much Cultural info.: was used sometimes as an insult, in fighting. Pronunciation: pronounced *rictaSmin*, not *rictYaSmin* as would be expected. Grammar: plural *rictamak*. Meaning: may imply a gossip, or may just imply talking too much.

stop talking! ■ **attYa₂** Command stop talking!, be quiet! {{Ex.: *attYa men-hay!* Quiet your

mouth! *attYayuT hiruhmin!* Everyone be quiet!}} Grammar: usually used as a command by itself, but rarely used as a regular verb. Meaning: said to someone who is talking too much or being irritating by making noise, often to children.

talk a lot ■ **pelso** *V* talk a lot {{Ex.: *pelsoSmin* a big talker}} Grammar: may only appear with -Smin. Social use: out of use by Asc's time, she thought of it as a variant of *halsaSmin* 'liar' or *rictYaSmin* 'big talker'. [Ar only, very unsure]

talk about ■ **ruuta** *V* speak/talk about {{Ex.: *hattese-k ruta?* Who is he talking about? *hinTise-me ruta?* What are you speaking about? *kan-mes asa'a ruta*. I'm speaking truly to you. *moT-me kannis ruta?* Are you talking about me? *ekeT-ka ruta*. I speak of sins.}} Social use: mostly out of use by Asc.'s time.

talk amongst selves ■ **riccapu** (Made from: **ricca**, -pu) *V* talk amongst selves, talk to oneself Meaning: may also mean to talk about oneself.

talk loudly ■ **kalci** *V* make a lot of noise, talk loudly [Tentative]

talk to oneself ■ **riccapu** (Made from: **ricca**, -pu) *V* talk amongst selves, talk to oneself Meaning: may also mean to talk about oneself.

talkative

be talkative ■ **ricwa** (Made from: **ricca**, -w-) *V* be talkative, be a motor-mouth Grammar: probably includes -w- 'outward' in the sense of talking outward at others all the time, may only appear with -Smin. Meaning: used of someone who talks all day long continuously, but not necessarily gossiping or in a bad way, might imply talking at people rather than to them.

talking ■ **riccan** (Made from: **ricca**, -n₂) *N* speech, talking Similar: **riica**.

tall ■ **layTaSte** (Inflected form of: ***layTa**, -Ste) *perf* long, tall

be tall ■ ***layTa** *V*revers. be tall, be long {{Ex.: *layTaSmin paarani* high hill *layTaSte mentuuriS*. Your fingernails are long. *layTaSte-k*. He/She is tall. *layTaSte kan-iina*. My illness is long (I've been sick a long time). *layTaSte Tuuhis*. The day is long.}} Noun: **layaaTa**; Similar: **laTTaya**; Noun: **layaaya**. Grammar: appears only with either -Ste or -Smin.

Meaning: long in time or space.

be (a little) tall ■ cekle 2 *V* be (a little) tall {{Ex.: *hanni-k cekle?* Where is it tall? *cekle wak-utih.* His pillow is tall.}} *Similar: ceple.*
Meaning: probably of household items, not people or mountains etc..

tall one ■ layTaSmin (Made from: **layTa*, -*Smin*) *N*
long one, tall one Meaning: a person, geographical feature, object, unit of time, or other thing.

talon ■ saayan *N* heel, talon [Attested only once]

grab with talons ■ Tonno *V* grab with talons, catch {{Ex.: *kaknuh Tonnon tiwiitYukse.* The hawk grabbed the killdeer with its talons.}}
Meaning: of a hawk or other bird of prey.

Tammariwas Tribe/people ■ tammariwas
(Inflected form of: *tammari*, -*was*) *Npersonal*
Tammariwas Tribe/people Meaning: people from the tammari compass direction (which direction unknown).

tan ■ werho (Borrowed from: *cuero* Spanish) *V* make leather, tan {{Ex.: *kan werho.* I'm making leather.}} *Noun: weeru.*

get a tan ■ hismesi (Made from: *hisme*, -*si*) *V* be in the sun, get a tan [Attested only once]

tangle ■ *rocyo *V* tangle {{Ex.: *rocyoSte*, *hinkasit-ka rutwi?* It's tangled, how will I untangle it? *rocyonin.* (It) got tangled. *rocoypu* to entangle oneself (for ex. of string, or one's own hair) *rocwey!* Untangle it! *hinkasi-ka rocwe?* How will I untangle it? *rocwenin.* (It) came untangled.}} Grammar: appears only with -*pu*, -*n(i)*, or -*Ste*, and -*mpi* might be possible, but when used with -*w-* to make *rocwe*, it can appear by itself. (Other Pronunc.: *rocoy* before -*pu* (and -*mu* if possible)) ■ **rocyon** (Made from: **rocyo*, -*n₃*) *V* get tangled, tangle Grammar: to tangle itself up on its own, or to become tangled. Meaning: of string, hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: *rocyoni* before another suffix) ■ **rotko** *V* tie, tangle bunch together {{Ex.: *rotkonin-ak.* It got tied up. *rotkoy nuk!* Tie it together! *rutwiy!* Untie it! (unsure)}} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' *rutwi* with -*w-*, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot.

untangle one's hair ■ sipukpu (Made from: *sipku*, -*pu*) *V* comb/untangle one's hair

untangle ■ ripwi *V* untie, untangle {{Ex.: *ekwe-me ripwiy piinase!* Don't untie that! *ripwiy!* Untangle (it)!}} *Similar: rocwe; Similar: -w-; Similar: piTwi.* Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -*w-* 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as *rucwi*. ■ **rocwe** (Made from: **rocyo*, -*w-*) *V* untangle *Similar: ripwi.*

Pronunciation: unusual combination of *rocyo* plus -*w* or -*wi* to *rocwi*. ■ **rutwi** (Made from: *rotko*, -*w-*) *V* untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of *rotko* with -*w-*.

[Tentative] ■ **sipku** *Vrevers.* comb, untangle {{Ex.: *kan sipukpu kan-urihse.* I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} *Noun: sipuksan; Synonym: aha, ahse.* Grammar: may only appear with -*pu*. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: *sipuk* before -*pu* or -*mu*)

be untangled ■ riya *V* be smooth, untangled {{Ex.: *ekwe riyen a tangle ekwe riyen men-urih.* Your hair is tangled.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

tangled ■ rocyoSte (Made from: **rocyo*, -*Ste*) *perf*
tangled Meaning: of string, hair, etc..

get tangled ■ rocyon (Made from: **rocyo*, -*n₃*) *V*
get tangled, tangle Grammar: to tangle itself up on its own, or to become tangled. Meaning: of string, hair, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: *rocyoni* before another suffix)

tanners ■ werhosmak (Borrowed from: *cuero* Spanish) (Made from: *werho*, -*smak*) *N* leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

tapacamino owl ■ kawlepat *N* tapacamino owl, nighthawk *Verb: kawlepa.* Cultural info.: they land on the road in front of you in the dark and spread their wings out as if to block the road, then when you come close, they fly ahead and do this repeatedly. Meaning: a small variety of owl that only comes out at night, species unsure.

tape ■ peTTemsa (Made from: *peTTe*, -*msa*) *N* glue, tape, sticking stuff Grammar: literally 'thing you use to stick things together'. Meaning: used of glue, can

probably be used of anything you use to stick things together, for ex. tape.

tar ■ hikkani *Nrevers.* tar *Verb:* **hikna. ■ hikna** *Vrevers.* tar, put tar on {{Ex.: *hiknaSte-k innu.* The road is tarred. *kan-was hknampin.* I tarred it.}} *Noun:* **hikkani.**

tarantula ■ kutYeelu *Nrevers.* tarantula *Verb:* **kutYle.** Meaning: a large, very poisonous spider, either the larger coffee-brown variety or the smaller black variety, common in the hills near San Juan and Gilroy.

catch tarantulas ■ kutYle *Vrevers.* catch tarantulas {{Ex.: *kutYlena makke.* We go to catch tarantulas.}} *Noun:* **kutYeelu.**

tarweed ■ yarkas *N* tarweed *Verb:* **yarka.** Cultural info.: seeds used for making pinole (mush). Meaning: Coast Tarweed, a 4 foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: *Hemizonia corymbosa* (DC.) T. and G. var. *angustifolia* (DC.) Jepson p. 1091.

gather tarweed ■ yarka *V* gather tarweed {{Ex.: *yarkana makke.* We go to gather tarweed.}} *Noun:* **yarkas.** Meaning: Coast Tarweed, foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed the name from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: *Hemizonia corymbosa* (DC.) T. and G. var. *angustifolia* (DC.) Jepson. p. 1091.

task ■ tawah (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) *Nrevers.* work, task, job, employment, workplace {{Ex.: *ekwena tawah.* There is no work. *tawahte-k.* He has work./It is difficult. *tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak!* Put it away separately there at his work! *tawahte-k piina riica.* That word is difficult. ...*amSi ekwe tawahte wak atte.* ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.}} *native:* **hiSSen;** *Verb:* **tawhari.** Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard.

taste ■ Tumma₁ *N* flavor, taste, scent {{Ex.: *awsey amSi Tummate!* Salt (it) so (it) will have flavor! *miSte wak-Tumma.* Its flavor is good. *ekwe Tummate.* It's not tasty/doesn't have flavor. *ekwena petsen, suukar, Tummamin.*

There is no sugar, sugar, flavorful thing (sugar).}} *Similar:* ***tsumma;** *Verb:* **Tumma₂.**

Grammar: almost always used with -min or -te, but can be used alone. Meaning: flavorful but usually not sweet (tsumma).

taste food ■ amma 2 *V* try/taste food {{Ex.: *amma makke iiwuse.* We try eating figs. *hummitit kan amma!* Give it to me, I will try it!}} Meaning: rare meaning.

taste sour/bad ■ matmu *V* taste sour, taste bad {{Ex.: *matmu kannis pattYan.* Blood tastes sour to me.}} Meaning: like blood or beans that have spoiled, not like lemon.

tasty

smell tasty ■ *sahri *V* smell good, smell tasty {{Ex.: *sahrinin.* (It) smelled good.}} Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: probably only of food. **■ sahrin** (Made from: ***sahri, -n₃**) *V* smell good, smell tasty Meaning: probably only of food. (Other Pronunc.: **sahrini** before another suffix)

be tasty ■ Tummate (Made from: **Tumma₁, -te**) *V* be tasty, have flavor **■ Tumma₂** *V* be tasty {{Ex.: *Tummanin kannis.* It got tasty to me. *Tummampin-ka.* I made it tasty.}} *Noun:* **Tumma₁.**

tattered ■ SepreroSte (Made from: **Seprero, -Ste**) *perf* frayed, tattered, falling apart

be very tattered ■ yerseksi (Made from: **yerse, -ksi**) *V* be very torn/tattered/in pieces

be tattered ■ yerse *V* be torn, tattered/in pieces {{Ex.: *makke uThin yerseksi eshen.* Both our blankets are really torn up. *yersenin.* It got torn. *yerseksi men-kotnoh.* Your shirt is really tattered. *kan-was yersempin.* I tore it.}} *Similar:* **-s₂**; *Similar:* **yeere.** Grammar: possibly developed from yeere with -s- but does not reflect those meanings directly. Meaning: probably only of cloth and clothing.

tattle ■ Tarki *V* tell on, tattle {{Ex.: *paaTe haysane Tarki.* The Padre is telling on them. *paaTe makamse Tarki.* The Padre tells on you all.}} Meaning: to tell someone that someone else has done something that was not allowed.

tattoo ■ hica *N* tattoo {{Ex.: *hicate-k*. He has tattoos.}} [Me only]

Taylor's pine plateau ■ waayastak (Made from: **waayas**, -**tak**.) *Nplace* Taylor's pine plateau Meaning: literally 'at/in the enemy'.

teach ■ amyu 2 *V* teach, get used to {{Ex.: *makke amumpyi nii*. We get accustomed to it here (by having imposed ourselves). *haayi makke amuypu* Come here, we teach ourselves!}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuy** before -*pu* (and -*mu* if possible)) ■ **niipa** *V* teach {{Ex.: *makke-mes niipa*. We are teaching you. *niipat kannis*, *kanne-ka hassen!* Teach me before I get angry! *niipat amSi-ka amuypu!* Teach me so I (can) teach myself! *yete-ka-mes niipa*. I will teach you.}}

not teach bad ■ atSe *V* not teach bad Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

tear ■ in *N* tear {{Ex.: *wak-in Tokken*. His tears run. *soro men-in*. / *waksi-me in*. Your tears are flowing. *corkon men-in*. Your tears are drying up. *pittinin-ka in*. My tears flowed. *kan meheesi men-iine*. I see your tears. *icconin-ka in*. My tears came out.}} Grammar: used with many different verbs related to tears flowing/coming out/dripping (Tokke, soro, waksi, pitun, icco) as well as pakre. (Other Pronunc.: **iin** before a vowel in the same word) ■ **TiTKu** *V* tear {{Ex.: *TiTkunin*. It tore. *kan-was yete TiTKu*. I will tear it. *ekwe-ka-mes TiTKu men-roopase*. I'm not tearing your clothes. *tiiru-k TiTKuSte wak-Taapu*. His clothes are very torn. *TiTKuSte pappel*. The paper is torn.}} Similar: **titwi**. Meaning: often of tearing cloth up into pieces or strips.

be tearful ■ inSe *V* be tearful {{Ex.: *inSeSmin-me amane*. You are truly a tearful one.}} [Tentative]

fill up with tears ■ pakre *V* fill up with tears, start crying {{Ex.: *pakre-k wak-in*. He (his eyes) fill up with his tears.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear.

tear flesh ■ sutki *V* tear flesh {{Ex.: *men-kas sutki kan-haaye*. You tear/stretch my mouth.}} Cultural info.: there was a practice of making tears in the ear of children, and the tears had to be tended to

prevent infection. Meaning: usually of making tears in the flesh of the ear, but could also apply to the mouth, of tearing the flesh rather than just stretching it out.

tear open ■ cekre *V* tear open {{Ex.: *neppe caklusi cekreSte*. This is bent over and torn open.}} [Ar + Asc. guess]

tear to pieces ■ tomo *V* tear to pieces {{Ex.: *haayi! tomo-me*. Come here! You tear something to pieces (with your teeth).}} Grammar: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: probably with the teeth. Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time. [Attested only once] ■ **TiTsu** (Made from: **TiTKu**, -**s**.) *V* shred, tear to pieces Meaning: tear into many pieces, not just tear once. ■ **yaTme** *V* tear to pieces, shred {{Ex.: *yaTmenin*. it got torn to pieces.}} Grammar: may only be used with -*Ste*, -*n(i)*, or possibly -*mpi*.

tearful

look tearful ■ acri *V* look tearful [Tentative]

tease ■ *koco 1 *V* laugh at, make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *kannise-k kocoopu*. he's making fun of me.}} Grammar: appears only with -*w*- as *kocwe* or with -*pu*. (Other Pronunc.: **kocoo** before -*pu* or -*mu*) ■ **ura** *V* make fun of, tease {{Ex.: *uraapun wak*. He/she is making fun of him/herself.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, requires strong emotion, can include being upset by someone's misunderstanding of oneself. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **uraa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yooke** *V* tease {{Ex.: *wak kannis yooken*. He teased me.}} Meaning: possibly to tease with the nose or nostrils, or possibly to tease by saying something. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tease by shouting ■ morke *N* tease by shouting Meaning: one of several ways to tease or make fun of someone (also: *onno*, *satte*, *kocoopu*, *ihke*). [Ar + Asc. guess]

tease someone with the nostrils ■ ihke *V* tease someone with the nostrils {{Ex.: *ekwes makam uyka ihken?* Didn't you all tease (someone) with your nostrils yesterday?}} Meaning: it's clear that it's a way to tease someone, but details are not clear. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Teelamni Tribe ■ teelamni *Npersonal* Teelamni Tribe Meaning: a tribe of the San Joaquin Valley, one group of the Tulareños.

teenaged boy ■ **mukkeh** *N* son, boy {{Ex.: *haaway nuppi mukkeh!* Call that boy!

*mukkeh*mak teenaged boys}} Meaning: usually for teenaged boys about age 14 and up, but may possibly be used for a younger boy, about age eight.

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telephone ■ **anSa-riccas** (New word made from:

anSa, **ricca**, -s₁) *N* telephone, phone

television ■ **anSa-mehes** (New word made from:

anSa, **mehe**, -s₁) *N* television

tell ■ **kawka** *V* tell, inform {{Ex.: *kan kawka*. I

tell. *kawakpu* to tell}} *Similar*: **kuwa**. (Other Pronunc.: **kawak** before -pu (or -mu if possible)) ■ **kuwa** *V* say, tell {{Ex.: *kuwa-k*. He says.

kuwahne nuk. It is said. *haysa uThinya saawe kuwa-ka*. I say the two of them sing together. *kaatYi kuwahne wak-riccan*. This is how his speech is said. *wak kannis kuwan, ara kan-was kuwan*. He told me, and then I told him. *wak kannis kuwa kan-aanan semmonin, yuu-ka corokpu kan-aananum*. He tells me my mother died, and I'm sad about my mother. *wak kuwa nuppi riicase*. He says those words. *kuwat kannis!* Tell me!}} *Similar*: **kawka**.

Pronunciation: very often contracted to koo. Grammar: what one says can be a noun (like *riica*), 'it' (*nuk*), or a sentence. ■ **menSe** *V* be ignorant of, not know

about, advise, suggest {{Ex.: *hiS'a kannis menSehne* something that I don't know about}} Meaning: meaning and usage of this word are very unclear, it could be two separate words (not know vs. advise), or could be the same word used with different suffixes. ■ **monse** *V* tell, say {{Ex.: *kaames monseyini iinakmasum*. I come to tell you about the sick ones. *monset!* / *monsemit!* Tell me! *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What do you tell me? *haysa monsen* their stories}} *Similar*: **moySe**. Pronunciation: often sounded like *monSe*, but *monse* more common.

tell a story ■ **moySe** *V* tell a story {{Ex.: *moySey!*

Tell a story! *kan-moySen* my story *moySet kannis hemec'a!* Tell me one story!}} *Similar*: **monse**. Meaning: related to *monse*, but a separate word

specifically for telling stories.

tell lies ■ **halaspu** (Made from: ***halsa**₂, -**pu**) *V* tell lies

tell on ■ **Tarki** *V* tell on, tattle {{Ex.: *paaTe haysane Tarki*. The Padre is telling on them. *paaTe makamse Tarki*. The Padre tells on you all.}} Meaning: to tell someone that someone else has done something that was not allowed.

tell secrets ■ **heTee** *V* tell secrets {{Ex.: *ekwe heTeepu-k ricca*. He/she doesn't tell secrets.}} Grammar: may only appear with -pu, but unsure. [Attested only once]

tell the truth ■ **ama**₃ *V* tell the truth {{Ex.: *aman-mes-ka* Did I tell you the truth?}} [Ar only, very unsure]

temple ■ **kaaciS** *N* temple {{Ex.: *kaaciStak* at the temples}} *Verb*: **kacri**; *Similar*: **katSi**. Meaning: of the forehead.

have bare temples ■ **kacri** *V* reverse. have bare temples {{Ex.: *kacrihte* bare in the temples (possibly: balding)}} *Noun*: **kaaciS**. Meaning: may mean balding. [Attested only once]

ten ■ **matsu** *num* ten Social use: *tansahte* is much more common, this word is rare. ■ **tansahte** (Inflected form of: ***tansa**, -**Ste**) *num* ten

be ten ■ ***tansa** *V* be ten {{Ex.: *tansahte nuwa*. Ten are there. *tansahte hemec'a iccos*. Eleven (literally: ten, one comes out) *tansahte tanats* 100 (ten sets of ten) *tansasi* by tens/ten by ten}} Grammar: only appears with -hte as the number 10 or -si as 'by tens'.

set of ten ■ **tanats** *num* (set of) ten {{Ex.: *hinhan piNi waate tanats?* How many tens might be coming? *nanne haysa; hinhan ya piNi tanats?* They're counting, how many sets of ten might there also be? *hemec'a tanats, uThin tanats, kaphan tanats, tansahte tanats* 10 (one set of ten), 20 (two tens), 30 (three tens), 100 (10 tens)}} Meaning: used for counting things out by sets of ten, also for higher numbers.

ten to each ■ **mattusu** *Adv* ten to each Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Me only]

tender

be/become tender ■ ***letse** *V* be/become tender {{Ex.: *koc luppihne ara letseksi*. When it is

soaked, it becomes very tender.}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: means either being or getting tender, of food, from being cooked or soaked.

be/become very tender ■ **letseksi** (Made from: *letse, -ksi) *V* be/become very tender

tenderize ■ **hiTwi 2** *V* tenderize {{Ex.: *kan yete corksmpi tooTese, kaan yete hiTwi amSi wak corkon*. I will dry the meat, I will tenderize it so that it will dry.}} Meaning: this meaning is rare, of meat, may refer to thinning the meat out so that it can dry, similar to the main meaning of spreading out.

tenth ■ **tansahtewas** (Inflected form of: **tansahte**, -was) *num* tenth Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

testicles ■ **honoT** *N* balls, testicles {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover yourself, so your balls won't be seen!}} [Attested only once] ■ **sokkos** (Made from: **sokko**, -s₁) *N* testicles, balls

hurt the testicles ■ **sokre** *V* hurt the testicles {{Ex.: *sokrenin-ka*. I hurt my balls.}} Meaning: for ex. if a man sits down wrong and bumps the testicles. [Attested only once]

have testicles ■ **sokko** *V* have testicles/balls {{Ex.: *sokkoy!* Have balls!}}

having testicles ■ **sokkoSte** (Made from: **sokko**, -Ste) *perf* ballsy, having testicles

hog testicles ■ **cattYa₂ 2** *N* hog testicles Meaning: may be a metaphoric word for the buckeye tree.

that ■ **-na₂** *Suff.* (??? > *N*) that {{Ex.: *nuhuunatum waate*. (Someone) comes from that there. *histana cuukiSte?* What is that that is bent?}} Grammar: usage unclear, attaches to adverbs or question words. Social use: used more in Arroyo's time. ■ **hinTo** *Pro* that, what's that? {{Ex.: *kan hinTo*. That's mine. *men hinTo*. That's yours. *wak hinTo*. That's his/hers/its. *haysa hinTo*. That's theirs. *makse hinTo*. That's ours. *wak hinTo hucekniS*. That's his/her dog. *hattena neppe hinTo?* Whose is that? *hinTo?* What's that?}} Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not. ■

nuniSSa (Compound composed of: **nuppi**, **niSSa**) *Pro* that {{Ex.: *neniSSa, nuniSSa* this, that}} Grammar: **nuppi** and **niSSa** merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just **nuppi**. ■ **nuppi** *Pro* that {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hinsu nuppise*. I don't know that. *nuppise-ka maayi*. I laugh at that. *nuppi hattahne*. That is raked. *hiye makke horpena nuppi paaranise*. We are going on a trip to go to be between those hills. *wak kuwa nuppi riicase*. He says those words/that language.}} ■ **nuwa** *Adv* there {{Ex.: *nuwa-k rukkatka*. There it is in the house. *uThin nuwa*. There are two. *nuwa hemec'a tappur*. There's one tree.}} Grammar: usage unsure. ■ **piina** *Pro* that {{Ex.: *himmuSte-k piina Taares*. That man is tipsy. *moT piina men mirahnis?* Is that what you were given? (Is that the thing you were given?) *piinases-ka-mes hiSSesis?* Is that what I made you do? *paTTiy piina muuSek!* Catch that bird! *makam Taakampi piinase*. You all bring that. *piinahTuk-me wattin*. You go with that one. *ekwe piinasum ukkisi!* Don't drink using that (for ex. cup)! *piinaway-ak semmonin*. Then/therefore he died. *piinakmahTuk* together with those}} *Opp.*: **neppe**; *Similar*: **pina**. Grammar: can use either irregular plural **pinkam** or regular plural **piinakma** for 'those', can be used either by itself (as a pronoun) or to modify a noun. Meaning: more distant than 'neppe', possibly near the person one is talking to. ■ **tina₂** *Pro* that {{Ex.: *hopey tina tappurtak!* Go up (in) that tree! *hista-me tina hooyo?* Why are you grabbing that?}} Grammar: forms a pair with **piina** 'that'. Meaning: something at middle distance, possibly close to the addressee, meaning probably similar to **piina** 'that', but rare.

if that one were to ■ **nuniSSat** (Made from: **nuniSSa**, -t₂) *Adv* if that one were to Grammar: subjunctive (if that one were to, that one might, if that one does). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

what is that? ■ **hiskena** *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *hiskena?* What is that?}} [Tentative] ■ **itta** *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *ittane emhe?* What is this

that is barely visible?}}

because of that/for that reason ■ piinasum

(Made from: **piina**, **-sum**) *Adv* because of that, for that reason

so/in order that ■ amu conj so that, in order that

{{Ex.: *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun* What did you do to make your molars ache? *moT-me paayeSte, amuu-me muusiSte?* Are you pregnant, so that you have big breasts?}}

(Other Pronunc.: **amuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

what's that? ■ hinTo Pro that, what's that? {{Ex.: *kan hinTo*. That's mine. *men hinTo*. That's yours. *wak hinTo*. That's his/hers/its. *haysa hinTo*. That's theirs. *makse hinTo*. That's ours. *wak hinTo hucekniS*. That's his/her dog. *hattena neppe hinTo?* Whose is that? *hinTo?* What's that?}} Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not.

where is it that...? ■ hinTisna Q what/where is it that...? {{Ex.: *hinTisna pina hikihte?* What is that which is hung there? *hinTisna rootes neppe?* What was this that there was?}} Grammar: meaning related to *numan*, but not used with *numan*.

so that/in order that ■ amSi conj so that, in order to {{Ex.: *amSi yulke, yuu-ka puuTe*. So that (the fire) burns, I am blowing (at it). *miSSimpiy puuTey amSi yulke sottow!* Blow well so that the fire will burn! *hiwoy nuk, amSi-k ekwe tollon ricca!* Scold him, so he won't talk a lot! *hanni-ka yete hooyo hineeruse, amSi-ka huupu?* Where will I get money, so that I (can) buy?}}

it is said that ■ eSSerse Adv it is said that {{Ex.: *eSSerse-me-was hayweykun*. It is said that you went to see him.}}

that person ■ maaTuh N dear person {{Ex.: *maaTuh wak yete Taakan?* Friend, will he arrive? *maaTuhmak* dear ones}} *Similar: ke*. Meaning: used to address a familiar person, one's close friend, spouse, or close family member, otherwise it is very impolite to use this word. Social use: meaning of

addressing only an intimately known person was not clear in Ascension's time, but very clear in Arroyo's time.

that which/what ■ yu Pro that which/what {{Ex.: *kan emmenin yu-ka uttusin*. I forgot what I put away. *hiSSeSte-me yu kan-mes howson*. You've done what I ordered you to. *ekwe-me hinsu yu kan pesyo*. You don't know what I'm thinking.}} Grammar: used to make a relative clause, same as *numan* but less common. Meaning: probably developed from *yu* 'and' ('I forgot and I put something away' is similar to 'I forgot what I put away').

their ■ haysa Pro their {{Ex.: *kaakuntak roote haysa rukka*. Their houses are in the south. *haysa monsen*. their story}} *Similar: haysa*. Grammar: possessive of *haysa* 'they' (3rd pl. poss.).

them ■ haysane (Inflected form of: **haysa**, **-se**) *Pro* them {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka haysane hiwsen*. I don't like them. *riccasu-ka haysane*. I'm going to speak to them.}} Grammar: irregular object form of *haysa*. Meaning: 3rd pl. obj. pronoun.

then ■ ara Adv then, and then, next {{Ex.: *wak kannis kuwan ara kan-was kuwan* He told me and then I told him. *araa-ka-was nansinin*. Then I met him.}} Pronunciation: also pronounced as *aru* (or *aruu* in place of *araa*) very often, with same meaning. (Other Pronunc.: **araa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

then, therefore ■ piinaway (Made from: **piina**, **-way**) *Adv* then, therefore

there ■ iti Adv there {{Ex.: *iti koc Talla*. There when it is hot.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation extremely unsure. [Attested only once] **nahan Adv** there {{Ex.: *nahan luuhu pire, ekwe-me hinne nahan!* The ground sticks there, don't go there! *ekwe-ka yete oySoyis nahan hinne*. I won't go there again. *moT nahanwas pire?* Is he from that land there? *nahan-ka emmenin*. I forgot it there. *nahan roote*. There it is. *hayweyis hinTis nahan roote!* Go see what's there!}} Meaning: possibly of a place further away, may rarely mean 'now'. **nuhu Adv** there {{Ex.: *nuhu yeehu*. The old man is there. *ekwe-me wattin nuhu!* Don't go there! *wattinin-ak nuhu, wak-wuuTakmame*. He went there, by his relatives (to their house). *nuhu taprey*

koloytak up there at the spring *nuhuutum kan namtin*. I heard it from there.}} Pronunciation: often pronounced nuu or nu, especially in Ar's time. Meaning: further away than nii or pina, probably away from both the speaker and the listener (distal). (Other Pronunc.: **nuhuu** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word) ■ **nuu** *excl* there {{Ex.: *nuu roote Tippe*. There is a knife there.}} Meaning: very similar to nuwa and nuhu. (Other Pronunc.: **nu** if followed by one consonant and then the end of the word or two consonants) ■ **pina** *Adv* here, there {{Ex.: *pina waate paaTe*. Here comes the Padre. *pina iccon pinaatum*. That comes out of there. *pina roote Tippe*. There's a knife there. *pinaa-ka okse hinne, ekwe-ka kari'a, nii-ka okse hinne*. I used to go around there, not far, I used to go around here.}} Similar: **piina**; Similar: **tina**₁. Grammar: rarely appears with verbal suffix -ti, but usually acts as adverb. Meaning: moderately far away but still nearby, further than nii, closer than nuhu, possibly near the person one is talking to, similar to tina. (Other Pronunc.: **pinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word) ■ **tina**₁ *Adv* here, there {{Ex.: *moT tina sinni*? Is the baby there? *piTTey tina*! Tie it there! *itmay tinaatum*! Get up from there! *hinka-me hiSSe men tina coore'Sa rammay muruTtak*? What are you doing there alone in the dark? *tinaa-ka roote kan-TiT*. My destiny is here.}} Similar: **pina**. Meaning: probably an intermediate distance away from the speaker, probably close to the listener, unclear how it is different from pina. (Other Pronunc.: **tinaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

there (it is) ■ **nuwa** *Adv* there {{Ex.: *nuwa-k rukkatka*. There it is in the house. *uThin nuwa*. There are two. *nuwa hemec'a tappur*. There's one tree.}} Grammar: usage unsure.

there isn't/aren't ■ **ekwena** 1 (Made from: **ekwe**) *V* not be, there isn't {{Ex.: *ekwena petsen*. There is no sugar. *nii ekwena hinTis*. There is nothing here. *ekwena hatte*. There is nobody.}} Grammar: with just one noun, means 'there isn't any' of the noun.

therefore ■ **niSSasum** (Made from: **niSSa**, -sum) *Adv* thus, therefore Meaning: literally 'by means of this, with this, through this'.

these ■ **nepkam** (Inflected form of: **neppe**, -mak₁)

Pro these {{Ex.: *nepkam mukurmakma missimak*. These women are pretty ones. *kan maasa nepkamse*. I am covering these. *nepkam amakma* these people}} Grammar: irregular plural of neppe, object form is nepkamse, not expected nepkame.

they ■ **haysa**₁ *Pro* they {{Ex.: *haysa amma yuukise*. They eat acorns. *moT haysa wattiSte*? Have they left? *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *ekwena haysa*. They're not here. *himmen haysa*. They mix together.}} Similar: **haysa**₂. Grammar: subject 3rd person plural.

thick ■ **putteste** (Inflected form of: ***putte**, -Ste) *perf* rough, thick Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea. ■ **tumruSte** (Inflected form of: **tumru**, -Ste) *perf* thick Meaning: usually of cloth.

be thick-legged ■ **katYlu** *Vrevers*. be thick-legged {{Ex.: *katYluSmin* thick-legged person}} Noun: **kaatYul**.

make thick mush ■ **pooke** *V* make thick mush {{Ex.: *kan pooken*. I made thick mush. *kan yete pooke*. I will make thick mush.}} Noun: **poknis**.

get/become thick ■ **putten** (Made from: ***putte**, -n₃) *V* get thick, get rough Meaning: thick of mush, rough of water in a river or sea. (Other Pronunc.: **putteni** before another suffix)

be thick-lipped ■ **sotlo** *V* be big/thick-lipped {{Ex.: *sotloSmin* / *sotloya* thick lipped person/people *sotlo-k hay*. His mouth is thick-lipped.}} Similar: **tuTru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation variable and unsure.

be thick ■ ***putte** *V* be thick, be rough {{Ex.: *putteSte hatul*. The mush is thick. *puttenin*. (It) got thick/rough.}} Grammar: only appears with -Ste (meaning rough/thick), -n(i) (meaning get/become rough/thick), or -mpi (make rough/thick). Meaning: thick of mush, or rough of water in a river or sea. ■ **tumru** *V* be thick {{Ex.: *tumruSmin* thick one}} Meaning: usually of cloth.

thick mush ■ **poknis** *N* thick mush Similar: **hatul**; Verb: **pooke**; Similar: **-kniS**. Meaning: corn or acorn mush, thick enough you cut it with a knife.

thief ■ **haaTaspaN** (Made from: **haaTa**, -s₂, -paN) *N* thief, robber ■ **hackuSmin** (Made from: ***hacku**, -Smin) *N* thief, robber

thieves ■ **hackumak** (Made from: ***hacku**, -mak₂) *N* thieves, robbers

thigh ■ **miTlah** *N* thigh {{Ex.: *miTlahmak* thighs}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, Asc. couldn't confirm which body part it was. [Tentative]

thin ■ **kolleSte** (Made from: ***kolle**, -Ste) *perf* thin, skinny ■ **rinTaSte** (Made from: **rinTa**, -Ste) *perf* thin, skin-and-bones Meaning: too thin, of someone who is nothing but bones. ■ **ritski** *V* have a small waist, thin {{Ex.: *tiiru mukurma ritskiSmin*. The woman is very thin-waisted. *ritskihte hus* a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)}} Meaning: usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part. ■ **sipriSte** (Made from: **sipri**, -Ste) *perf* thin, watery ■ **welme** *V* thin, lean {{Ex.: *welmeSte aamane*. It is truly thin (delicate).}} Grammar: might only be used with -Ste. Meaning: can include delicate.

get thin ■ **rinTan** (Made from: **rinTa**, -n₃) *V* get thin, lose weight Meaning: of losing too much weight, becoming skin and bones. (Other Pronunc.: **rinTani** before another suffix)

be thin ■ ***kolle** *V* be thin, be skinny {{Ex.: *tiiru-k kolleSte*, *iina tiiru-k kolleSte*. He is very thin, the sick one is very thin. *kolleSmin makke*. We are thin people.}} Pronunciation: koro is an equally good and common word for the same meaning, and the word may come from koro 'leg' and mean 'long and leggy'. Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, or -Ste. ■ **corko**, 2 *V* wither, be thin {{Ex.: *ekwena-k hutu*, *corkoSte-k hutu*. He doesn't have a belly, his belly is flat.}} ■ **rinTa** *V* be thin, be skin and bones {{Ex.: *rinTaSte* (extremely) thin *rinTanin-ak*. She/he got thin.}} Grammar: may only appear with -Ste, -n(i), and possibly -mpi. Meaning: used of someone who is too thin, nothing but bones. ■ **unku** *V* be thin Meaning: meaning very unsure, could be a type of basket or type of stick. [Ar + Asc. guess]

thin person ■ **ritskiSmin** (Made from: **ritski**, -Smin) *N* small-waisted one, thin person

be thin (watery) ■ **sipri** *V* be watery, be thin {{Ex.: *kan-was siprimpi*. I'm thinning it (making it watery).}}

thing ■ **hiS'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *N* thing, something, anything {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin hiS'a*? Did something fall? *taahet kannis hiS'a*? Ask me something! *katatkun kan-hiS'a*. As if it were my thing. *epSe-me haaTa hiS'ase*! Don't steal things! *akkapuykun-ak wak-hiS'ase*. He went to take off his things (clothes). *ekwena hiS'a piretka*. There isn't anything on the ground. *hatte hiS'a*? Whose thing (is it)?}} Grammar: means 'thing/something' by itself, 'anything' when used with a negative, irregular plural *coopoma*.

thing characterized by ■ **-min** *Suff.* (*N* > *N*) one characterized by {{Ex.: *pina waate sitnunmin*. There comes the one who has children. *moT-me makkuhmin*? Are you someone who has a husband? *Tummamin* flavorful one / sugar}} Similar: **tirasmin**; Similar: **lukecmin**; Similar: **lumwimin**; Similar: **kiricmin**. Grammar: attaches to nouns to mean someone or something characterized by the noun, or known as having the noun.

thing you carry ■ **copson** (Made from: **coppo**, -s₂, -n₂) *N* little load, thing you carry

things ■ **coppomak** (Made from: **coppo**, -mak₂) *N* things Meaning: usually stuff lying around.

measure little things ■ **pare** *V* measure little things {{Ex.: *kan-was pare*. I measure him.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **paree** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

think ■ **pesoypu** (Made from: **pesyo**, -pu) *V* think, think about oneself Meaning: meaning can be same as *pesyo* (just 'think'), or can be specifically thinking about oneself. ■ **pesyo** *V* think, remember {{Ex.: *yeela-ka pesyo*. Wait while I think. *ekwe pesyo men-Soolese*. Don't think about your sadness. *kan pesyo kan-siretka*. I remember in my heart. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka*. When I remember, I weep. *ekwe-ka-mes tuTkin men-urihse ekwe-ka pesyonum*. I didn't cut your hair without thinking (by accident). *wak-pesyon* his thoughts *pesoypu-ka*. I think about myself. *yeela, minii-ka pesoypu*! Hey wait, I'm thinking!}} (Other Pronunc.: **pesoy** before -pu or

-mu)

without thinking ■ **ekwe pesyonom** (Saying composed of: **ekwe**, **pesyo**, -n₂, -sum) *Adv* by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

who thinks ■ **-pe Suff.** (??? > Q) who knows/thinks {{Ex.: *hannipe wak?* Who knows where he/she is? *hinTispe?* Who knows what (it) is?}} Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

think about oneself ■ **pesoypu** (Made from: **pesyo**, -pu) *V* think, think about oneself Meaning: meaning can be same as **pesyo** (just 'think'), or can be specifically thinking about oneself.

third ■ **haysahuyus num** third Pronunciation: this word is probably incorrect, may contain the word *haysa* 'they'. [Attested only once] ■ **kaphanwas** (Inflected form of: **kaphan**, -was) *num* third Social use: out of use by Asc's time, but very clear in Ar's time. [Attested only once]

thirst ■ **ak** *N* thirst {{Ex.: *wahyan-ka aksum* I'm parched with thirst. *himyu Taares haTTinin aksum*. All the men died of thirst. *sihhunin kan-ak* My thirst abated.}} *Synonym*: **akkin**; *Verb*: ***akni**. ■ **akkin** *Nrevers.* thirst {{Ex.: *haTTin-ka kan-akkiinum*. I am dying of thirst.}} *Synonym*: **ak**; *Verb*: ***akni**. (Other Pronunc.: **akkiin** before a vowel in the same word)

thirsty

be thirsty ■ ***akni** *Vrevers.* be thirsty {{Ex.: *aknin-ka tollon*. I am very thirsty. *sihhunin kan-aknin*. My thirst stopped.}} *Noun*: **akkin**; *Noun*: **ak**. Grammar: almost always used with -n(i) meaning 'be/get thirsty' or -n meaning 'thirst', rarely with -Ste meaning 'thirsty', very rarely with -mpi meaning 'make someone be thirsty'. ■ **aknin** (Made from: ***akni**, -n₃) *V* be thirsty Meaning: may also mean 'to become/get thirsty'. (Other Pronunc.: **aknini** before another suffix)

this ■ **neniSSa** (Compound composed of: **neppe**, **niSSa**) *Pro* this {{Ex.: *neniSSa, nuniSSa* this, that}} Pronunciation: **neppe** and **niSSa** merged into a single word with similar meaning. Meaning: much less common than just **neppe**. ■ **neppe** *Pro* this {{Ex.: *wattin-ka neppe rukkatkatum*. I go away from this house. *makkese neppe uTTasi*. This one cares for us. *kan hoomo neppe weerene*. I'm skinning this rabbit. *wak neppure ricca*. He says this. *neppetkatum icconin*. It came out of this. *hinkahte-k koc tukne-k ennehne neppesum?* How would it be if it were written with this?}} *Opp.*: **piina**; *Similar*: =**ne**. Grammar: of something close by, can go with a noun or stand alone (pronoun), plural is irregular **nepkam**. ■ **niSSa** *Pro* this {{Ex.: *moT niSSa kan innampin?* Is this what I dropped? *niSSase-ka maayi*. I laugh at this. *niSSase-ka-mes taahe*. I'm asking you this. *niSSasum-ak warka*. He's crying because of this. *niSSasum-me uhSimpi men-hiSSene*. You're increasing your work by this.}} ■ =**ne** *N* this {{Ex.: *torowsene?* Is this a soaproot? *histane?* What is this? *ekwene*. It isn't this one. / This isn't it. *niSSane* this same one}} *Similar*: **neppe**. Grammar: less common than independent word **neppe**, attaches to any word. Social use: probably more common in Ar's time.

like this ■ **kaatYi** *Adv* thus, like this {{Ex.: *yuume kaatYi Taakan ammayni*. And thus you come to eat. *ekwe kaatYise*. (They) did not do thusly. *kaatYi miSte*. It's good that way. *ekwe okse kaatYi*. It wasn't like that a long time ago.}} *Similar*: **kaytis**; *Similar*: **kata**.

this way ■ **iThin** *Adv* thus, this way {{Ex.: *iThin-me hiSSe*. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to **iThine**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

thorn ■ **caapuna** (Made from: **cappu**) *N* prickly thing, thorn *Synonym*: **cappuSmin**.

thorny one ■ **cappuSmin** (Made from: **cappu**, -Smin) *N* prickly/thorny one *Synonym*: **caapuna**. Grammar: both this and **caapuna** are possible, may mean the same thing.

those ■ **nupkam** (Inflected form of: **nuppi**, -mak₁) *Pro* those {{Ex.: *nupkam Taaresmak* those men *nupkamTuk, nupkam-me* with those, near

those}} Grammar: irregular plural of *nuppi*. ■

pinkam (Inflected form of: **piina**, **-mak₁**) *Pro* those
Grammar: irregular plural of *piina*, but regular
piinakma could also be used. [Attested only once]

those who are X ■ **-ya₁** *Suff.* (*V* > *N*) those who are
X {{Ex.: *cupkaya* white ones *sittiya irek* small
stones}} Similar: **-Smin**; Similar: **-mak₂**; Similar:
iTaya; Similar: **laTTaya**; Similar: **ciweya**. Grammar:
add to a verb to make a noun meaning more than one
person/thing who is the verb (plural version of **-Smin**,
same as **-mak**) (plural nominalizer, probably only with
descriptive verbs).

thought(s) ■ **pesyon** (Made from: **pesyo**, **-n₂**) *N*
thought, thoughts

thread ■ **hiiwu** *V* string, thread {{Ex.: *hiiwuy men-*
mas! String your beads!}} *Noun*: **hiilu**. Meaning:
to string something onto a thread with a needle, for
example beads. [Attested only once] ■ **hikis** (Made
from: **hiki**, **-s₁**) *N* string, thread *loanword*: **hiilu**.
Grammar: literally thing one uses to hang something.

threaten ■ **sis** *V* threaten {{Ex.: *ussi wak-appa*
*sis*an. Because his father threatened (him).}}
■ **yura₁** *V* threaten {{Ex.: *yurahne-me*. You are
threatened. *wak kannis yura*. He threatens me.
ekwe-mes yura men-issusum! Don't threaten
me with your hand!}}

three ■ **kaphan** *num* three {{Ex.: *tukkan-ak*
kaphane. He rang three (the three o'clock
bell). *kaphan tanats* thirty *kaphasi* three by
three/by threes}} Grammar: can be used as a noun,
as *kaphane* in example. (Other Pronunc.: **kapha**
before **-si**)

three days ■ **kapnen** *num* three days, Wednesday
Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative]
(Other Pronunc.: **kapne** before **-na**)

three times

thresh ■ **lalle** *V* thresh {{Ex.: *yyu lalley kecwiSiy!*
And thresh them at once! *lalley hihoole!*
Thresh the beans!}} Meaning: to clean beans or
grain by pouring from a basket from a height so the
wind removes the chaff.

thresh grain ■ **Tiipe** *V* thresh grain {{Ex.: *Tiipehne*
tiriiku. The wheat is being threshed. *Tiipe*
makse urkanum. We thresh (it) with the
mortar. *Tiipeksi-ka*. I'm threshing (it) really
well.}}

throat ■ **horkos** (Made from: **horko₂**, **-s₁**) *N* throat
Meaning: may include the whole neck.

have pain in the throat ■ **kihTi** *V* have pain in the
throat {{Ex.: *kihTiksi kan-horkos*. My throat
hurts badly.}} Grammar: unsure whether
horkos is always used in the sentence or can
be left out, usually used with **-ksi**. Meaning:
only for pain in the throat.

have a sore throat/throat hurts ■ **turtu** *V* have a
sore throat {{Ex.: *koc tollon rus iccon rus*,
piinaway makke turtunin. When a lot of
saliva comes out, then we had a sore throat.
turtu kan-horkos. My throat hurts.}}
[Tentative]

get stuck in the throat ■ ***sakri** *V* choke, get stuck
in throat, swallow wrong Grammar: probably only
appears with **-n(i)**. Meaning: includes swallowing
liquid down wrong so one coughs from it, and
probably also getting food stuck in the throat and
choking on it.

get stuck in throat ■ **sakrin** (Made from: ***sakri**,
-n₃) *V* choke, get stuck in throat, swallow wrong
(Other Pronunc.: **sakrini** before another suffix)

stab in the throat ■ **hulla** *V* stab in the throat
{{Ex.: *hullay nuk!* Stab him in the throat!}}
[Attested only once]

throw ■ **wike** *V* throw, fall {{Ex.: *moT wikeenin*
hiS'a? Did something fall (get thrown)?}}
Grammar: might only be used with **-n(i)**. [Attested only
once] (Other Pronunc.: **wikee** before a single
consonant and then a vowel in the word)

game of throwing pole ■ **wannis** *N* game of
throwing pole Meaning: refers to either the pole itself
or the game of throwing it. [Attested only once]

throw away ■ **witi** *V* knock down, throw away {{Ex.:
kan witihte. I have thrown (it) away. *witiy*
piina rukka! Knock down that house! *witihte-*
ka eTtak. I am thrown in bed. *witiipu-k*
kawaayu. The horse is falling (rolling itself)
over. *nahan witimsatka wasuura*. The trash is
there in the wastebasket (throwing away
place). *witiiyis mansana!* Go throw away the
apples!}} Meaning: usually of throwing out garbage
or other unwanted things, but also of other types of
throwing, rolling over, or knocking down/over. (Other
Pronunc.: **witii** before a single consonant then a vowel)

in the same word)

throw away/out ■ oswe *V* throw out/away {{Ex.: *neppe osweyis!* Go throw this out! *hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura!* You all take (it), you all go throw out the garbage!}} *Similar: -w-*. Grammar: very likely contains the -w- 'outward' infix, but we do not know what the root word is.

throw into the fire ■ muuki *V* throw into the fire {{Ex.: *muukiy!* Throw (it) in the fire! *muukimpiy!* Make (something) get burnt up in the fire! *muukiSte-k.* It's thrown in the fire.}} Grammar: exact meaning with -mpi vs. -Ste vs. no suffix somewhat unclear.

throw into water ■ luki *V* throw into water {{Ex.: *hiske kan-mes luki!* Wait, I'm going to throw you into the water! *lukiinin.* (He) fell/dove into the water.}} *Similar: luppu.* (Other Pronunc.: **lukii** before one consonant then a vowel)

throw out/on ■ yuTki *V* spill, throw out/on {{Ex.: *yuTkiy nuk sii!* Throw water on him! *yuTkiy sii!* Throw the water out! *yuTkin-ak leecise.* He spilled the milk. *yuTkiy men-calan!* Throw out your urine! *yuTkinin sii.* The water spilled.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means the liquid or items spill out on its own, without -n(i) means someone throws or empties the substance out. Meaning: of spilling or pouring out a liquid, or throwing out a solid, usually of a liquid (water, milk, urine), but can also be for ex. rotten apples or other things.

throw powder ■ maka *V* throw powder {{Ex.: *ekwe-me unnispu men makahne!* Don't let yourself get dirt thrown at you! *kan-mes maka.* I am throwing dirt at you. *makay nuk!* Throw dirt on him! *makaa-ka-was.* I'm throwing dirt at him. *makahnis-me yookonum.* You get ashes thrown at you.}} *Similar: maaka.* Meaning: to throw something loose and powdery, usually dirt, at someone, for example of children throwing dirt at each other, also of throwing sand, flour, or ashes, Ascension states meaning is different from *maaka*. (Other Pronunc.: **makaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

throw rocks ■ cassa *V* throw rocks {{Ex.: *cassa-ka-mes.* I'm throwing rocks at you. *cassat ireksum.* Throw rocks at me!}}

throw stones ■ ireksi *V* throw stones {{Ex.: *kan ireksi.* I throw stones. (in defense)}} *Similar: irek 1.* Grammar: probably composed of *irek* 'rock' plus a suffix, or related form, but unclear which forms. Meaning: might be only for throwing stones in defense during a fight, but unsure. [Attested only once]

throw up ■ aThi *V* vomit, throw up {{Ex.: *kan aThi yete.* I am going to throw up. *hassakas aThi.* I feel like throwing up. *kan aTihpu.* I vomit on myself.}} *Noun: aaTih.* (Other Pronunc.: **aTih** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

thrown out/away ■ witihte (Inflected form of: **witi**, -Ste) *perf* thrown away, knocked down

thumb ■ puttuT *N* thumb, big toe {{Ex.: *hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum?* What are you giving me with your thumb?}} (Other Pronunc.: **puttut** before -sum and possibly -se)

snap thumb against face/head ■ Totto *V* snap thumb against face/head {{Ex.: *ussi maksen-me Tottos?* Why do you snap your thumb against our heads?}} *Similar: tulku₁.* Cultural info.: older people would place the thumb against the face or head of a child at an angle and press the thumb against the child's head or hit the thumb to press it, or would snap fingers against the head, very painful, probably only done by older people to children.

thump on the forehead ■ tulku₁ *V* thump/snap on the forehead {{Ex.: *kan-was tulku.* I give him a thump on the forehead. *tulkuy nuk!* Snap him on the forehead! *tulukpu* to thump oneself on the forehead}} *Similar: Totto.* Cultural info.: snap with thumb and forefinger against forehead or possibly nose, often done as a game/teasing, but could sometimes hurt badly and cause injury. (Other Pronunc.: **tuluk** before -pu or -mu)

thunder ■ Tura *V* thunder {{Ex.: *Tura Tarahtak.* It is thundering in the sky. *koc Tura haslin ekTemak.* When it thunders, the bad people are scared.}} *Similar: wilpe; Similar: Tuura.* Grammar: can be used alone to mean 'it's thundering'.

thunder song ■ Tuura *N* thunder song *Similar: Tura.* Meaning: a thunder song, separate type from *hiwei* song type. [Attested only once]

Thursday ■ uuTitin (Made partly from: **uuTit**) *N* Thursday {{Ex.: *uuTitin ney'a tapah, tawah.*

Today is Thursday now, (there is) work.}}

Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, assumed based on uuTit. Grammar: unknown suffix -in, not used on all days of the week. Social use: if this was created for Thursday in mission times, it did not continue to be used. [Attested only once]

thus ■ **iThin** *Adv* thus, this way {{Ex.: *iThin-me hiSSe*. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to iThine. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure. ■ **kaatYi** *Adv* thus, like this {{Ex.: *yuu-me kaatYi Taakan ammayni*. And thus you come to eat. *ekwe kaatYise*. (They) did not do thusly. *kaatYi miSte*. It's good that way. *ekwe okse kaatYi*. It wasn't like that a long time ago.}} Similar: **kaytis**; Similar: **kata**. ■ **niSSasum** (Made from: **niSSa**, **-sum**) *Adv* thus, therefore Meaning: literally 'by means of this, with this, through this'.

tick

woodtick/large tick ■ **saatar** *Nrevers*. large tick, woodtick *Verb*: **satra**. Cultural info.: traditional riddle about this tick: "Rag, but not of skin, Leg, but not of a cow. Answer: woodtick.". Meaning: a large woodtick that bites dogs.

get ticks ■ **satra** *Vrevers*. get ticks {{Ex.: *satran-ka*. I got ticks.}} *Noun*: **saatar**. Meaning: can mean to collect or gather ticks, may also mean getting ticks on oneself unintentionally.

tickle ■ **hasku** *V* tickle, itch, scratch {{Ex.: *haskutiy!* Tickle him! *hasku-ka ama*. My body itches. *ekwes-mes hasku?* Doesn't this tickle you?}} *Synonym*: **Sukru**. ■ **mutku** *V* tickle {{Ex.: *mutkut kannis!* Tickle me (on the hands and feet)! *kan-mes mutku*. I'm tickling you. *muttukmu* to tickle each other}} Similar: **Sukru**. Meaning: probably on the hands and feet. [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **muttuk** before -mu (and -pu if possible)) ■ **Sukru** *V* tickle {{Ex.: *Sukru-ka-mes men-issutka*. I tickle you on your hands. *Sukru-k men-koroose*. He's tickling your feet. *Sukruy!* Tickle (him/her)! *ekwe-me kannis Sukru!* Don't you tickle me!}} *Synonym*: **hasku**; Similar: **mutku**. Meaning: best word for 'tickle' (more common than mutku and used in Asc.'s time, has no other meanings).

tickle in the nose ■ **muSuru** *V* tickle in the nose {{Ex.: *muSurunin-ka*. I had a tickle in my nose.}} Grammar: might only appear with -n(i).

[Attested only once]

tie ■ **hiki** *V* hang, tie {{Ex.: *hikiy!* / *hiksiy!* Hang it! / Hang it (often)! *pina hikihte Taapu*. A washcloth is hung there. *hikihte-k tappurtak*. It's hung in the tree. *hikiinin*. It got hung up (on its own). *yetee-ka-mes culki*, *hikii-ka-mes*, *amSi-ka-mes liiki*. I will strangle you, I (will) hang you, so that I will kill you. *hikiipu-ka*. I hang myself. *hikis* a thread, a string *kan meheesi hikise*. I just see the string. *hikispuy!* Hang yourself!}} *loanword*: **orkari**. Meaning: can mean either to hang a cloth or household item up, or to kill a person by hanging. (Other Pronunc.: **hikii** before one consonant and then another vowel (like hikiinin)) ■ **hotyo** *V* tie {{Ex.: *kan-was hotyon*. I tied it. *hotyohte tied hanni hotyokniS?* Where is the bag?}} Meaning: of a bag, tied up (puckered together) at the top. [Tentative] ■ **piTTe** *V* tie, tie up {{Ex.: *yuu piTTey kawaayu!* And tie up the horse! *piTTey wak-hay!* Tie its mouth (of a sack)! *piTTekte-k*. It is tied (into a bundle). *niSSase-ka piTwin*. I untied this. *piTwipu-ka*. I'm untying myself. *sottonin wak-piTTemsa*. His rope broke. *wak-piTTen* her bundle}} *loanword*: **rooto**; Similar: **peTTe**. Meaning: of tying an animal so it won't run away, tying up a bundle of stuff, tying a bag closed, etc.. ■ **rotko** *V* tie, tangle bunch together {{Ex.: *rotkonin-ak*. It got tied up. *rotkoy nuk!* Tie it together! *rutwiy!* Untie it! (unsure)}} Grammar: may form an irregular word 'untie' *rutwi* with -w-, but unsure. Meaning: to bundle a bunch of clothes together, possibly by tying, or to tie up, possibly to tie a knot.

hogtie ■ **kuuTa** *V* hogtie {{Ex.: *kan-was kuuTa*. I hog-tie her (the cow).}} Meaning: probably of tying an animal around the middle. [Ar + Asc. guess]

untie ■ **ripwi** *V* untie, untangle {{Ex.: *ekwe-me ripwiy piinase!* Don't untie that! *ripwiy!* Untangle (it)!}} Similar: **rocwe**; Similar: **-w-**; Similar: **piTwi**. Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as *rucwi*. ■ **rutwi** (Made from: **rotko**, **-w-**) *V* untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of *rotko* with -w-. [Tentative]

tie hair in a ponytail ■ **Sotyo** *V* tie hair in a ponytail, put hair up {{Ex.: *Sotyopuy men-urih!* / *Sotyopuy!* Put your hair up! *kan Sotyo men-urihse*. I'm putting your hair in a ponytail. *yakSun Sotyohte*. The Tularenos have their hair put up.}} Meaning: may refer only to putting braids up in a bun, or also to tying a ponytail at the neck and letting it hang loose down the back.

tie onto ■ **suupi** *V* tie/stick/sew onto, splice {{Ex.: *kan-was suupi*. I'm tying/sewing (something) onto it, (to lengthen it). *suupihste*. It's tied/stuck on/it's had something stuck on to lengthen it. *suupiy!* Tie (something) on it!}} Meaning: used of sewing on cloth to lengthen a piece of clothing, tying on cloth to lengthen a rag, winding two wires together to make one, tying on an arrow point, etc..

tie up ■ **cunnu** *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnut kannis*, *amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword*: **toplari**. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **piTTe** *V* tie, tie up {{Ex.: *yuu piTTe kawaayu!* And tie up the horse! *piTTe wak-hay!* Tie its mouth (of a sack)! *piTTehte-k*. It is tied (into a bundle). *niSSase-ka piTwin*. I untied this. *piTwipu-ka*. I'm untying myself. *sottonin wak-piTTeTmsa*. His rope broke. *wak-piTTeTn* her bundle}} *loanword*: **rooto**; *Similar*: **peTTe**. Meaning: of tying an animal so it won't run away, tying up a bundle of stuff, tying a bag closed, etc.. ■ **posso** *V* tie up, drink up Meaning: meaning extremely unclear, may not be just one word, or may mean something else entirely. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **rooto** (Borrowed from: unknown some other California language) *V* tie up {{Ex.: *rootoy!* Tie (it) up!}} *native*: **piTTe**. Social use: Asc. could use forms of this verb with Mutsun suffixes, but she said it was a word of a different language.

tied ■ **piTTehte** (Inflected form of: **piTTe**, **-Ste**) *perf* tied, tied up

be very well tied ■ **keTkeTsi** *V* be very well tied
Pronunciation: does not fit typical Mutsun verb forms (could be reduplication). [Ar + Asc. guess]

tied up ■ **piTTehte** (Inflected form of: **piTTe**, **-Ste**) *perf* tied, tied up

tight

grasp tightly with arm ■ **pitlu** *V* grasp tightly with arm {{Ex.: *kan-mes yete pitlu*. I will grasp you tightly with my arm. *pithuy nuk!* Grasp him/her tightly with your arm!}} *Similar*: **pistu**.

be tightly packed ■ **cina** *V* be tightly packed {{Ex.: *cinaksihte amane*. It is truly very tightly packed. *cinaksi-me amane*. Truly you are tightly packed (into your clothes?).}} *Similar*: **Tinna**. Meaning: of a person in a corset or apples in a jar, for example.

tighten ■ **kayTi** *V* tighten {{Ex.: *kayTiy nuk!* Tighten it! *kaatYi kayTin kan-mes men-kuTrahse*. I tighten your belt like this.}} ■ **miici** *V* string, tighten {{Ex.: *lawan miicihte*. The bow is strung. *micwihte lawan*. The bow is unstrung. *miiciy lawan!* String the bow!}} Meaning: of a bow (to tighten the string on, prepare it, so you can shoot it).

tilt ■ ***riiki** *V* tip, tilt {{Ex.: *riikimpin-ka*. I tipped it. *riikinin*. It tipped.}} Grammar: appears only with **-mpi** or **-n(i)** (or could possibly also with **-Ste**). ■ **riikimpi** (Made from: ***riiki**, **-mpi**) *V* tip, tilt Meaning: to tip or tilt something (someone does it). ■ **riikin** (Made from: ***riiki**, **-n**) *V* tip, tilt Grammar: to tip or tilt over by itself without someone pushing it, moving into a tipped or tilted position. (Other Pronunc.: **riikini** before another suffix)

time

three times

be daytime ■ **Tuhsi** *V*revers. be daytime *Noun*: **Tuuhis**. [Attested only once]

after some time ■ **iti** *Adv* after some time {{Ex.: *iti-kat citte*. After some time I will dance.}} Pronunciation: word extremely unsure. [Attested only once]

daytime ■ **Tuuhis** *N* day, daytime {{Ex.: *Taakan-ak neppe Tuuhis*. He is coming today (this day). *himah'a Tuuhis okse haysa hiSSe*. All day they used to do it. *tawhari-ka Tuuhis*. I work in the daytime. *uThin Tuuhis haysa yete citte*. They will dance for/in two days. *akkenin Tuuhis*. The day dawned.}} *Verb*: **Tuhsi**; *Noun*: **Tuhhi**; *Verb*: ***Tuhyi**.

be a very distant time ■ **munna** *V* be in a very distant time {{Ex.: *kan-was okse munna haras*. I gave him (something) very long ago.}} Grammar: used as a verb, can be used with -s for very long ago. Meaning: when used with okse and/or -s past tense, means in the very distant past (even 'since time immemorial'), when used by itself, means in the very distant future.

past time ■ **wisi** *Adv* past time {{Ex.: *histakus-ka wisi haSmun?* Why was I ashamed in the past, the past?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure, could be wiS. Grammar: could be a verb. Social use: had gone out of use by Asc.'s time, rare in Ar's time. [Tentative]

for the first time ■ **cen** *Adv* now, just now, for the first time {{Ex.: *cen carka*. Now it is clear. *haysa cen waate*. They are coming now.}}

very distant time

time of ■ **-way** *Suff.* (*N > N*) time of {{Ex.: *usupway pire*. The world is in fasting time (Lent). *piinaway wak hiSSen*. Then he made (it). *piinaway-ka sunyin*. Therefore I get full. *okse sinniway wak tupSunis*. A long time ago, in his childhood, he became hunchbacked. *Taalaway paaranitka tiwsi*. In summertime, it blooms in the hills.}} Grammar: attaches to a noun to make a noun meaning the time of that.

time of mass ■ **misnisway** (Borrowed from: *misa* Spanish) (Made from: **misnis**, **-way**) *N* Sunday, time/day of mass *Similar: tuminku; Similar:.*

times

number of times ■ **-na₃** *Suff.* (*num > num*) number of times {{Ex.: *uyka kan wayampis uThina*. Yesterday I made it miss twice. *hemec'ana kan-wayampis*. I missed (a shot) once.}} Grammar: add to a number word to make a word meaning how many times.

five times ■ **parwena** (Made from: **parwes**, **-na₃**) *num* five times Grammar: this word is very unsure, Ascension was not sure it existed. [Attested only once]

tip ■ ***riiki₁** *V* tip, tilt {{Ex.: *riikimpin-ka*. I tipped it. *riikinin*. It tipped.}} Grammar: appears only with -mpi or -n(i) (or could possibly also with -Ste). ■ **riikimpi** (Made from: ***riiki₁**, **-mpi**) *V* tip, tilt

Meaning: to tip or tilt something (someone does it). ■ **riikin** (Made from: ***riiki₁**, **-n₃**) *V* tip, tilt Grammar: to tip or tilt over by itself without someone pushing it, moving into a tipped or tilted position. (Other Pronunc.: **riikini** before another suffix) ■ **tuuhis** *Nrevers*. tip, point {{Ex.: *wak-tuuhis* its tip *paarani tuuhis* the tip (peak) of the mountain}} *Verb*: **tuhsi**. Meaning: for ex. of a tree-top, mountain, stick, etc..

tipsy ■ **himmuSte** (Inflected form of: ***himmu**, **-Ste**) *perf* dizzy, tipsy

get tipsy ■ **himmun** (Made from: ***himmu**, **-n₃**) *V* get dizzy, get tipsy (Other Pronunc.: **himmuni** before another suffix)

be tipsy ■ ***himmu** *V* be dizzy, be tipsy {{Ex.: *himmun kan-moohel*. My head is dizzy. *koc iime pire himmun makke*. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy. *himmunin haysa*. They got tipsy (drunk). *yuu men himmuSte*. And you are tipsy. *kan-was himmumpin*. I made him get dizzy. *himsunin-ak*. He was staggering.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i) (be/get dizzy), -Ste (dizzy), or -mpi (make dizzy), Ascension said one could not use it by itself. Meaning: for either being dizzy from any reason, or tipsy from being drunk.

make/get someone tipsy ■ **himmumpi** (Made from: ***himmu**, **-mpi**) *V* make dizzy, make tipsy, get someone tipsy [Attested only once]

tip-toe ■ **Teke** *V* tip-toe {{Ex.: *kan Teke*, *Tekee-ka*. I tiptoe, I tiptoe.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **Tekee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

tire ■ ***komme** *V* tire {{Ex.: *kommeSte kan-kawaayu*. My horse is tired. *kommenin-ak*. He became (got) tired. *ekwe-me kommen?* Don't you get tired? / Aren't you becoming tired? *kommeSte-ka kan hinne*. I'm tired from walking *kommempin kan-kawaayuse*. I tired my horse out.}} Grammar: only appears with -n(i), -Ste, or rarely -mpi.

tire (feet) ■ **wirhe** *V* tire, cramp (feet) {{Ex.: *wirheSte* tired/cramped (of feet)}} [Attested only once]

tired ■ **kommeSte** (Inflected form of: ***komme**, **-Ste**) *perf* tired

become/get tired ■ **kommen** (Made from:

***komme**, -n₃) *V* become tired, get tired

get tired from travel ■ **inwi** *V* get tired from travel
 {{Ex.: *inwinin-ak*. He got tired from traveling.}} *Similar*: -w-; *Similar*: **inyu**. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

tissue ■ **hunnuhpumsa** (Made from: **hunhu**, -pu, -msa) *N* handkerchief, tissue, kleenex *Similar*: **Suupis**. Grammar: literally the thing you use to blow your nose with.

to ■ **-tak₁** *Suff.* (*N*) at, in, to, on {{Ex.: *kaknuh wak-heesentak* in the chicken hawk's nest *waate-ka irektaktum*. I'm coming from the rock. *innate-k horkostak*. He's sick in his throat. *peTTen muumuri pappeltak*. The flies stick to the paper. *kan wattin kan-rukkatka*. I'm going to my house/going home.}} *Similar*: **kawetYka**. Grammar: add to a noun to mean at/in/to/on the noun (locative case). (Other Pronunc.: -tka after a vowel)

come/reach to ■ **tunne₁** *V* come to, end, reach to
 {{Ex.: *nuhu tunne cupkaSmin*. The white part (paint) goes to there. *nii-mes tunne*. It (e.g. water) comes to here on you. *ni-k tunnen*. It comes to here.}} *Noun*: **tunne₂**; *Similar*: **tuune**. Meaning: usually of something extending to a certain point (for ex. water coming up to a certain height), end in space, not time.

to oneself ■ **-pu** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) to oneself {{Ex.: *peloopuy!* Shave your head! *uttupuy men-sapaatu!* Put on your shoes! *kan komeypu*. I'm resting (myself). *men kannis tollon kocoopun*. You hurt me a lot. *hemec'a Sumekpus* one kiss *ekwe-me ricca hiTeepu!* Don't talk loudly! *ekwe-me nossopu kannisum*. Don't sigh for me. *kan-was hiracpu*. I am scolding him.}} Pronunciation: many verbs use a special pronunciation with final consonant and vowel reversed before -pu. Grammar: add to verb, sometimes adds meaning of 'do verb to oneself' (reflexive), but often has non-literal meanings not related to 'self,' sometimes having to do with one's own body (for ex. 'sit down/set yourself down'), sometimes no relation to 'oneself' at all (reflexive, but often idiomatic).

toad ■ **pukkukmin** *N* toad *Verb*: **pukkukmi**. Cultural info.: Asc. notes that these are not good for anything, as opposed to the wakracmin bullfrogs, which could be sold (people in San Francisco ate them). Meaning: large, warty toad.

catch toads ■ **pukkukmi** *V* catch toads {{Ex.: *pukkukmina makke*. We go to catch toads.}}
Noun: **pukkukmin**.

toast ■ ***palsi** *V* toast {{Ex.: *palsinin*. It toasted.}} Grammar: with -n(i) means 'to get toasted,' like 'the bread toasts,' with -mpi means 'to toast something'. ■ **palsimpi** (Made from: ***palsi**, -mpi) *V* toast Meaning: to toast something, cause it to toast over the heat. ■ **palsin₂** (Made from: ***palsi**, -n₃) *V* toast, get toasted Grammar: to toast on its own over the heat, like bread toasts. ■ **palsiSmin** (Made from: ***palsi**, -Smin) *N* toast ■ **saaTe** *V* toast {{Ex.: *amSi-ka saaTe kan-tiriikuse*. In order to toast my wheat. *hittYe makke saaTena tiriikuse*, *amSi makke hiSSe kurkahse!* Let's go toast the wheat, in order to make my roasted corn! *saaTenin*. (It) got toasted. *saaTey nuk!* Toast it!}} *Noun*: ***saT**. Cultural info.: they heated sand and put the grain in it, and the grains popped, like popcorn. Meaning: can apply at least to grains of wheat or corn, including making popped wheat like popcorn, includes toasting in a pot or in an oven, including in hot sand. ■ **Suucu** *V* heat up, toast {{Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan!* The bread is really good toasted!}} Meaning: of food.

get/be toasted ■ **palsin₂** (Made from: ***palsi**, -n₃) *V* toast, get toasted Grammar: to toast on its own over the heat, like bread toasts.

toasted thing ■ ***saT** *N* toasted thing {{Ex.: *kan-saTniS* my popcorn *pomehte saTniS*. The grain is popped.}} *Verb*: **saaTe**. Grammar: only used with -niS, because popped (toasted) grain comes in small pieces. [Tentative]

tobacco ■ **maTter** *N*revers. tobacco {{Ex.: *hummit maTter!* Give me tobacco! *honnohte maTter*. The tobacco is wrapped up. *tiiru kaayiSmin piina maTter*. That tobacco is very spicy. *corkompi haysa maTTere*. They dry the tobacco. *heSSem'a haysa hurcan maTterum*. They get high quickly on tobacco.}} *Similar*: **maTukti**; *Verb*: **maTre**. Meaning: Indian tobacco,

usually refers to the leaves, related to *pespibata*. Sci. name: *nicotiana attenuata* and possibly other types.

smoke tobacco ■ sukmu *V*revers. smoke tobacco {{Ex.: *sukmu-ka hemec'a sikaare, sukuume*. I'm smoking one cigar, one cigarette. *ekwe-ka hiwsen sukmu*. I don't want to smoke. *ekwe-ka hinsu sukmu*. I don't know how to smoke. *men hinne amSi-me sukmu amSi-me ekwe haywehne*. You walk (away) in order to smoke without being seen (secretly). *monSikiSpu men sukmu*. You smoke, pretending to be a White person. *yeela-ka sukmu*. Wait for me to smoke! *nii sukampusus*. Here is a cigarette (thing people smoke with).}} *Noun*: **sukum**.

give tobacco ■ maTukti *V* give tobacco *Similar*: **maTter**. Pronunciation: not a regular form for a Mutsun verb, pronunciation very unsure. Grammar: could include a suffix, but unclear. Social use: Ascension didn't know this word at all, 'hummit maTter' is more common. [Attested only once]

get high on/gather tobacco ■ maTre *V*revers. get high on tobacco, gather tobacco {{Ex.: *maTrey nuk!* Get him high on tobacco! *maTrempi nuk!* Make him get high on tobacco! *kan maTrepu*. I get myself high on tobacco. *kan yete maTren*. I will get high on tobacco. *yete-ka maTrena*. I will go to gather tobacco. (not preferred way to say this).}} *Noun*: **maTter**. Grammar: *maTre* alone can be used as 'make someone high', *maTrempi* is specifically to cause someone else to get high, and *maTren(i)* is to become high. Meaning: meaning of getting high is more common, meaning of gathering may not be typical.

tobacco bag ■ cuSuS *N* tobacco bag [Attested only once]

today ■ mahey *Adv* today [Attested only once] ■ **tapah** *N* today {{Ex.: *hinka neppe tapah?* What day (of the week) is today? (Lit.: What is this today?) *uTuy ney'a tapah tawah*. Today is Tuesday, work (day). *kapnen naha tapah*. Today is Wednesday.}} Social use: out of use by Asc.'s time.

toe ■ raraS *N* finger, toe {{Ex.: *men kannis tattan kan-raraaSum*. You touched me with my

finger. *wak-raraS wak-siretka*. His finger is on his heart. *akkumpi haysa raraaSe*. They put their fingers in.}} *wh*: **issu**₁; *Similar*: **kaapiS**. Meaning: any finger, not a specific one. (Other Pronunc.: **raraaS** before a vowel in the word)

tip-toe ■ Teke *V* tip-toe {{Ex.: *kan Teke, Tekee-ka*. I tiptoe, I tiptoe.}} [Ar + Asc. guess] (Other Pronunc.: **Tekee** before one consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

stub toe ■ timmu *V* trip, stub toe {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me timmunin?* What did you stub your toe on/trip on?}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of running one's foot into something, not in the sense of falling over.

big toe ■ puttuT *N* thumb, big toe {{Ex.: *hinTis-me kannis hara men-puttutsum?* What are you giving me with your thumb?}} (Other Pronunc.: **puttut** before -sum and possibly -se)

touch with the toes ■ Tiye *V* touch with the toes {{Ex.: *Tiye-ka-mes*. I'm touching you with my toes.}} Meaning: to touch gently with the toes, not to kick.

together ■ himmentak (Made from: **himme**, -n₂, -tak₁) *Adv* together, jointly {{Ex.: *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together!}} Grammar: non-literal use of -tak. ■ **moycehte** (Made from: **moyce**, -Ste) *perf* bunched up, gathered, together

bring together ■ himme *V* mix, join {{Ex.: *himmey nuk!* Mix it! *haysa himmenin*. They mixed/joined together. *koc-ka himmemu kan-koroose*. When I join my feet together. *himmeSte kan-sinnikma, Taaresmak yuu mukurmakma himmeSte*. My children are mixed, men and women mixed together. (I have both boys and girls.) *ekwe makam himmentak wattin*. Don't you all go together! *himmentak* together (literally 'at the joining')}} *loanword*: **huntari**. Grammar: means to mix things together by itself, with -n(i) it means things mix together on their own.

wrap legs together/stick together (legs) ■

peTTole *V* wrap legs together, stick together (legs) *Similar*: **peTTe**. Pronunciation: not a usual form for a

Mutsun verb. Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

stuck together ■ **peTTehte** (Inflected form of:

peTTe, -Ste) *perf* stuck together Meaning: of paper, objects in general, stuck together with glue or other substance.

be bunched together ■ **Totko** *V* be bunched together {{Ex.: *Totko haysa eeTe*. They're sleeping bunched together. *Totkompiy haysane!* Bunch them together! *makse Totko*. We're bunched together.}} Meaning: usually used of sleeping, similar to "spooning," but sometimes used more generally.

come together ■ **huntari** (Borrowed from: *juntar* Spanish) *V* join, unite, come together {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese huntari / huntari-ka neppe Taarese*. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this man.}} *native*: **himme**. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone.

join together ■ **himmemu** (Made from: **himme, -mu**) *V* join together Grammar: two or more things join together, or one mixes two things together.

bunch/gather together ■ **moyce** *V* bunch/gather together {{Ex.: *moyce waate*. They are coming all bunched together. *haysa moycenin*. They bunched up.}} *Similar*: **rekTe**; *Similar*: **moyle**. Meaning: to be standing in a group (not moving in a group), usually used of animals crowded together, a crowd of people, grass in bunches, etc..

stick together ■ **pele** *V* stick together, glue {{Ex.: *peley!* Glue it! *hinTisum-me pelestap?* With what were you glued?}} *Similar*: **peTTe**. Meaning: **peTTe** is a more common word with similar meaning. ■ **peTTe** *V* stick together {{Ex.: *peTwey!* Unstick it! *peTTe-k pappele*. He's sticking papers together. *peTTempi-k maarta pappele*. Marta is sticking papers together. *peTTenin*. (They) got stuck together. *peTTenin wak-iina*. His sickness stuck to him. *peTTeSte-k muumuri*. The flies are stuck (as to flypaper).}} *Similar*: **pele**; *Similar*: **piTTe**; *Similar*: **peTTole**. Meaning: of gluing things, of things sticking together with dirt or dried pus, of figuratively

sticking to (as of the disease sticking).

together (with) ■ **-Tuk Suff.** (*N*) with, together {{Ex.: *cen-ak waate wak-tawsesTuk*. Now he's coming with his little brother. *kan wattin mesTuk*. I'm going with you. *kan eeTe tammalahTuk*. I am sleeping with the mountain lion. (a mountain lion pelt) *hoTTo mukurmahTuk!* Go with the woman!}} Grammar: do something together with someone (comitative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-hTuk** after a vowel)

Tohoolo people ■ **tohookma** (Inflected form of: **tohoolo, -mak_i**) *N* Tohoolo people Grammar: irregular plural of tohoolo.

Tohoolo tribe/person ■ **tohoolo** *N* another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural tohookma. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

toilet paper ■ **hitkos** (Made from: **hitko, -s_i**) *N* toilet paper, bottom-wiper {{Ex.: *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper}} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTKas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

tolerate ■ **kuTTa** *V* suffer, endure, tolerate {{Ex.: *kuTTapu-ka*. I endure. *holles-me ar kuTTapu?* Have you already been able to endure?}}

tomorrow ■ **aruuta** *Adv* tomorrow {{Ex.: *lihwimpi makse-mes aruuta*. We are going to entertain you tomorrow. *aruuta makke wattin*. Tomorrow we (will) go.}}

tongs ■ **tenaasa** (Borrowed from: *tenaza* Spanish) *N* tongs {{Ex.: *tuTkiy tenaasasum!* Cut (it) with tongs!}} [Attested only once]

tongue ■ **lasseh** *N* tongue {{Ex.: *pelsoSmin-me, latse-me lasseh*. You are a talkative one, your tongue is long.}} *Verb*: **lasse**; *Verb*: **lashe**.

be long-tongued ■ **latweTe** (Made from: ***latwe, -Te**) *V* be long-tongued

have a long tongue ■ **lashe** *V* have a long tongue {{Ex.: *lasheSmin* long-tongued one *lashemak* long-tongued ones}} *Similar*: **lasse**; *Noun*:

lasseh; *Similar*: ***latwe**. Meaning: may imply talking a lot, but unclear. [Tentative]

one who sticks out the tongue a lot ■ latwepaN

(Made from: ***latwe**, -**paN**) *N* one who sticks out the tongue a lot

stick out the tongue ■ *latwe *V* stick out the tongue

{{Ex.: *latwepu-me*. You're sticking out your tongue (to make signals).}} *Similar*: **lashe**.

Grammar: only appears as with -**paN**, -**pu**, or -**Te**. Meaning: to signal or make signs by sticking the tongue out a little. ■ **latwepu** (Compound composed of: ***latwe**, -**pu**) *V* stick out the tongue Grammar: non-literal use of -**pu**. ■ **mahre** *Vrevers*. stick out the tongue {{Ex.: *maherpu-me kannis*. You're sticking your tongue out at me. *kan mahre kan-lassehsum*. I'm sticking out with my tongue. *kan maherpu*. I'm sticking out my tongue.}} *Noun*: ***meher**. Grammar: use of -**pu** not literal, relationship to meherwa unsure. (Other Pronunc.: **maher** before -**pu** (and -**mu** if possible))

tonight ■ neppe muruT (Compound composed of: **neppe**, **muruT**) *N* tonight

too ■ ya *Adv* and, also, too {{Ex.: *kan ya yete loohon*. I will be lazy too. *koc hemec'a rukka illon aNNismak ya illon*. When one house burns, others also burn. *inhanin wak ya*. He got sick too. *kaatYi ya miSte*. Thus also well. (Answer to "I'm well, how are you?")}} Grammar: can be added to end of another word (either the one that 'also' applies to or the first word of the sentence), may rarely be the first word of the sentence alone, may be written with or without - to connect to previous word. Social use: more common in Ar's time, but still used in Asc's time.

be too much ■ yiswa 2 *V* be more, be too much {{Ex.: *haasin-ka yiswa*. I am more afraid. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I am getting hotter. *sinni yiswa*. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without -**n(i)**. Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to yekre.

tool ■ uris *N* weapon, tool, net {{Ex.: *kan uriste*. I have a weapon. *hanni-k roote-was uris*. Where

is it, the weapon of his? *kan-mes yete haTTa kan-uriisum*. I will hit you with my weapon. *ekwes makam huynina uriisum*? Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?}} *Verb*: **ursi**. Cultural info.: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: **uriis** before a vowel in the same word)

have a tool ■ ursi₂ *Vrevers*. have a weapon/tool/net *Noun*: **uris**. [Attested only once]

basket tool for fishing ■ Tipol *N* basket tool for fishing Cultural info.: Ha. and Asc. describe "a thing they had for fishing made by weaving together barras for fishing, and inside there was a second basket with rods running to a point (gesture to indicate funnel shape) and they put that into the river to catch fish....Had it in water & the fish went in of own accord. Went to see next morning & full full of fish. Put in corriente where water was not cesparranda & where was not much water." [Attested only once]

tool for cutting grain ■ oos (Borrowed from: hoz Spanish) *N* tool for cutting grain, reaper {{Ex.: *ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum*. We collect wheat with a reaper.}} [Attested only once]

tool for handling corn ■ Tipil *N* tool for handling corn Meaning: possibly also for storing or processing corn, exact meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

tooth ■ sit *N* tooth {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse*? With what do you clean your teeth? *ekwena-k sit*. He doesn't have any teeth. *mokkohte wak-sit*. His teeth sprouted (came out, as a baby's). *sittak* in/on the teeth}}

kill with teeth ■ kattYu *V* kill with teeth {{Ex.: *kattYu-k poore*. He is killing fleas with his teeth.}} Meaning: killing lice or fleas.

have big/sticking out teeth ■ kacli *V* have big/sticking out teeth {{Ex.: *kaclihte*. S/he has big teeth. *kaclihte wak-sit*. His/her teeth are prominent. *kacliSmin* a person with big/sticking out teeth}} *Similar*: **nacri**. Meaning: having the teeth (probably front ones) prominent.

have front teeth sticking out forwards ■ nacri *V* have front teeth sticking out forwards, have buckteeth {{Ex.: *nacriSmin* person with buckteeth}} *Similar*: **kacli**.

front teeth ■ **muTTis** *N* front teeth [Ar + Asc. guess]

molar tooth ■ **kaaras** *N* molar tooth {{Ex.: *kaayi kan-kaaras*. My molar tooth hurts me.}}

ache (of teeth) ■ ***murSu** *Vrevers*. ache (teeth), have a toothache {{Ex.: *murSunin-ka*. I had a toothache. *hinkanin-me amuu-me murSun?* What happened so that your tooth hurts? *kan yete murSun*. I will have a toothache.}} *Noun*: **muuruS**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i). Meaning: probably in the molar teeth.

pick one's teeth ■ **piiyospu** (Made from: **piiyō**, -**spu**) *V* pick one's teeth Meaning: only of one's own teeth.

ache (of teeth)/have a toothache ■ **murSun** (Made from: ***murSu**, -**n₃**) *V* ache (of teeth), have a toothache (Other Pronunc.: **murSuni** before another suffix)

toothache ■ **muuruS** *Nrevers*. toothache *Verb*: ***murSu**. Meaning: probably only of the molars. [Attested only once]

have a toothache ■ **hisli** *V* have a toothache [Ar + Asc. guess]

toothless ■ **liisuhte** (Inflected form of: ***liisu₁**, -**Ste**) *perf* toothless

be toothless ■ ***liisu₁** *V* be toothless *Similar*: **liisu₂**. Grammar: may only occur with -hte, but -n(i) might be possible. Meaning: having the mouth filled with gums. ■ **meylo** *V* be toothless {{Ex.: *wak-hay meyloSmin*. His mouth is toothless. (His mouth is a toothless one.) *meylomak* toothless ones}}

toothpick ■ **piiyospis** (Made from: **piiyō**, -**spis**) *N* toothpick

top ■ **hitrihmis** (Made from: **hitri**, -**h**, -**mis**) *N* top Meaning: a toy top, for spinning. [Tentative] ■ **taprey** *Adv* up, above, top {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiiwistak*. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. *taprey Tarahtak* up in the sky *halsay pina taprey!* Lift it up there! *taprestum-ka Taakanin*. I came from up above.}} *loanword*: **rini**. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: **tapres** before -tum)

put on top of ■ **laaki** *V* put on top of {{Ex.: *tina laakiy!* Put it right here on top! *laakihte-k pappeltak*. It's on top of the paper. (It's been put on top.) *laaki-ka*. I put (something) on top.}}

on top of ■ **laakihte** (Made from: **laaki**, -**Ste**) *perf* on top of ■ **taprey** *Adv* up, above, top {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiiwistak*. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. *taprey Tarahtak* up in the sky *halsay pina taprey!* Lift it up there! *taprestum-ka Taakanin*. I came from up above.}} *loanword*: **rini**. Grammar: irregular form taprestum with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: **tapres** before -tum)

spin a top ■ **hitri** *V* spin a top {{Ex.: *hitrin*. It is spinning. *cittenuy men-hitrihmis!* Make your top dance! *hitriy!* Spin (a top)!}}

torn ■ **TiTKuSte** (Inflected form of: **TiTKu**, -**Ste**) *perf* torn Meaning: usually of cloth or paper.

fall to pieces ■ **yaTmen** (Made from: **yaTme**, -**n₃**) *V* fall to pieces, become shredded Grammar: something falls to pieces or gets shredded by itself.

be very torn ■ **yerseksi** (Made from: **yerse**, -**ksi**) *V* be very torn/tattered/in pieces

be torn ■ **yerse** *V* be torn, tattered/in pieces {{Ex.: *makke uThin yerseksi eshen*. Both our blankets are really torn up. *yersenin*. It got torn. *yerseksi men-kotnoh*. Your shirt is really tattered. *kan-was yersempin*. I tore it.}} *Similar*: -**s₂**; *Similar*: **yeere**. Grammar: possibly developed from yeere with -s- but does not reflect those meanings directly. Meaning: probably only of cloth and clothing.

torn to pieces ■ **yaTmeSte** (Inflected form of: **yaTme**, -**Ste**) *perf* torn to pieces, shredded

tortilla ■ **tutiiya** (Borrowed from: tortilla Spanish) *N* tortilla {{Ex.: *tollon-ak tawhari hiSSe-k tutiiyase*. She works a lot making tortillas. *hiSSemi-k tutiiyase wak-makkuhse*. She's making tortillas for her husband.}}

touch ■ **mike** *V* touch {{Ex.: *kannis-me*

mikeykun. You went to touch me.}} Meaning: possibly with the point of the finger. [Ar + Asc. guess]

■ **piiso** (Borrowed from: *pisotear* Spanish) *V* stomp on, touch {{Ex.: *piisoy!* Stomp on (it)!}} Meaning: may possibly include touching with the fingers. [Attested only once] ■ **tatta** *V* touch {{Ex.: *tattat kannis!* Touch me! *tattay nuk!* Touch him/her/it! *tattahte-k*. He/she/it has been touched. *ekwe-mes tatta hucekniS!* Don't touch the dog!}} Meaning: for ex. of touching someone with one's hand. ■ **tayke** *V* touch {{Ex.: *kan-mes tayke*. I touch you (with my hand).}} Social use: used mostly in early translations of Christian texts, not common in Asc.'s time.

touch with the toes ■ **Tiye** *V* touch with the toes {{Ex.: *Tiye-ka-mes*. I'm touching you with my toes.}} Meaning: to touch gently with the toes, not to kick.

tough

get tough ■ **witTin** (Made from: **witTi**, -n₃) *V* get hard/tough (Other Pronunc.: **witTini** before a suffix)

be tough ■ **witTi** *V* be hard, be tough {{Ex.: *ekwe-k witTi*. It is not hard (stiff). *luppiy nuk sitka, amSi-k ekwe witTi!* Simmer it in water, so it won't be hard! *witTi pan*. The bread is hard. *witTinin*. (It) got hard. *witTiy!* Be hard/tough!}} Meaning: of wood/stick, glass, bread, meat, etc., probably not of a person (probably cannot mean emotionally or physically tough).

toupee

cut a toupee ■ **teepe** *V* cut a toupee {{Ex.: *teepet kannis!* Cut me a toupee!}} *Similar: tere*; *Similar: samya*. Meaning: meaning and usage very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

towel ■ **hitwis** (Made from: **hitte**, -w-, -s₁) *N* washcloth, towel {{Ex.: *ekwena men hitwis*. You don't have your towel.}} *Similar: hiTTakpun*. ■ **hiTTakpun** (Made from: **hiTTa**, -pu-, -n₂) *N* towel *Similar: hitwis*. Pronunciation: k in this word is unsure, and the whole word is also unsure. Meaning: cloth for washing or drying oneself with. Social use: Ha crossed the sentences containing this word out and noted them as incorrect, so this word may not exist at all.

tower

watch/guard-tower ■ **attaspis** (Made from: **atta**, -spis) *N* watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.

toy ■ **hiica'mis 1** (Made partly from: -mis) *N* toy {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hiica'mis*. They don't have a toy.}} ■ **roroomiS** (Made from: **rorSo**, -mis) *N* toy {{Ex.: *kan hukaari roroomiSum*. I'm playing with the toy. *kan meheesi roroomiSe*. I'm looking at the toy. *men-roroomiS* your toy}} Grammar: relationship to **rorSo** not direct.

trail ■ **waates** (Made from: **waate**, -s₁) *N* footprint, trail

train ■ **hiTroSmin** (New word made from: **hiTro**, -Smin) *N* train ■ **Ten** (Borrowed from: *tren* Spanish) *N* train {{Ex.: *wak Taakampin Tentak*. He brought it on the train. *kan Taakanin Tentak*. I came on the train.}} Social use: *hawneSmin* has been constructed as a version built from Mutsun words.

transform ■ **riiwi** *V* transform, turn into, change {{Ex.: *kan riwipu*. I'm transforming myself. *riiwinin*. (It) changed. *kan riwi*. I change (into something else).}} Meaning: somewhat unclear in what situations one uses this.

translucent

be translucent ■ ***Takru** *V* be translucent/see-through/filmy {{Ex.: *TakruTe eshen*. The blanket is see-through. *TakruSmin* a translucent thing}} Grammar: used with -Te (same meaning), -Smin, or -mpi, and possibly other suffixes. Meaning: of mosquito netting, a thin curtain, etc..

trap ■ **hette** *V* trap {{Ex.: *ratskinin-ak kulyan wak hettenin*. It (the rope of the snare) got ripped apart from the blackbird getting trapped. *hetweyis!* Go untrap it! (free it, or remove what was caught from the trap to keep it) *moT-ak hetteSte?* Is it trapped? *hettes* a rope trap}} *Similar: tuuyu*. Grammar: usually used with -n(i) meaning 'to get trapped' or -Ste 'got trapped, trapped,' or -mpi 'to trap something'. ■ **tuuyu** *V* trap {{Ex.: *hanni kan-tuuyus?* Where is your trap? *tuuyunin-ak*. He got trapped. *tuuyuSte-ka*. I'm trapped. *hiske-ka haywena tuuyuse*. Let me go see the trap! *kan-was tuuyun*. I trapped it.}} *Similar: hette*. Meaning: to trap animals, includes

setting the traps and catching something. ■ **tuuyus**

(Made from: **tuuyu**, -s₁) *N* trap *Similar*: **hettes**.

Grammar: Ar uses tuuyun, but tuuyus (thing you use to trap) more likely. Meaning: trap to catch animals.

rope trap ■ **hettes** (Made from: **hette**, -s₁) *N* rope trap *Similar*: **tuuyus**. Grammar: thing you use to trap something.

untrap ■ **hetwe** (Made from: **hette**, -w-) *V* free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

trapped ■ **hetteSte** (Made from: **hette**, -Ste) *perf* trapped

get trapped ■ **hetten** (Made from: **hette**, -n₃) *V* get trapped (Other Pronunc.: **hetteni** before a suffix)

trash ■ **wasuura** (Borrowed from: basura Spanish) *N* trash, garbage {{Ex.: *nahan witimsatka wasuura* there in the trash container *moT-me oswehte wasuurase?* Have you thrown the trash out? *hoTToyuT, osweyuT wasuura!* You all go, you all throw out the trash!}}

pieces of trash ■ **tuSir** *N* kindling, pieces of trash {{Ex.: *hummit tuSir, kan hutte!* Give me kindling, I'll stoke a fire! *oTToy tuSir!* Pick up pieces of trash! *kan meheesi tuSiire.* I'm looking at the kindling/trash.}} Grammar: might be possible to use as a verb 'collect kindling' with -na, but unsure. Meaning: small pieces of trash could be used as kindling, but does not have to mean that. (Other Pronunc.: **tuSiir** before a vowel in the same word)

trash can ■ **witimsa** (Made from: **witi**, -msa) *N* trash/garbage can Grammar: literally place where you throw something out.

travel ■ **paSSari** (Borrowed from: pasear Spanish) *V* travel {{Ex.: *hemec'a paSSarismak* one traveler}}

get tired from travel ■ **inwi** *V* get tired from travel {{Ex.: *inwinin-ak.* He got tired from traveling.}} *Similar*: -w-; *Similar*: **inyu**. Grammar: probably only used with -n(i). Meaning: tire out from the road. [Tentative]

travelers ■ **paSSariSmak** (Borrowed from: pasear Spanish) (Made from: **paSSari**, -smak) *N* travelers

tray ■ **palsin**, *N* flat surface, tray {{Ex.: *palsin numan hutnahte.* A mortar/tray where (it) is ground.}} Meaning: meaning extremely unsure, probably means a tray or flat surface, and that can include a flat stone on which you grind, using it as a mortar. ■ **Satlen** *N* platter, tray *loanword*:

wantecha. [Tentative] ■ **tasken** *N* tray, dish, basket {{Ex.: *ayun kan-tasken!* Bring me my tray!}} *loanword*: **wantecha**. Cultural info.: tray, about 15 inches diameter, 5 inches deep, for putting pinole or other things on. Meaning: meaning and relation to other trays and baskets unsure. ■ **wantecha** (Borrowed from: bandeja Spanish) *N* tray *native*: **Satlen**; *native*: **tasken**.

circular winnower basket ■ **tiprin** *N* circular winnower basket *Verb*: **tipri**. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

get meal/grinding trays ■ **simre** *V* get meal/grinding trays {{Ex.: *simre-ka.* I'm getting meal grinding trays.}} Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle.

meal/grinding tray ■ **simren** (Made from: **simre**, -n₂) *N* meal/grinding tray Cultural info.: probably a large, basin-shaped basketry tray, on which two people could use pestles, one at each end, and the meal they ground would fall into the middle of the tray basket, large enough that two people could work with pestles, one on each end, without running into each other's pestle. Meaning: type of tray not completely sure.

treat ■ **hummiti** (Made from: **hummi**, -ti₂) *V* treat, invite, offer, keep giving Grammar: literally 'keep giving,' but usually used for 'invite someone, treat someone to something, offer something to someone'.

tree ■ **tappur** *N* revers. tree, wood {{Ex.: *tappur tersehmin* cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) *hopey tina tappurtak!* Go up (in) that tree! *sottow tappur / hutte tappur* firewood (kindling wood?) *akkumpiy tappur!* Put the wood (stick) in! *kan cappe neppe tappure.* I'm nailing this wood.}} *Verb*: **tapru**. Meaning: basic meaning is

tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object. ■ **Takki** *N* tree {{Ex.: *Takki warahne*. The tree is cut.}} Meaning: general term for any kind of tree, means the tree rather than the wood.

hole in a tree ■ **soomon** *N* hole, hollow of a tree or log {{Ex.: *tappur soomonte-k*. The tree has a hollow. *kitpahte-k soomontak*. It's hidden in a hole in a tree.}} Meaning: in a tree or log.

small oak tree ■ **rappak** *Nrevers*. Douglas fir, small oak tree/acorns *Verb*: **rapka**. Cultural info.: there were a lot of this variety of oak at the entrance to the city of Monterey. Meaning: refers to at least two completely different tree types, possibly three (Douglass fir, a small variety of oak, and possibly curly willow), the oak meaning may refer to the acorns rather than the tree and the Douglas fir meaning can refer to the pine-nuts. Social use: Me records this word for Douglas fir, Asc. states that it is used for two distinct tree types. Sci. name: *Pseudotsuga mucronata* or *P. sabiniana*, or entirely different trees.

valley oak tree/acorn ■ **arikkay** *N* valley oak tree, acorn *Similar*: **arkeh**. Sci. name: *Q. lobata*. [Me only]

gather madrone trees ■ **yukyu** *V* gather madrone trees *Noun*: **yuukun**. Cultural info.: Asc. did not know any medicinal uses of this plant, but fruit is edible. Meaning: probably of gathering the wood, branches, or any useful part. Sci. name: *Arbutus menziesii* Pursh Jepson p. 744.

redwood tree ■ **hop** *N* redwood tree *Verb*: **hoope**. Sci. name: *Sequoia sempervirens*.

madrone tree ■ **yuukun** *N* madrone tree *Verb*: **yukyu**. Sci. name: *Arbutus menziesii* Pursh, Jepson p. 744.

buckeye tree ■ **cattYa₁** *N* buckeye tree *Verb*: **cattYa₁**. Cultural info.: used for making mush out of the (nut?) meal, has pear-like fruits. Meaning: California buckeye. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*.

white tree ■ **ani** *N* white tree

laurel tree ■ **sokkoci** *Nrevers*. laurel tree/fruit *Verb*: **sokco**. Cultural info.: people ate the fruit, the leaves were used to season meat and also had a medicinal use, but if put in one's pillow they would cause a headache. Meaning: also sometimes called bay tree (Me), has olive-sized fruit. Sci. name: *Umbellularia californica* Nutt. Jepson, p. 396.

gather buckeye trees ■ **cattYa₁** *V* gather buckeye trees {{Ex.: *cattYana makke*. We go to gather buckeye trees.}} *Noun*: **cattYa₂** 1. Meaning: California buckeye, probably to gather any part of the tree as well. Sci. name: *Aesculus californica*.

tree bark ■ **ahran** *N* tree bark {{Ex.: *wak tonsen ahrane* He found the bark.}}

tree trunk ■ **mooyor** *N* tree trunk {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} *Similar*: **mostor**. ■ **mostor** *N* tree trunk, butt end {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} *Similar*: **mooyor**. Meaning: butt end of a stick, or tree trunk, possibly stump, Ascension notes this and mooyor mean approximately the same thing.

tremble ■ ***ruySu** *V* shake, tremble {{Ex.: *men-issu ruySuksi*. Your hand is shaking. *moT-ak haasin, wak ruySuksi?* Is he afraid, (so that) he's trembling? *makam ruySuksi, makam haslin*. You are all trembling, you are all afraid.}} Grammar: only appears with -ksi. Meaning: from fear or from a medical condition or illness (including palsy, mercury poisoning, etc.). ■

heyheye *V* shake, tremble {{Ex.: *heyheye, heyheye iime pire*. Shake, shake, the earth trembles.}} Pronunciation: not one of the usual verb patterns, probably reduplication. Meaning: may only be used for the earth shaking in an earthquake, but unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **iime** *V* tremble, shake {{Ex.: *koc iime pire, himmun makke*. When the ground trembles, we get dizzy.}} ■ **ruySuksi** (Made from: ***ruySu**, -ksi) *V* shake, tremble Meaning: from fear or from illness/medical condition. ■ **wikke** *V* tremble, shake {{Ex.: *kan wikke*. I'm trembling. *wikke makke tuurisum, Taalasum*. We tremble from cold (shiver), from heat.}}

tremble (the earth) ■ **tumlele** *V* tremble (the earth) {{Ex.: *tumlele*. The earth trembles.}} [Attested only once]

tribe ■ **usse** *N* tribe Meaning: any tribe in general, not a specific name of one.

a Mutsun speaking tribe ■ **tohoolo** *N* another Mutsun speaking tribe Grammar: irregular plural *toohokma*. Meaning: another people (not the Mutsuns themselves) who spoke the language of San

Juan Bautista, probably a tribe speaking a closely related language, a tribe also brought to the San Juan Mission, possibly from Gilroy or Fremont Peak.

Merced River tribe ■ kiTaci *N* Merced River tribe
Cultural info.: a tribe along the Merced River below the mountains, in the valley. Social use: Ascension's maternal grandmother was from this tribe, which spoke a different language, but her mother (Barbara) learned Mutsun, her own father's language, rather than this one.

a San Joaquin Valley tribe ■ awalkimnay
Npersonal a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **cawsayla** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **kapca** *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **kukunu** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe, their location [Attested only once] ■ **napTinTay** *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **notuwaliT** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **saybilamnay** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

Huumuntwas tribe/people ■ huumuntwas
(Inflected form of: **huumun**, -tak₂, -was)
Npersonal Humuntwas Tribe/people *Similar*: -was.
Cultural info.: probably the original name of the village and tribe at the location of San Juan Bautista Mission, Mutsun is the less clear name of a nearby village or people.

Iyulawas Tribe ■ iyulawas (Made from: **iyula**, -was) *Npersonal* Iyulawas Tribe

Chowchilla tribe/people ■ cawcila *Npersonal*
Chowchilla Tribe/people

Tammariwas tribe ■ tammariwas (Inflected form of: **tammari**, -was) *Npersonal* Tammariwas Tribe/people Meaning: people from the tammari compass direction (which direction unknown).

Wenyeren tribe ■ wenyeren *Npersonal* Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info.: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmeleno Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

Cruzeño tribe ■ kurseNu (Borrowed from: cruzeño Spanish) *Nplace* Cruzeño tribe/person Meaning: of Carmel, of Santa Cruz.

Muwekma tribe ■ muwekma *N* Muwekma people
Social use: tribal name, Ascension doesn't seem to

have known it, at least not as a tribal name. [Attested only once]

Rumsien tribe ■ rumsien *Npersonal* Rumsien tribe Meaning: near Carmel.

Piquiun Tribe ■ pikyun *Npersonal* Piquiun Indians Cultural info.: lived north of Madera, on the other side of Yosemite, away in the Sierra Nevada.

Santa Cruz Indians ■ haryan *Npersonal* Santa Cruz Indians [Attested only once]

Paisin/pahSin tribe ■ pahSin *N* Paisin/pahSin tribe
{ {Ex.: *numan makse umaqya pahSin*. Who are our compatriots, the pahSins. *pahSin riica* The pahSin language.} } Meaning: tribe of San Benito county, near Tres Pinos, close by to San Juan Bautista.

Teelamni Tribe ■ teelamni *Npersonal* Teelamni Tribe Meaning: a tribe of the San Joaquin Valley, one group of the Tulareños.

Esselen tribe ■ heslen *Npersonal* Esselen tribe [Me. + Asc. guess]

part of a tribe name ■ hoya *Npersonal* part of a tribe name { {Ex.: *hoyakma* (possibly *hoyayma*) the Hoyakma Tribe, a San Joaquin Valley tribe} } Grammar: might have an irregular plural *hoyayma*. [Attested only once] ■ **iyula** *Npersonal* part of a tribe name [Attested only once] ■ **kalentaruk** (Made partly from: -tak₂, rukka₁) *Npersonal* part of a tribe name { {Ex.: *kalentarukwas* a Castroville area tribe} } Grammar: not clear what kalen comes from, possibly kalle. [Attested only once]

Salinas Tribe ■ ensen (Made from: **ense**, -n₂) *Npersonal* Salinas tribe Meaning: name for this tribe means 'blackberrying place' literally. [Tentative]

Rumsien Tribe ■ karmeleNu (Borrowed from: Carmeleño Spanish) *Npersonal* Rumsien Tribe/people { {Ex.: *waate karmeleNukma*, *waate haysa karmentakwas*. The Rumsiens are coming, they come from Carmel.} }

Paiute Tribe ■ payuuci *Npersonal* Paiute Indians Cultural info.: lived on the other side of the Piquiun Indians, who lived North of Madera.

San Joaquin Valley tribe ■ kiTTatay (Made partly from: -tak₂) *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and

-tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once] ■ **walkemnay** *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **wowal** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

Nutnunu tribe ■ **nutnunu** *Npersonal* Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: *nutnunu haysa waate*. The Tulareños, they are coming.}} Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

tribe name ■ **huTukus** *Nplace* tribe name or placename [Attested only once]

trickle ■ **latsu** *V* drip, trickle {{Ex.: *yete latsun*. It will drip.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). ■ **latsun** (Made from: **latsu**, -n₃) *V* drip, trickle

trim the beard ■ **sepke** *Vrevers*. trim/have a beard {{Ex.: *sepket kannis!* Trim my beard! *sepkeSmin*. a bearded person. *amsinin seppekpu*. He hurt himself cutting his beard.}} Similar: **seepe**; *Noun*: **seepek**. Meaning: includes both having a beard (as noun, in *sepkeSmin*, usually), and trimming/cutting a beard (as a verb, usually). (Other Pronunc.: **seppek** before -pu or -mu)

trip ■ **cilwi** *V* stub, trip {{Ex.: *cilwinin-ka korotka / kan-koroose*. I stubbed my foot. *cilwinin-ka*. I tripped.}} Meaning: possible unrelated meaning about urine, very unsure. ■ **timmu** *V* trip, stub toe {{Ex.: *hinTisum-me timmunin?* What did you stub your toe on/trip on?}} Grammar: may only be used with -n(i). Meaning: to trip in the sense of running one's foot into something, not in the sense of falling over.

take/go on a trip ■ **hiie** *V* take a trip, go on a trip {{Ex.: *hiie makke, horpena nuppi paaranise*. We're going on a trip, to go in the middle of those mountains.}}

tripe ■ **piiti** *N* tripe, animal stomach *Verb*: ***piiti**. Meaning: stomach or lining of the stomach (tripe) of cattle or possibly other animals.

true ■ **asa'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: *moT piNi asa'a?* Might it be true? *asa'a-mes monsen*. You told him truly. *moT-me asa'a ricca?* Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? *istu-ka ekwe asa'a* I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun.

truly ■ **aamane** *Adv* truly, really, indeed, certainly, definitely {{Ex.: *hasli-ka amane*. I am really afraid.}} Social use: Common and clear in Arroyo, mostly out of usage by Ascension's time.. ■ **asa'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: *moT piNi asa'a?* Might it be true? *asa'a-mes monsen*. You told him truly. *moT-me asa'a ricca?* Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? *istu-ka ekwe asa'a* I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun. ■ **isap** *Adv* truly {{Ex.: *ekwes-me ama isap annapu?* Do you not truly pity yourself?}} Pronunciation: this word is very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **ma** *Adv* truly, really {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *layTaSte ma ney'a pire*. Now the world (days) are truly long.}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unclear. Social use: completely out of use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

truly ■ **ereS** *Adv* so, really, truly {{Ex.: *ereS-ka hinsu*. I really know. *moT ereS wak?* Is it really him?}}

trunk

tree trunk ■ **mooyor** *N* tree trunk {{Ex.: *mooyortak uttuyis, mostor anSa!* Go put it in the tree trunk, the tree trunk far away!}} Similar: **mostor**.

truth ■ **asa'a** (Made partly from: -'a) *Adv* truly, really, true, truth {{Ex.: *moT piNi asa'a?* Might it be true? *asa'a-mes monsen*. You told him truly. *moT-me asa'a ricca?* Are you speaking truly (telling the truth)? *istu-ka ekwe asa'a* I dream, but it isn't true.}} Grammar: may also be used as a noun.

tell the truth ■ **ama** *V* tell the truth {{Ex.: *aman-mes-ka* Did I tell you the truth?}} [Ar only, very unsure]

try ■ ***hamma** *V* try {{Ex.: *hummit-ka hammapu!* Give me some to try! *hapuh'a-ka hammapu roroSpu.* I never try to play.}} Grammar: only appears with -pu (same meaning). Meaning: usually try some of something, but also try to do something. ■ **caaca** *V* try, do what one can {{Ex.: *caaca-k.* He does what he can.}} [Tentative] ■ **hammapu** (Made from: ***hamma**, **-pu**) *V* try Meaning: usually try some of something (often food), but can be try to do something. ■ **namma** *V* try, sample {{Ex.: *namman kurkahse.* [Someone] tried the roasted corn. *hiskeyuT, namma makam piina!* You all go try that! (especially of food) *nansiy!* Try it!}} *Similar:* **naani**. Meaning: of trying a little of something to see how it is, often food but can be other things (not try to do something).

try and see ■ **naani** *V* try and see {{Ex.: *naaniy amman!* Try the food! *maayay naani, hattena pina heesentak hineykun.* Look and see who went walking behind there! *hiske naani!* Let's try it!}} *Similar:* **namma**. Meaning: of trying food, trying doing something, etc..

try food ■ **amma 2** *V* try/taste food {{Ex.: *amma makke iiwuse.* We try eating figs. *hummitit kan amma!* Give it to me, I will try it!}} Meaning: rare meaning.

tuberculosis of lymph nodes ■ **yuTha** *N* tuberculosis of lymph nodes Meaning: traditionally called scrofula, usually nodes of the neck. [Ar + Asc. guess]

tuche ■ **tuuTe** (Borrowed from: tuche Spanish?) *N* tuche, type of food {{Ex.: *kan yaase tuuTese.* I'm eating tuche.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure, type of food. [Attested only once]

Tuesday ■ **uTnin** *Adv* two days, Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTnin-ak haysane rakke.* He announces them (in church) the second time.}} Meaning: usually refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to making the second church announcement, the more usual word for counting first, second, etc. is *uThinwas*. ■ **uTuy** *N* Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTuy ney'a tapah, tawah.* Today is Tuesday now, (there is) work.}} *Similar:* **uThin**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: unclear how related to *uThin*. Social use: if this was introduced for the name of a day in mission times, it did not continue to be used.

[Attested only once]

Tular ■ **yakSuntak** (Made from: **yakSun**, **-tak₂**)

Nplace Tular *Similar:*; *Similar:*. Meaning: place of the Tulareños (Yokuts people).

Tulareño people ■ **yakSun** *N* Tulareño (Yokuts)

people, Indian {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose.* The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). *yakSun Sotyohte.* The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails. *yakSuSikma waate.* The Tulareños are coming.}} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other Pronunc.: **yakSuSi** before plural suffix -kma)

Tulareño tribe/people ■ **nutnunu** *Npersonal*

Nutnunu Tribe/people, Tulareños {{Ex.: *nutnunu haysa waate.* The Tulareños, they are coming.}} Cultural info.: Mutsuns considered the Nutnunu to be very bad people, the Nutnunu were known for stealing horses and eating them, and were said to normally eat horse meat. Pronunciation: pronunciation varies, possibly because the word might be from their language, nutun may be the more Mutsunized pronunciation, but it's less common. Meaning: Tulareños, of the San Joaquin Valley.

tule ■ **rapsana** *N* cattail, tule *Similar:* **luppe₁**, **haale₁**, **kaamun**. Meaning: type of tule grass, specific type unsure, possibly cattail.

soft tule-like grass ■ **pac** *N* soft tule-like grass

Cultural info.: used for sleeping on. Meaning: probably a type of soft bulrush, very soft and fine, grows where water has stood, possibly also meaning prickly-pear cactus, but most likely just the grass type.

gather tule root ■ **Sipru** *V* gather bulrush/tule root

{{Ex.: *Sipruna makke.* We go to gather bulrush roots. *Sipru makke.* We're gathering bulrush roots.}} *Similar:* **rookos**; *Noun:* **Sipruna**. Meaning: to gather tule/rush root, the root of the rookos plant.

tule root ■ **Sipruna** *N* bulrush/tule root {{Ex.:

Sipruna summuSmin spoiled bulrush root *Siprunakma* bulrush roots}} *Verb:* **Sipru**; *Similar:* **rookos**. Cultural info.: a good food. Meaning: root of the rookos bulrush.

tuna ■ **hittYani**₁ *N* tuna {{Ex.: *hittYanikma tunas*}} *Verb*: **hittYani**₂. Meaning: meaning unsure.

get tuna ■ **hittYani**₂ *V* get tuna {{Ex.: *hittYanina makke*. We go to get tuna.}} *Noun*: **hittYani**₁. [Attested only once]

turn ■ **hitwe** *V* turn, crank {{Ex.: *hitwena-ka*. I'm going to crank it. *hitwey!* Crank it!}} Meaning: turn something in a circular motion, like turning a crank, may be used for looping yarn in weaving. ■ **tiplile** *V* spin, turn {{Ex.: *kan-was tiplilempi*. I make it spin. *tiplilehte* spun around}} Meaning: like a top or a whirlwind. ■ **tippe** *V* walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: *tippe-k*. It's turning (in circles). *tippe-k wak-rukase*. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. *tippe kan-lom*. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.}} Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

turn around ■ **ippe** *V* turn around {{Ex.: *ippey men!* Turn around, you!}} [Tentative]

turn inside out ■ **welko** *V* swell up, turn inside out {{Ex.: *welkohne haale*. The cattails are swollen up. *welkoy men-hin*. Turn your eyelids inside out!}} Meaning: swell up of rushes/reeds/cattails or other things, or turn eyelids inside out, can only be used to mean 'inside-out' for eyelids.

turn into ■ **hiSSen**₂ (Made from: **hiSSe**, -n₃) *V* become, turn into (Other Pronunc.: **hiSSeni** before another suffix) ■ **riiwi** *V* transform, turn into, change {{Ex.: *kan riiwipu*. I'm transforming myself. *riiwinin*. (It) changed. *kan riiwi*. I change (into something else).}} Meaning: somewhat unclear in what situations one uses this.

turn into ash ■ **yooko** *V* turn into ash {{Ex.: *yookoSte sikar*. The cigarette has turned into ash. *yookonin*. It turned into ash. *yookompi* to turn (something) into ash *tina roote yookon, hussuy!* The ash is right here, bury and roast (it)! *kan hutte amSi hiSSen yookone*. I'll kindle a fire to make ashes.}} Grammar: with -mpi means turn something into ash, with -n(i) means something becomes ash on its own, with -Ste, means something

has become ash, with -n means the ash itself. ■

yookon₂ (Made from: **yooko**, -n₃) *V* turn into ash (Other Pronunc.: **yookoni** before a suffix)

turn on ■ **waski** *V* make flow, turn on {{Ex.: *waskiy sii!* Turn on the water! *waskinin sii*. The water flowed.}} *Similar*: **wakku**; *Similar*: **waksi**. Grammar: without -n(i), means to make water flow by pouring it out or turning on a faucet, etc., with -n(i), means water flows on its own (different from **waksi**). Meaning: small quantities of water, as from a tap, not as a flood (**wakku**).

turn on a light ■ **huya** *V* illuminate, light {{Ex.: *huya-ka kan-sottowe*. I light my fire. *huyay nuk!* Light/illuminate it! *kan meheesi huyase*. I see the light. *huttey amSi-me huyan!* Stoke the fire so that you will light up (be illuminated). *huyay!* Turn on the light! (including: Turn on the lamp!) *huyay weela!* Light the candle!}} Meaning: can be used to mean 'to turn on a lamp' May have a rare figurative meaning involving praying for someone, but unsure..

turn oneself face upward ■ **tsayyalpu** (Made from: **tsayla**, -pu) *V* turn/lay oneself face upward Meaning: turn or lie on one's back, often while sleeping.

turn oneself in ■ **haraapu** (Made from: **hara**, -pu) *V* give oneself up, turn oneself in Meaning: to the authorities, can also be used just as 'give oneself,' not literal use of -pu.

turn oneself into ■ **hiSSepu**₁ (Made from: **hiSSe**, -pu) *V* turn oneself into Meaning: usually of turning oneself into an animal by magic.

turn over/inside out/upside-down ■ **etko** *V* turn over/inside out/upside-down {{Ex.: *kan eetokpu tokkohtak*. I'm turning over on my mat. *etkoy!* Turn it inside out! / Turn it over! *etkohte* inside-out / turned over}} Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself in bed), inside-out (for ex. a shirt), backwards, upside-down, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **eetok** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

turn seat around ■ **yimku** *V* turn seat around {{Ex.: *yimkunin*. The chair turned around.}} Meaning: meaning and usage unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

turn the tables ■ **taapa** *V* turn the tables, pay in kind {{Ex.: *taapapuy!* Turn the tables (on someone)!}} Grammar: use of -pu seems to be not literal (probably turn the tables on someone else, not oneself). Meaning: meaning unsure, probably to do back to someone else what they did to you (give what

you get). [Ar + Asc. guess]

turn to coals/ash/embers ■ ***suure** *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Grammar: only occurs with -n(i) or -Ste. Meaning: of a fire/flame dying down to coals, embers, or ash. ■ **suuren** (Made from: ***suure**, -n₃) *V* turn to coals/ash/embers Meaning: to become coal/ash/ember. (Other Pronunc.: **suuren**i before another suffix)

turned over ■ **etkohte** (Inflected form of: **etko**, -Ste) *perf* backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down

turnip ■ **naaru** *N* turnip {{Ex.: *rutkiy naaru!* Pull out the turnip!}} [Attested only once]

turpentine ■ **yuuh** *N* turpentine {{Ex.: *tollon-ak yuuh*. There is/it has a lot of turpentine.}} Meaning: natural turpentine made from any type of pine tree.

turtle ■ **awnicmin** *N* turtle {{Ex.: *ekwe ney'a hollehne awnicmin*. Turtles aren't being caught now.}} *Verb*: **awnicmi**. Sci. name: Clemmys marmorata.

catch turtles ■ **awnicmi** *V* catch turtles {{Ex.: *awnicmina makke*. We go to catch turtles.}} *Noun*: **awnicmin**. Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, may include a suffix historically.

TV ■ **anSa-mehes** (New word made from: **anSa**, **mehe**, -s₁) *N* television

twice ■ **uThin** *num* two, both, twice {{Ex.: *uThin paytaSmin* two hunters *uThin wak hiwaanin*. He arrived twice. *kan waate uThin paaranitkatum*. I come from the two hills. *makke uThin*. We are two/There are two of us. *kan hiwsen uThine*. I like them both. *makke uThinya nossopun*. We are both sighing. *uyka kan wayampis uThina*. Yesterday I made it miss twice. *uThisi* two by two/by twos}} *Similar*: **uTuy**. Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually *uThinya*) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually *uThina*). (Other Pronunc.: **uThi** before -na and -si) ■ **uThina** (Made from: **uThin**, -na₃) *num* twice

twist ■ **ruuka** *V* twist, spin {{Ex.: *hiilu ruukahne*. The thread is being twisted. *ruukahte-k*. It's twisted/spun. *ruukasmak* spinners *kan ruuka neppe rukse*. I'm twisting this cord.}} Meaning: twist fiber to make it into cord or thread, spin yarn. ■

titru *V* twist {{Ex.: *kan-was titru*. I twist it. *titrunin*. (It) twisted up (by itself).}} *Similar*: **Tiinu**; *Similar*: ***kipri**. Meaning: probably general, of anything that can twist or be twisted up, not specific to wringing cloth. ■ **Tiinu** *V* wring out, twist {{Ex.: *Tiinuy!* Wring (it) out! (while washing) *Tiinuhte* twisted}} *Similar*: **titru**. Meaning: may only be used of twisting a cloth out while washing (wringing), or may include more general twisting motions.

twisted ■ **kiprihte** (Made from: ***kipri**, -Ste) *perf* twisted, crooked *Synonym*: **kiwroSte**. ■ **titruhte** (Inflected form of: **titru**, -Ste) *perf* twisted Meaning: probably of anything that can be twisted or turned.

be twisted ■ ***kipri** *V* be twisted, be crooked {{Ex.: *neppe innu kiprihte*. This road is crooked. *kipriSmin wak-hin*. His eye/face is crooked.}} *Synonym*: ***kiwro**; *Similar*: **kuynu**; *Similar*: **titru**. Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -mpi, -Smin, or -hte. Meaning: refers to something being crooked, not to something having been literally twisted by someone. ■ **keero** *V* be twisted {{Ex.: *keerohte tappur* a twisted tree}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **kiprin** (Made from: ***kipri**, -n₃) *V* be crooked, be twisted

twisted one ■ **kipriSmin** (Made from: ***kipri**, -Smin) *N* twisted one, crooked one

twitch ■ **citmo** *V* twitch, feel a twinge {{Ex.: *citmo-mes*. You're twitching. (It's twitching on you.))} *Similar*: **cappu**. Cultural info.: twitches in various parts of the body had various meanings.

two ■ **uThin** *num* two, both, twice {{Ex.: *uThin paytaSmin* two hunters *uThin wak hiwaanin*. He arrived twice. *kan waate uThin paaranitkatum*. I come from the two hills. *makke uThin*. We are two/There are two of us. *kan hiwsen uThine*. I like them both. *makke uThinya nossopun*. We are both sighing. *uyka kan wayampis uThina*. Yesterday I made it miss twice. *uThisi* two by two/by twos}} *Similar*: **uTuy**. Meaning: primarily means '2,' sometimes 'both' (usually *uThinya*) only rarely used for 'twice' (usually *uThina*). (Other Pronunc.: **uThi** before -na and -si)

two days ■ **uTnin** *Adv* two days, Tuesday {{Ex.: *uTnin-ak haysane rakke*. He announces them (in church) the second time.}} Meaning: usually refers to the second day (Tuesday), sometimes to making the second church announcement, the more usual word for counting first, second, etc. is *uThinwas*.

two-headed snake ■ **lok** (Borrowed from: *lok Rumsien*?) *N* two-headed snake {{Ex.: *kan meheesi lokse*. I see a two-headed snake.}} Meaning: snake with a head on both ends. Social use: this is a Carmel (*Rumsien*) word, but Ascension thought it was the same in *Mutsun*. [Attested only once]

U u

ugly ■ **ektseSte** (Inflected form of: **ektse**, **-Ste**) *perf* ugly, homely

be ugly ■ **ektse** *V* be ugly {{Ex.: *ektseSte ugly ektseSmin* ugly person, ugly one}} [Tentative]

unbury from a roasting pit ■ **huswi** (Made from: **hussu**, **-w-**) *V* dig up, unbury from a roasting pit Meaning: remove food from the pit after roasting it in an underground roasting pit.

uncle ■ **apnan** *N* stepfather, father-in-law, uncle {{Ex.: *kan-apnan* my uncle *apnanis* stepfathers}} *Similar*: **appa**. Grammar: possible irregular plural *apnanis*, but unsure.

my uncle ■ **ette** (Made from: **ette₁**, **-s₁**) *N* my uncle Meaning: probably maternal uncle.

be an uncle ■ **ette₂** *V* be an uncle {{Ex.: *kan yetee-mes etteepu*. I will be your uncle.}} *Noun*: **ette₁**. Meaning: probably maternal uncle. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **ettee** before one consonant and then a vowel)

uncle (maternal) ■ **ette₁** *N* maternal uncle {{Ex.: *kan men-ette*. I am your maternal uncle. *etse* my uncle}} *Verb*: **ette₂**. Meaning: maternal.

uncomb ■ **cusura** *V* uncomb {{Ex.: *cusuraSte-ka urih*. I have uncombed hair.}} [Attested only once]

uncombed ■ **cusuraSte** (Inflected form of: **cusura**, **-Ste**) *perf* uncombed

uncomfortable

sit uncomfortably ■ **ciiku** *V* sit uncomfortably, hunched {{Ex.: *ciiku-ka*. I sit hunched over uncomfortably.}} Meaning: sitting on something uncomfortable, or being hunched over.

uncover ■ ***wislo** *V* uncover {{Ex.: *sesorpu, wisolpu pappel*. The book swells, it uncovers

itself.}} Grammar: may only occur with **-pu**, Asc. said it could not be used as *wislo*. Meaning: probably of the cover of a book or such coming off, unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: **wisol** before **-pu** (or **-mu** if possible)) ■ **mahwi** (Made from: **maahi**, **-w-**) *V* open, uncover Meaning: to open a container or vessel, probably by uncovering it. ■ **maswe** (Made from: **massa**, **-w-**) *V* uncover Meaning: to uncover one thing, usually a pot, a container of tobacco, writing, etc.. ■ **wetse** *V* uncover {{Ex.: *wetsepuy men-huttu!* Uncover your belly! *wetsepuy!* Uncover yourself! *wetsepuy men-huttu!* Uncover your belly!}} ■ **wissa₁** *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak*. She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa*. I uncover him (of his clothing).}} *Similar*: **wakci**, **waaha₁**. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

uncover itself

uncover self ■ **wisolpu** (Made from: ***wislo**, **-pu**) *V* uncover self [Tentative]

unction

administer extreme unction ■ **saaremi** (Made from: **saare**, **-mi**) *V* administer extreme unction, pray for someone

under ■ **minmuy** *Adv* below, bottom, under {{Ex.: *mehey minmuy!* Look down! *minmuy piretka* underground *minmuytum-ka Taakan*. I come up from underground.}}

underdone ■ **assuSte** (Inflected form of: **assu**, **-Ste**) *perf* raw, underdone

be underdone ■ **assu** *V* be raw, be underdone {{Ex.: *hikkumpiy miSSimpi, amSi ekwe assun, yete-k assunin!* Cook it well, so it won't come out (become) raw, it came out (became) raw! *assuSte* raw}}

underskirt ■ **haliya** (Borrowed from: faldilla Spanish) *N* underskirt, petticoat, slip *native*: **Sanhan**; *Similar*: **naawas**.

understand ■ **namti** *V* hear, understand, listen {{Ex.: *koc tukne makam hiwsen namti.* If you all wanted to understand. *makam ekwe kannis namti.* You all don't hear/understand me. *namtisiy!* Just listen! *haysa ekwe namti riicase.* They don't understand the language. *ussi-k ekwe namti.* Why doesn't he understand? *kan-mes namtin men aru warka.* Then I heard you cry. *namitpu kari'a.* (It) is heard far away.}} (Other Pronunc.: **namit** before -pu or -mu)

understandable

be understandable ■ **namtimi** (Made from: **namti**, **-mi**) *V* be understandable, be intelligible Meaning: literally 'to understand/hear for someone'.

undo ■ **-w-** *Suff.* (*V* > *V*) undo, release {{Ex.: *ucwihte-ka hin.* I've opened my eyes. *cunwiy!* Unfold it! *rutwiy!* Untie it! *kicway!* Unlock it! *paTwiy nuk!* Let it go! *piTwinin.* (It) came untied. *wattin makke huswina.* We go to remove (what we buried and roasted). *piTwiycuucu!* Untie the dog! *noswe-k.* He's breathing (out). *rocwenin.* It came untangled. *cuukin hellewis.* She moved herself outward bent over.}} *Similar*: **ayhuwe**; *Similar*: **puTke**; *Similar*: **inwi**; *Similar*: **ripwi**; *Similar*: **Sacwe**; *Similar*: **cakwi**; *Similar*: **iTwi**; *Similar*: **helwe**; *Similar*: **oswe**; *Similar*: **holwe**. Pronunciation: usually insert after consonant in middle of word, if any vowels in the verb are long, shorten them (for ex. *uuci* -> *ucwi*), if there are two consonants in the middle (including a long consonant), delete usually the second one (for ex. *rocyo* -> *rocwe*, *cunnu* -> *cunwi*), following vowel sometimes remains unchanged (for ex. *ricca* -> *ricwa*), but often becomes *e* or *i* (for ex. *rocwe*, *cunwi*, also *piTTe* -> *piTwi*), in Ar's time *-wi* was sometimes added as a suffix (with no effect on sounds of the verb itself), but in Ha's time it was always inserted into the word causing these

changes in sounds. Grammar: insert in the middle of a verb to make the meaning the opposite of the original verb, particularly to add a meaning of opening, going outward, or undoing an act of closing (for ex. *close* -> *open*, *lock* -> *unlock*). (Other Pronunc.: **-wi** with certain words)

undress ■ **hittYu** *V* undress, endure, survive {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka holle hittYu.* I can't undress. (meaning unsure) *hittYuSmin* undresser/flasher (meaning unsure) *ekwe-ka holle hittYu.* I can't endure.}} Meaning: Spanish translation is ambiguous, so meaning is very unclear. ■ **kitro 2** *V* undress {{Ex.: *kitorpuy!* Undress yourself!}} Meaning: this meaning (undress, opposite of main meaning) may be an error. (Other Pronunc.: **kitor** before -pu and -mu) ■ **Sonwe** *V* undress {{Ex.: *SonwetiYuT!* You all keep undressing!}} *Opp.*: **monno**. Grammar: may contain *-w-*, but form without it unknown. [Tentative] ■ **wissa₁** *V* uncover, undress, show genitals {{Ex.: *ekwe-me wissapu, amSi-me ekwe mehehne men-honoT!* Don't uncover your private parts, so your balls won't be seen! *wissasistap wak.* She was uncovered (of clothing, by someone). *kan-was wissa.* I uncover him (of his clothing).}} *Similar*: **wakci**, **waaha₁**. Meaning: of someone being fully naked or having the genitals shown inappropriately or possibly against their will.

get undressed ■ **kitorpu 1** (Made from: **kitro**, **-pu**) *V* get undressed Meaning: this meaning may be an error, main meaning may be to put on clothing, not to take it off.

unequal ■ **henehte** (Inflected form of: **hene**, **-Ste**) *perf* unequal [Ar only, very unsure]

be unequal ■ **hene** *V* be unequal {{Ex.: *henehte warsahne.* (It) is being unequally cut.}} [Ar only, very unsure] ■ **yammutsi** *V* be unequal Pronunciation: not a typical Mutsun verb form, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

uneven

be uneven ■ **cekle 1** *V* be uneven, be lumpy {{Ex.: *cekleSte* It's lumpy. (Also: It doesn't sit flat.)}} *Similar*: **cehle**.

unfold ■ **cunwi** (Made from: **cunnu**, **-w-**) *V* unfold, unroll, untie, let down ■ **wilki** *V* unfold, spread out

{{Ex.: *yeela-ka wilki!* Let me unfold it!}}
Meaning: of a blanket or similar things.

spread out ■ tokko *V* spread out {{Ex.: *yuu tokkoy!* And spread (it) out! *tokkoy eshen!* Spread the blanket! *harkenin por kan-tokkohtak*. The fleas increased in my bed/mat. *tokkopu-k*. He's spreading his bed out. *tokkoh wetreSmin*. The bed is big. *tokkohti* to be/serve as a bed}} Meaning: spread out a blanket, mat, or bed, usually something to sleep on.

unit of money ■ riyal (Borrowed from: real Spanish)
N real, unit of money {{Ex.: *hemec'a riyal, uThin riyal* one real, two reals *hemec'a ereT riyal men kannis teewe, ekwe-me kannis iTka*. You owe me one real of money, (but) you won't pay me.}} *native: ereT; native: ruk*.

unite ■ huntari (Borrowed from: juntar Spanish) *V*
join, unite, come together {{Ex.: *kan neppe Taarese huntari / huntari-ka neppe Taarese*. I'm joining this man, I'm joining this man.}}
native: himme. Meaning: does not refer to getting married, only to literally joining someone.

unknown meaning ■ -Te Suff. (*V* > *V*) unknown meaning Grammar: suffix used at the ends of a few verbs, usually involves a physical description, but the meaning is not clear. ■ **-'a Suff.** (??? > *Adv*)
unknown meaning Grammar: suffix that appears only as part of certain words, most of which are not used by themselves but only with -'a.

unlock ■ kacwe (Made from: **kaaca**, -w-) *V* unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together. ■ **kicwa** (Made from: **kicca**, -w-) *V* open, unlock Meaning: probably to unlock with a key.

unravel ■ titwi (Made from: -w-) *V* fray, unravel {{Ex.: *titwi nuk!* Unravel it!}} *Similar: TiTku*. Grammar: probably includes -w- for undoing, pulling outward/apart, but not clear what verb combines with -w-. Meaning: probably of pulling a thread to make cloth unravel.

unripe

be unripe ■ cuktukri *V* be unripe Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, not a normal verb form. [Attested only once]

unroll ■ cunwi (Made from: **cunnu**, -w-) *V* unfold, unroll, untie, let down

spread out ■ tokko *V* spread out {{Ex.: *yuu tokkoy!* And spread (it) out! *tokkoy eshen!* Spread the blanket! *harkenin por kan-tokkohtak*. The fleas increased in my bed/mat. *tokkopu-k*. He's spreading his bed out. *tokkoh wetreSmin*. The bed is big. *tokkohti* to be/serve as a bed}} Meaning: spread out a blanket, mat, or bed, usually something to sleep on.

unsew ■ hiTwa (Made from: **hiTya**, -w-) *V* unsew

unshackle ■ kacwe (Made from: **kaaca**, -w-) *V*
unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together.

unstick ■ kacwe (Made from: **kaaca**, -w-) *V* unstick, pull apart, unlock, unshackle Meaning: undo something that's been locked, also unstick things that are stuck together. ■ **peTwe** (Made from: **peTte**, -w-) *V* unstick, pull apart

unstring ■ micwi (Made from: **miici**, -w-) *V* unstring
Similar: miccu. Meaning: of a bow, to remove the string for storage.

untangle ■ ripwi *V* untie, untangle {{Ex.: *ekwe-me ripwi piinase!* Don't untie that! *ripwi!* Untangle (it)!}} *Similar: rocwe; Similar: -w-;*

Similar: piTwi. Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as *rucwi*. ■ **rocwe** (Made from: ***rocyo**, -w-) *V*

untangle *Similar: ripwi*. Pronunciation: unusual combination of *rocyo* plus -w or -wi to *rocwi*. ■

rutwi (Made from: **rotko**, -w-) *V* untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of *rotko* with -w-. [Tentative] ■ **sipku** *V* revers. comb, untangle {{Ex.: *kan sipukpu kan-urihse*. I'm combing/untangling my hair.}} *Noun:*

sipuksan; *Synonym: aha₁, ahse*. Grammar: may only appear with -pu. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **sipuk** before -pu or -mu)

untangle one's hair ■ sipukpu (Made from: **sipku**, -pu) *V* comb/untangle one's hair

untangled

be untangled ■ riya *V* be smooth, untangled {{Ex.: *ekwe riyen a tangle ekwe riyen men-urih*. Your hair is tangled.}} Social use: not in use by Ascension's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

untie ■ **cunwi** (Made from: **cunnu**, -w-) *V* unfold, unroll, untie, let down ■ **piTwi** (Made from: **piTTe**, -w-) *V* untie, let loose *Similar: ricwi; Similar: ripwi.*
 ■ **ricwi** *V* untie {{Ex.: *ricwit kannis! Untie me!*}} *Similar: piTwi; Similar: rickin.* Social use: probably comes from an older verb *ricki* 'tie' plus -w- 'undo,' rare word, *piTwi* more common. [Attested only once] ■ **ripwi** *V* untie, untangle {{Ex.: *ekwe-me ripwi piinase! Don't untie that! ripwi!* Untangle (it)!}} *Similar: rocwe; Similar: -w-; Similar: piTwi.* Grammar: probably comes from a verb plus -w- 'undo,' but the verb was not used by itself anymore. Meaning: Asc. says this means the same as *rucwi*. ■ **rutwi** (Made from: **rotko**, -w-) *V* untie, untangle Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Grammar: this word is very unsure, probably an irregular combination of *rotko* with -w-. [Tentative]

until now ■ **hapuh'a** (Made partly from: -a) *Adv* never, until now {{Ex.: *hapuh'a-ka namman kurkahse. I never tried roasted corn. hapuh'a-k niipapun. He never taught.*}} Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure, could indicate something has never happened yet, never happened in the past.

untrap ■ **hetwe** (Made from: **hette**, -w-) *V* free, untrap, release Meaning: untangle from a trap, release or collect from a trap.

unwilling

be unwilling/do unwillingly ■ **icra 1** *V* be unwilling, do unwillingly {{Ex.: *icran haysa Taakan. They're arriving unwillingly.*}} (Other Pronunc.: **icar** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

unwrap ■ **ilwi** (Made from: **hilli**, -w-) *V* take off, unwrap Meaning: take off a headband or scarf around the head.

unwrap head ■ **hilwi** (Made from: **hilli**, -w-) *V* unwrap head Meaning: to take a headband or shawl off one's head.

up ■ **taprey** *Adv* up, above, top {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen waate taprey tiwistak. I don't like coming (walking) on top of flowers. taprey Tarahtak up in the sky halsay pina taprey! Lift it up there! taprestum-ka Taakanin. I came from up above.*}} *loanword: rini.* Grammar: irregular form *taprestum* with -tum (ablative). (Other Pronunc.: **tapres** before -tum)

look up ■ **akra** *V* look up {{Ex.: *akray! Look up! men akra taprey, minmuy meheepuy! You are looking up above. Look below!*}}

get/wake up ■ **akke 1** *V* wake up, get up {{Ex.: *akkenin haysa They woke up. kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTten. I woke up, I didn't sleep.*}} *Similar: *hinnu, itma; Synonym: awye, ooso, *hinnu.*

be high up ■ **awhe** *V* be high, be deep, be high up {{Ex.: *nuppi awhe. That's high (up).*}}

get up ■ **itma** *V* get up {{Ex.: *itmay aruh'a! Get up (early) in the morning! ekwe-ka holle itma. I can't get up. itmanuy kan-hiS'a! Lift/raise my stuff up! kan-was holle itmanu. I can lift it.*}} *Similar: akke 1, *hinnu.* Meaning: get up out of bed, of a person.

grown up ■ **miTTeSte** (Inflected form of: ***miTTe**, -Ste) *perf* grown, grown up *Similar: muura.*

be up ■ **hirsu** *V* be up {{Ex.: *hirsu taprey wak-tiiraS. He has his buttocks up above.*}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

be up high ■ **ceple** *V* be in high place, be up high {{Ex.: *histana nii ceple, kata ciles? What is that here (that's) high up, like a bell?*}} *Similar: cekle 2.*

up a little ■ **tapreytis** (Made from: **taprey**, -tis₂) *Adv* up a little, a little above

upper San Felipe Valley ■ **weleeliSmo** (Made partly from: **weleeli**) *N* upper San Felipe Valley Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: literally 'place of salamanders'. [Me only]

upside

be upside down ■ **makla** *V* be upside down {{Ex.: *kata men makla. As if you were upside down.*}} [Attested only once] ■ **puru** *V* be upside down Grammar: might appear only as *puruhte*. Meaning: mouth downward. [Ar + Asc. guess]

upside-down ■ **etkohte** (Inflected form of: **etko**, -Ste) *perf* backwards, inside out, turned over, upside-down ■ **puruhte** (Made from: **puru**, -Ste) *perf* upside-down [Ar + Asc. guess]

turn upside-down ■ **etko** *V* turn over/inside out/upside-down {{Ex.: *kan eetokpu tokkohtak.*}}

I'm turning over on my mat. *etkoy!* Turn it inside out! / Turn it over! *etkohte* inside-out / turned over}} Meaning: turn over (for ex. a stone, or oneself in bed), inside-out (for ex. a shirt), backwards, upside-down, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **eetok** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

urinate ■ **cala₂** *V* urinate, pee {{Ex.: *hoTTo calaayis!* Go to urinate! *calamsa* penis *calaana-ka*. I go to pee. *ekwe-ka holle cala*. I can't pee.}} *Noun*: **cala₁**. (Other Pronunc.: **calaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

one who pees a lot ■ **caltYaSmin** (Made from: **cala₂**, **-tY-**, **-Smin**) *N* one who pees a lot, pisser
Pronunciation: sometimes pronounced caltaSmin.

urinate often ■ **caltYa** (Made from: **cala₂**, **-tY-**) *V* pee a lot, urinate often

urine ■ **cala₁** *N* urine, pee, piss {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka hiwsen callaase*, *hiwsen-ka TahsaSmin siise*. I don't want piss, I want cold water! (Probably about the quality of the drink offered.))} *Verb*: **cala₂**. (Other Pronunc.: **callaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

us ■ **makkese** (Inflected form of: **makke₁**, **-se**) *Pro* us
Similar: **maksen**. Grammar: probably of two people, 1st person dual object pronoun. ■ **maksen** *Pro* us {{Ex.: *koc makse Tawra*, *yuu-me maksen pakkasiy!* When we are sitting, you look for us! *maksen Tuhyinin oySo*. The sun got high on us again. *maksen tursin*. It's cold to us.}}
Similar: **makkese**. Pronunciation: often also pronounced as maksene, irregular object form instead of maksese. Grammar: 1st person plural (probably 3 or more people) object, can be direct or indirect object.

you all ... me/us! ■ **-m** *Suff.* (*V*) plural command
1st person object {{Ex.: *monsem kannis*. Tell me, you all! *makam kannis muusimpim!*
Warm me up, you all!}} Grammar: commands

more than one person to do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

use up ■ **suuyu** *V* melt, wear out, use up {{Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *suuyunin*. (It) wore out/became used up. *suuyumpi wak*. He uses it up/consumes it. *suuyuSte-k*. It's melted. *kan-was suuyumpi*. I melt it.}} Meaning: meaning shifted from 'wear out, use up, consume' in Ar's time to 'melt' in Asc.'s time, melt meaning is of fat in a pan, ice cream, etc.. ■ **suuyumpi** (Made from: **suuyu**, **-mpi**) *V* use up, consume, melt Grammar: use something up, consume something, melt something (cause it to melt).

used

get used to ■ **amyu 2** *V* teach, get used to {{Ex.: *makke amyumpi nii*. We get accustomed to it here (by having imposed ourselves). *haayi makke amuypu* Come here, we teach ourselves!}} (Other Pronunc.: **amuy** before -pu (and -mu if possible))

used to ■ **okse** *Adv* in the past, long ago, used to {{Ex.: *hooyo haysane okse amSi haysane amma*. (He) used to take them in order to eat them. *okse rootes hemec'a Taares numan hemec'a korotka wak okse hinne*. There was once a man who walked on one foot. *ekwena nii heentikma okse*. There were no people here long ago. *hanni-me okse roote?* Where did you used to be?}} Meaning: used for telling stories about long ago, or about how the Mutsuns lived in traditional times, also used for 'used to' or anything a relatively long time ago.

used up ■ **kawraSte** (Inflected form of: **kawra**, **-Ste**) *perf* finished, used up, gone, ended ■ **suuyuSte** (Made from: **suuyu**, **-Ste**) *perf* used up, worn out, melted

V v

vagina

put fingers in vagina ■ **hotro** *V* put fingers in vagina {{Ex.: *hotron-ka-was*. I put my fingers in her vagina. *hotrostop* to have fingers put in

one's vagina}} Meaning: not clear whether this is medical or sexual.

valley ■ **TaaTak** *Nrevers*. plain, valley {{Ex.: *wattin-ka TaaTak*. I'm going to the

valley/plain. *itSa humsun tollon ene haypire hinse TaaTak*. They fly a lot right now, and some wander the plain. *TaaTaktak* on the plain/in the valley}} *Verb: TaTka*.

upper San Felipe Valley ■ **weleeliSmo** (Made partly from: **weleeli**) *N* upper San Felipe Valley Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: literally 'place of salamanders'. [Me only]

San Felipe Valley ■ **poytokiS** *Nplace* San Felipe Valley Cultural info.: Indians gathered there to dance, the priests made a chapel and cemetery there to use when someone's body could not be brought across the river because of high water. Meaning: at the lower part, by the lake, can also refer to the large rancheria there, includes the plain past the Jim Salyer bridge.

a San Joaquin Valley tribe ■ **awalkimnay** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **cawsayla** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **kapca** *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **kukunu** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe, their location [Attested only once] ■ **napTinTay** *N* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **notuwaliT** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once] ■ **saybilamnay** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe [Attested only once]

San Joaquin Valley tribe ■ **kiTTatay** (Made partly from: **-tak₂**) *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: could come from kiTTa 'make a fire' and -tak, meaning 'fire-making place,' but this isn't clear. [Attested only once] ■ **wowal** *Npersonal* a San Joaquin Valley tribe Meaning: probably also refers to the location of the tribe (placename). [Attested only once]

valley oak tree/acorn ■ **arikkay** *N* valley oak tree, acorn *Similar: arkeh*. Sci. name: *Q. lobata*. [Me only]

Valley quail ■ **heksen** *N* Valley quail {{Ex.: *men-hiica'mis heksen*. Your pet is a quail. *wak-hawnan, heksen hawnan* his wife, the quail's wife (female quail)}} *Verb: hekse*. Sci. name: *Lophortyx californica californica*.

valor

have valor ■ **paycu** *V* have valor {{Ex.: *paycuhte-k*. He has valor.}} Grammar: may only appear with -hte. [Ar + Asc. guess]

valorous ■ **paycuhte** (Inflected form of: **paycu**, -Ste) *perf* valorous

veins ■ **littakwa** *N* veins *Similar: -wa*; *Similar:*

littokma. Grammar: may include -wa snake suffix. Meaning: may refer to veins of plant leaves rather than human blood vessels, meaning may be an extension of littokma 'young of water snake'. [Ar only, very unsure]

very ■ **-tY-** *Suff.* (*V > V*) very, really, extremely {{Ex.: *muhtYeSte okse paaTe*. The priest used to be really suspicious. *rictaSmin-me*. You're a big talker. *nii haysa hintYeSmin*. They are here, the wanderers. *moT-me caltYaSmin?* Are you someone who pees a lot? *ekwe-k hintYeSmin, miSmin Taares*. He's not a vagabond, he's a good man. *amtYaSmin* big eater (glutton)}} Grammar: intensive infix, -tYe added as suffix if on a single-syllable word, used in verbs but often also with a suffix that makes them into nouns. (Other Pronunc.: **-tYe** after a single-syllable word) ■ **aman** *quant* much, so many, many, completely, very {{Ex.: *men aman wakkas* You have a lot of butt!}} ■ **tiiru** (Borrowed from: al tiro California Spanish) *quant* very, much, really {{Ex.: *tiiru-ka-mes hiwsen*. I like you very much. *wak tiiru kuutYiSmin*. He's a very small one (for ex. of a baby). *amnen kannis yuu-ka malanin, tiiru-ka malaanin*. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. *tiiru-kas hiwsen*. I like him/her/it a lot. *sunyiSte-ka, tiiru-ka sunyiinin*. I'm full, I got very full. *men tiiru halsaSmin*. You're very much (really) a liar. *tiiru-k warka*. He cries a lot (for ex. of a cat).}} Social use: probably an early borrowing. Ha does not note it being borrowed, and it may not have been used in Mutsun yet in Ar's time. ■ **yaasir** *quant* much, very {{Ex.: *yaasir-me inhanin*. You got very sick. *yaasir ama tiriiku, harkenin aamane*. (There's) a lot of wheat now, it truly increased. *orkonin-ka yaasir*. I got/was very scared.}} *Verb: yasri*. Grammar: usually describes a verb (for ex. be very scared), but can describe a noun (for ex. a lot of wheat).

be very lazy/weak ■ **huymaksi** (Made from: ***huyma**, -ksi) *V* be very lazy/weak

very much ■ **tompe** *quant* very much Grammar: could be a verb, usage unsure. [Attested only once]

view ■ **atwe** *V* view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: *atwes-me kannis?* Are you watching me? *ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan* I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) *atwemitit-me kannis koc-ka totyon.* You keep correcting me when I stutter.}} ■ **maaya** *V* stick one's head out the door, look out, view {{Ex.: *maayay!* Stick your head out the door (and look out)! *maayaspu* to stick their heads out the door (of many people)}} Grammar: usually appears with -pu, and as an irregular form *maayakpu*, but can also appear without it with approximately the same meaning, or as regular *maayapu*.

village ■ **rukka_{muksi}** (Made from: **rukka₂**, -mu, -ksi) *V* village, make ourselves at home Grammar: Me translates as a noun 'village,' but this seems to be a verb '(we) make ourselves very much at home'.

Pilarcito ■ **rokoostah** *Nplace* Pilarcito (a village) *Similar: rookos; Similar: -tak₂.* Meaning: historically, it is probably named after bulrush growing there (place of the bulrush).

village near San Juan mission ■ **terentak** (Made from: **teren**, -tak₂) *Nplace* village near San Juan mission Meaning: literally at the spring, more often used to discuss the spring than the village at it.

vine

wild grape vine ■ **pelika** *N* wild grape vine
Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Attested only once]

virgin ■ **muuhas** (Borrowed from: *monjas* Spanish) *N* virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: *monyoSmin muuhas.* promiscuous girl *mismin muuhas.* a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

be a virgin ■ **coore 2** *V* be a virgin Meaning: extension of being alone. (Other Pronunc.: **coree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

visible

be visible ■ **haypu** (Made from: **haywe**, -pu) *V* be visible, see oneself {{Ex.: *ekwe-me haypu.* You don't see yourself. *harpaSte wak, ekwe haypu.* It has sunk, it is not visible. *neppe haypu takke.* This one's ribs are visible.}}

Pronunciation: irregular -pu form of *haywe*. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. ■ **haywepu** (Made from: **haywe**, -pu) *V* be visible, be in sight Grammar: non-literal use of -pu, but can sometimes also mean just 'see oneself' (literal).

vision ■ **issut** *Nrevers.* dream, vision {{Ex.: *monsemit-me issutse!* Tell me your dream!}}
Verb: istu.

visit ■ **rukka₂ 1** *V* visit {{Ex.: *rukka makse.*

We're going visiting.}} *Noun: rukka₁.* Meaning: literally go to a house. ■ **wareepu** (Made from: **ware**, -pu) *V* visit Meaning: does not mean 'follow oneself,' but just visit, non-literal use of -pu.

voice ■ **wos** (Borrowed from: *voz* Spanish) *N* voice {{Ex.: *kan nansi wak-woose.* I know his voice.}} *native: hay.* Meaning: more specific word for 'voice' borrowed from Spanish instead of native word that means both 'voice' and 'mouth'. [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **woos** before a vowel in the same word)

high-voiced ■ **leeweTe** (Made partly from: -Te)

Adv high-voiced {{Ex.: *haypire leeweTe.* Some are high (of the voice).}} *Opp.: *rinsi.*

vomit ■ **aaTih** *Nrevers.* vomit {{Ex.: *kan meheesi aaTihse.* I am looking at the vomit.}}
Verb: aThi. ■ **aThi** *Vrevers.* vomit, throw up {{Ex.: *kan aThi yete.* I am going to throw up. *hassa-kas aThi.* I feel like throwing up. *kan aTihpu.* I vomit on myself.}} *Noun: aaTih.*
(Other Pronunc.: **aTih** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

vulture ■ **Tuylun** *N* vulture {{Ex.: *Tuylun eTtak* in the turkey vulture's bed}} *Verb: Tuylu.* Meaning: turkey vulture, (this bird) was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* Wied, Dawson p. 340.

catch vultures ■ **Tuylu** *V* catch vultures {{Ex.: *Tuyluna makke.* We go to catch turkey

vultures.}} *Noun: Tuylun.* Meaning: this bird, the turkey vulture, was called turkey buzzard in the area. Sci. name: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* Wied, Dawson p. 340.

vulva ■ **pattas₂** *Nrevers.* vulva *Similar: pussi; Verb: patsa.* ■ **pussi** *N* vulva *Similar: pattas₂; Verb: pusni.*

have a vulva ■ **pusni** *V* have a vulva {{Ex.: *pusniSmin* (a woman) with a large vulva}}

Similar: patsa; Noun: pussi.

W w

wade ■ **ceere** *V* wade {{Ex.: *ceere-k* He's wading.}} [Attested only once]

waist

small-waisted-one ■ **ritskiSmin** (Made from: **ritski**, **-Smin**) *N* small-waisted one, thin person

have a small waist ■ **ritski** *V* have a small waist, thin {{Ex.: *tiiru mukurma ritskiSmin*. The woman is very thin-waisted. *ritskihte hus* a flat nose (narrow bridge of nose?)}} Meaning: usually refers to a woman's hourglass figure, with narrow waist, or to other things being thin in the middle or in one part.

wait ■ **hiske 2** *V* let, wait {{Ex.: *hiskenin, hikTenin-ka!* Wait a minute, I got the hiccups!}} Grammar: rarely takes verb suffixes, but meaning still conveys a command. ■ **suuti** *V* wait, hope {{Ex.: *kaatYi kan suuti...* Thus, I hope...}} Meaning: meaning unsure. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **yeela₂** *V* wait {{Ex.: *yeela-ka*. I wait. *yeela-k kannis*. He waits for me.}} *Similar: yeela₁*. Grammar: can rarely be used as a regular verb (this usage), but more common as a command (the other usage).

not be able to wait ■ ***yatse** *V* be eager, not be able to wait {{Ex.: *yatsen-ka hiSSe*. I am eager (in a hurry) to do (it). *yatsenin-ka*. I couldn't wait.}} Grammar: only used with **-n(i)**, with same meaning. Meaning: conveys strongly wanting to do something right away (as in "I can't wait!"), not just being in a rush for time. ■ **yatsen** (Made from: ***yatse**, **-n₃**) *V* be eager, not be able to wait (Other Pronunc.: **yatseni** before a suffix)

wait for ■ ***uTTa** *V* take care of, wait for {{Ex.: *makkese neppe uTTasi*. This one cares for us. *uTTasi-me kannis kuutis*. You take care of me for a little. *uTTasi-ka hawnane*. I wait for/watch out for/take care of (my) wife. *uTTasit!* Take care of me! *uTTaspuy!* Take care

of yourself! *niSSasum-ka uTTaspu diyoose*. By means of this (prayer) I take care of myself for God.}} *Noun: wuuTa₁*; *Similar: Taaye*.

Grammar: only used with **-si**, but no change to meaning, or with **-spu** for oneself. Meaning: probably includes a meaning of waiting for someone as well as literally caring for. ■ **tussu** *V* wait for {{Ex.: *tussu-ka-mes*. I wait for you.}} Meaning: word very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **uTTasi** (Made from: ***uTTa**, **-si₁**) *V* take care of, wait for Grammar: not sure what **-si** is, does not add meaning.

wait! ■ **hiske 1** *Command* let me!, wait! {{Ex.: *hiske-ka kucru kan-sukuume*. Let me roll my cigarette. Wait a minute, I got the hiccups! *hiske-ka-mes nansi*. Let me get to know you. *hiske, hiske, kan ya mehe!* Wait, wait, I'm looking too!}} Grammar: usually a Command by itself, but rarely used with verb suffixes. ■ **yeela₁** *Command* wait!, let! {{Ex.: *yeela-kas!* Wait for me! *yeela, yeela!* wait, wait! *yeela-ka sukmu!* Wait while I smoke! *yeela makse otmomu!* Let's spy on each other!}} *Similar: yeela₂*. Grammar: forms a command without using a command suffix (inherent imperative).

wake (someone) up ■ **awyempi** (Made from: **awye**, **-mpi**) *V* wake (someone) up ■ **oosompi** (Made from: **ooso**, **-mpi**) *V* wake (someone) up Grammar: only of waking someone else up, not of waking up by oneself.

wake someone up ■ **hinnumpi** (Made from: ***hinnu**, **-mpi**) *V* wake someone up

wake up ■ ***hinnu** *V* wake up {{Ex.: *hinnunin-ka*. I woke up. *hinnuSte-k*. He's woken up. *hinnumpiy nuk!* Wake him up!}} *Similar: akke 1, itma*; *Synonym: awye, akke 1, ooso*. Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)** (wake up on one's own), **-mpi** (wake someone up), or **-Ste** (awake, woken up). ■ **akke 1** *V* wake up, get up {{Ex.: *akkenin haysa* They woke up. *kan akkenin-ka ekwe eTTen*. I woke up, I didn't sleep.}} *Similar: *hinnu, itma*;

Synonym: **awye**, **ooso**, ***hinnu**. ■ **awyen** (Made from: **awye**, **-n₃**) *V* wake up, become awake ■ **eTwe** (Made from: **eTTe**, **-w-**) *V* wake up, get out of bed ■ **hinnun** (Made from: ***hinnu**, **-n₃**) *V* wake up (Other Pronunc.: **hinnuni** before another suffix) ■ **ooso** *V* wake up {{Ex.: *oosoSte-k*. He has woken up/ is awake. *kan-was oosompina*. I go to wake him up. *oosompi nuk!* Wake him up! *kan ooson*. I woke up.}} *Synonym:* **awye**, **akke 1**, ***hinnu**. Grammar: by itself or with **-Ste** means one wakes up on one's own, with **-mpi** means one wakes someone else up.

walk ■ **hinne** *V* walk, move, go {{Ex.: *kommeSte-ka kan hinne*. I am tired from walking. *hintYeSmin*, *hinseSmin* wanderer *kan ekwe yete hinne monyo kata haysa*. I will not go around being promiscuous like them. *ekwe-me hinne!* Don't go! *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *ekwe-k hinne sire*. His heart doesn't go. *hinne-k amaaya*. He goes around naked. *miSmin wak-hinnen*. His walking is good. *hinney miSSimpi!* Go well! (Goodbye!) *hinnenuy!* Carry (it)! (Literally: put in a position to go) *ekwe holle hinnehne wak, ussi innu huytsuhte*. It can't be walked, because the road is narrow.}} *Similar:* **inyu**; *Similar:* **watti**. Meaning: can be used for going around doing something as well as for simply going somewhere or walking. ■ **inyu** *V* walk {{Ex.: *inyus-ak hakwaykus*. He walked to go get mussels. *inyu haysa*. They are walking.}} *Similar:* **hinne**; *Similar:* **inwi**. Meaning: less common word than **hinne** or **watin**, may have a more specific meaning.

walk with a limp ■ **naaya** *V* go gathering, walk with a limp {{Ex.: *naayati* to go around gathering}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Tentative]

walk a lot ■ **hintYe** (Made from: **hinne**) *V* walk a lot, wander

walk around ■ **tippe** *V* walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: *tippe-k*. It's turning (in circles). *tippe-k wak-rukkase*. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. *tippe kan-lom*. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.}} Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person

walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

walk continually ■ **Tutsu** *V* walk continually {{Ex.: *Tutsumpi wak*. He is made to walk continuously.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

walk with a cane ■ ***ciya** *V* walk with a cane {{Ex.: *ciyaapu-k*. He walks with a cane.}} *Noun:* **ciiyas**. Grammar: might only appear with **-pu** (same meaning). [Attested only once] (Other Pronunc.: **ciyaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **ciyaapu** (Made from: ***ciya**, **-pu**) *V* walk with a cane [Attested only once]

walk with shoulders hunched ■ **cancare** *V* walk with shoulders hunched {{Ex.: *cancare wak hinne*. He walks around with his shoulders hunched.}} Meaning: meaning unclear.

walking stick ■ **ciiyas** *N* cane, walking stick {{Ex.: *iTTasu-me akku men-ciiyasum*. You enter again with your cane. *wak itmanu wak-ciyyase*. He lifts up his cane.}} *Verb:* ***ciya**.

wallow ■ ***luTTa** *V* wallow {{Ex.: *luTTapu makam ekeTtak*. You all wallow in your sins.}} Grammar: probably only appears with **-pu**. ■ **luTTapu** (Made from: ***luTTa**, **-pu**) *V* wallow

wampum ■ **ata** *N* wampum [Attested only once]

wander ■ **hinse** (Made from: **hinne**, **-s₂**) *V* wander ■ **hintYe** (Made from: **hinne**) *V* walk a lot, wander ■ **tippe** *V* walk around, turn, wander {{Ex.: *tippe-k*. It's turning (in circles). *tippe-k wak-rukkase*. He's walking circles around the outside of his house. *tippe kan-lom*. My brains (mind) are wandering/running in circles.}} Meaning: walking around meaning must be around the outside of the building, usually of something literally turning around in circles, but can be for ex. of a person walking in circles around the outside of a house, or of the mind wandering/spinning.

wanderer ■ **hinseSmin** (Made from: **hinne**, **-s₂**, **-Smin**) *N* wanderer *Similar:* **hintYeSmin**. ■ **hintYeSmin** (Made from: **hinne**, **-tY-**, **-Smin**) *N* wanderer *Similar:* **hinseSmin**.

want ■ **hanyi** *V* want {{Ex.: *hinTise-me hanyi?* What do you want?}} [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **hiwse 1** *V* want, wish {{Ex.: *hinTis-me hiwsenin?* What did you want? *hampise-me hiwsen-kas*

tiyo? Which one do you want me to shoot?
kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina. My mother doesn't want me to go play. *ekwe makam hiwsen namti.* You all don't want to understand.}} **Noun: hiwes.** Grammar: what you want can be either a thing (a noun) or that someone does something (a sentence), usually used with -n(i), but not always. (Other Pronunc.: **hiwes** before -mu (or -pu if possible)) ■ **hiwsen** (Made from: **hiwse**, -n₃) *V* want, like, love (Other Pronunc.: **hiwseni** before another suffix) ■ **uuni**₁ *V* want {{Ex.: *kan uunin.* I wanted to.}} Meaning: there is confusion between this word and unni 'let'. Social use: used primarily in Ar's time, only rarely by Asc.'s time.

want to ... ■ **hassa**₁ *V* feel like ...ing, want to ... {{Ex.: *hassahte* craving *hassa-kas amman / eT / aaTih / aThi.* I want to eat/sleep/vomit/vomit. (I feel like...) *hassa kannis warak/citte.* I want to cry/dance. (I feel like...) *hassa-kas ukkisina siise.* I want to go drink water.}} Grammar: the person who wants to do something is in the object form (like -kas/kannis), the thing they want to do is either a noun with no marking (like *amman*, *eT*, *aaTih*) or a verb (like *aThi*, *citte*).

still want to ■ ***amre** *V* still want to {{Ex.: *amren-ka amma.* I still want to eat. *amrenin-ka eTTen.* I still wanted to fall asleep. *kan amren* I still want more.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), meaning same. ■ **amren** (Made from: ***amre**, -n₃) *V* still want to

want strongly ■ ***urukSa** *V* want strongly, desire {{Ex.: *urukSan Suupis!* I really want the handkerchief! *urukSan makam wattinin.* I really wish you all would go.}} Grammar: only used with -n(i), used with either a noun (I want something) or a verb (I want to do something/have something happen), if with a noun the noun does not take an object (or other) suffix, if with a verb, the verb takes past tense and usually ends ...nin, this word probably implies that the speaker is the one who wants something even though 'I' is usually not specified. Meaning: includes coveting something, indicates strong emotion. ■ **urukSan** (Made from: ***urukSa**, -n₃) *V* desire, want strongly Grammar: see *urukSa*. (Other

Pronunc.: **urukSani** before a suffix)

warm ■ **muSSimpi** (Made from: **muSSi**, -mpi) *V* warm, heat Grammar: to warm or heat something/someone. ■ **takkampi** (Made from: **takka**, -mpi) *V* warm, heat, burn Grammar: only of warming, heating, or burning something/someone else (causing it/them to be heated). Meaning: of food, a rock, etc., means warming or heating the thing, of a person not usually used but would probably mean someone causing a burn on the other person.

be lukewarm ■ ***petyo** *V* be lukewarm {{Ex.: *petyoSmin sii* lukewarm water *petyonin.* It got lukewarm. *petyompiy!* Make it lukewarm!}} Grammar: only appears with -Smin, -mak, -n(i), or -mpi (or possibly -Ste).

get/become warm ■ **takkan** (Made from: **takka**, -n₃) *V* get/become warm, get/become hot, get burnt Grammar: only of getting warm/hot/burnt on it's own, not of warming someone/something. Meaning: of the weather, food, a rock, etc. means get warm/hot, of a person or body part, usually means get burnt but rarely means to warm oneself (or one's hands, etc.) up near the fire or on another person, etc.. (Other Pronunc.: **takkani** before another suffix)

get/become lukewarm ■ **petyon** (Made from: ***petyo**, -n₃) *V* get/become lukewarm (Other Pronunc.: **petyoni** before another suffix)

make lukewarm ■ **petyompi** (Made from: ***petyo**, -mpi) *V* make lukewarm

be warm ■ **muSSi** *V* be hot, be warm, heat {{Ex.: *muSSi pire.* It's warm. (The world/land is warm.) *muSSimpit kannis!* Warm me up! *muSSin-ka.* I'm hot. *haayi muSSipuy nii sottowtak, muSSipuhthe-ka.* Come warm yourself here at the fire, I've warmed myself. *yeela-ka muSSispu.* Let me warm myself!}} *Similar: muuhi.* Grammar: usually means to be warm/hot, not to warm something, except with either -pu or -mpi. ■ **takka** *V* be hot/warm, burn {{Ex.: *takkan kan-koro.* My feet are burning. *takkanin-ka.* I got burnt (for ex. by holding something hot). *ekwe-me takkan!* Don't get burnt! *takkampiy-me issu!* Warm up your hands! *kan takkampin irekse.* I warmed/heated the rock. *yeela-ka takkan*

mesme. Let me get warm (standing/lying) near you. *takkanin*. It got hot (the weather). *takka pire*. The land is hot (from the hot sun). *takka Tuuhis*. The day is hot. *takkaSte sakker*. The fat is hot. *takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k*. He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). *hittYe makke, haywena takkaSmin siise!* Let's go, go to see the hot springs!}} Meaning: with *pire*, *Tuuhis*, or nothing, means the weather is hot, of a person usually means one gets burnt but can mean one warms oneself by a fire or near another person, of water can mean just that the water is hot or can refer to a hot springs.

warm by the fire ■ **temme** *V* warm by the fire {{Ex.: *temmenis-ka*. I got warm by the fire. *temme haysa tina*. They're getting warm there (by the fire). *temmey-me issu!* Warm your hands by the fire! *temmepu* to warm oneself by the fire}} Similar: **tissi**; Similar: **temso**. Meaning: only for warming by a fire, usually of lying down with one's back to the fire, but can be hands, etc.. ■ **tissi** *V* warm by the fire {{Ex.: *kan tissi neppe sinnise*. I'm warming this baby by the fire. *tissipu* to warm oneself at the fire}} Similar: **temme**.

warm oneself ■ **mistu** *V* warm oneself {{Ex.: *mistu-ka*. I (will) warm myself. *hanni-me mistun?* Where did you warm yourself? *mistuk sottowtak*. He's warming himself by the fire.}} ■ **taamu** *V* warm/sun oneself, sunbathe {{Ex.: *taamu-k Taalatka*. He's warming himself in the sunshine. *taamuna-ka*. I go to sun myself.}} Grammar: only of oneself, cannot use for warming an object. Meaning: means in the sun even if *Taalatka* is not used.

was ____ed (past passive) ■ **-hnis** *Suff. (V)* passive (past) {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka* I was seized. *uyka-me nottohnis*. Yesterday you were hit. *hiwampihnis tollon pappel*. A lot of paper was brought. *hiswihnis alaaSu* The baby was born. *moT-me Sumekpuhnis?* Did you get kissed?}} Similar: **-hne**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ____-ed", present tense is **-hne**, similar to **-stap** and **-stapse**. Meaning: **-stap** and **-stapse** and also **-hnis** may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ **-stap** *Suff. (V)*

passive (past) {{Ex.: *matlanustap-ak*. He was put face down. *hemec'a rukka irekwas*, *hiSSestap rukka irekwas*. A house of rock, a house was made of rock. *rammay-ka haywestap*. I was seen inside. *hannitum ennestap?* Where was it written from?}} Similar: **-hne**. Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ____-ed,' similar to **-hnis** and **-stapse**, past version of **-hne**. Meaning: **-stap** and **-stapse** and also **-hnis** may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ **-stapse** *Suff. (V)* passive (past) {{Ex.: *harastapse* (Something) was given.}} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ____-ed,' similar to **-hnis** and **-stap**, past version of **-hne**. Meaning: **-stap** and **-stapse** and also **-hnis** may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

was about to ■ **eeeye** *V* was about to, almost {{Ex.: *takkunin-ak eeeye*. He almost choked (was about to choke). *makse eeeye paakayninis*. We were about to come to shell (something).}} Grammar: probably only used with past tense verbs. Social use: used mostly in Arroyo's time.

wash ■ ***hapu** *V* clean, wash {{Ex.: *hapuksiy nuk!* Clean it!}} Grammar: only appears with **-ksi** (possibly meaning clean strongly), Ascension said it couldn't be used by itself. [Tentative] ■ **hiTTa** *V* wash {{Ex.: *hiTTahne posol homrontak*. The posole (stew) is being washed in the big strainer. *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse?* With what do you clean your teeth? *hiTTay!* Wash! *hiTTapuy, tare!* Wash yourself, sister! (Possibly hands)}} Meaning: wash hands, wash grain, fairly general word for washing. ■ **humri 2** *V* wash {{Ex.: *humirpuy men-hin*. Wash your face!}} (Other Pronunc.: *humrii* before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word, *humir* before **-pu** or **-mu**) ■ **kussa** *V* wash clothes, do laundry, wash {{Ex.: *kussapuy men-moohe!* Wash your head! *makke aruuta kussa toroowum*. We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. *aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa*. I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). *iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne*. She's taking its feathers out, so it

can be washed. (A down pillow case.)

aamane kussapaN truly a laundress}} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

open-weave washing basket ■ **caaya** *N* open-weave washing basket Cultural info.: up to 2 feet across by 1 foot tall, made of twigs, used for carrying or hanging clean laundry and for washing beans or seeds. [Attested only once]

wash clothes ■ **kussa** *V* wash clothes, do laundry, wash {{Ex.: *kussapuy men-moohel!* Wash your head! *makke aruuta kussa toroowum.* We will wash clothes with soaproot tomorrow. *aNNis hiS'a-ka kussa.* I wash others' things (because I am a laundress). *iccompi-k wak-puTse, amSi wak kussahne.* She's taking its feathers out, so it can be washed. (A down pillow case.) *aamane kussapaN* truly a laundress}} Meaning: only washing for clothes/laundry and probably hair.

wash oneself ■ **humirpu** (Made from: **humri**, **-pu**) *V* wash oneself Meaning: only of literally washing oneself when dirty, often used for washing one's face, does not seem to be related to baptism meaning of **humri**.

washcloth ■ **hitwis** (Made from: **hitte**, **-w-**, **-si**) *N* washcloth, towel {{Ex.: *ekwena men hitwis.* You don't have your towel.}} Similar: **hiTTakpun**.

wasp ■ **tooyoh** *N*revers. bumblebee, wasp *Verb*: **toyho**.

paper wasp ■ **pocruk** *N* paper wasp Pronunciation: unusual form (long vowel followed by two consonants). Meaning: makes nests that look like paper and hang in trees. [Attested only once]

move like a wasp ■ **ute** (Made partly from: **-spu**) *V* make faces, move like a wasp {{Ex.: *kata pinnan utespu.* to make faces/dance like a yellow-jacket.}} Meaning: meaning unsure, implies moving like a wasp.

catch wasps ■ **toyho** *V*revers. catch bumblebees/wasps {{Ex.: *toyhona* to go to catch bumblebees}} *Noun*: **tooyoh**. [Tentative]

watch ■ **atwe** *V* view, watch, look to, plan to {{Ex.: *atwes-me kannis?* Are you watching me? *ekwe-ka-mes atwesin rippan* I didn't just look to stab you. (I didn't mean to stab you.) *atwemitit-me kannis koc-ka totyon.* You keep

correcting me when I stutter.}} ■ **meheesi**

(Made from: **mehe**, **-si**) *V* look at, see, watch Meaning: meaning similar to **mehe** alone, unclear how it is different, this is the most common use of **mehe**. ■

suksi *V* watch, keep an eye on, snoop {{Ex.: *suksiy!* Watch (it, something you don't like)! *hista makam kannis suksisi?* Why are you all just watching me? *ekwe makke suksi.* We're not watching (snooping). *sukispaN haysa, sukismu haysa.* They're busybodies, they keep eye on each other. *hattena huuyis sukispu?*

Who started paying attention (snooping)?}} Meaning: only with a negative meaning, keep an eye on something/someone you don't like, or watch somebody to collect gossip about them. (Other Pronunc.: **sukis** before **-pu**, **-mu**, or possibly **-paN**) ■ **taSSu** *V* watch {{Ex.: *makam kannis taSSun.* You all watched me. *taSSuhte makke cittese.* We've watched the dance.}} *Synonym*: **mehe**. Grammar: may usually only be used for more than one person watching. Meaning: meaning similar to **meheesi**, but less common.

watch out ■ **atpe** *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi.* to watch out well (to do it as it should be) *atpey!* Watch out!}} Grammar: usually used with **-si**, but can be used alone with similar meaning. ■ **atpesi** (Made from: **atpe**, **-si**) *V* watch out, take care {{Ex.: *miSSimpi atpesi.* to watch out well (to do it as it should be)}}}

watch people ■ **sukispu** (Made from: **suksi**, **-pu**) *V* watch people, snoop Grammar: meaning of **-pu** not literal (not 'self'), can also be **sukismu**. Meaning: negative meaning, keep an eye on someone you're suspicious of, or watch someone to collect gossip to tell about them.

watcher ■ **sukispaN** (Made from: **suksi**, **-paN**) *N* busybody, watcher Meaning: someone who always watches others to collect gossip about them.

watch-tower ■ **attaspis** (Made from: **atta**, **-spis**) *N* watch-tower, guard-tower Meaning: literally 'thing you use to watch out'.

water ■ **sii** *N* water {{Ex.: *moT-mes haran siise?* Did you give him water? *takkaSmin sitka Tawra-k.* He lives at the hot springs (at the hot water). *siisum kussa.* I'm washing clothes with water.}} *native*: (Other Pronunc.: **si** before a suffix starting with two consonants)

carry/bring/fetch water ■ **ukke** *V* bring/carry/fetch water {{Ex.: *ukkeyis hoTTo!* Go bring water! *aruh'a-ka ukkeykun.* I went to bring water early in the morning. *ukkeykun-ka hemec'a ullisum.* I went to get water with one water dish. *kan-was yete ukke.* I will bring him water. *kan ukkenun.* I am carrying water (by holding a bucket).}} *Similar: ukki.*

Pronunciation: variant uwe probably reflects historical changes between k and w.

duck the head underwater ■ **luppu** *V* duck the head underwater {{Ex.: *luppupuy sitka men-moohe!* Duck your head in the water! *kalletka akkun, yu-k luppupun.* He went into the ocean and ducked his head underwater.}} *Similar: luki.*

catch water dogs ■ **waleeli** *V* catch axolotls {{Ex.: *waleelina* to go to catch axolotls}} *Noun: waleelih.* Meaning: also called water dog. [Attested only once]

give water ■ **hoppo** *V* give water {{Ex.: *hoppot kannis!* Give me water! *hoppotityuT!* You all give me water! *hoppoyis!* Go give (someone) water!}} Grammar: often used in commands (hoppoy, hoppoyis, hoppot, etc.), but does not have to be.

dive underwater ■ **sorpo** *V* dive underwater {{Ex.: *sorpoSte kuris.* The curlew has dived under water. *sorponin.* (Someone) dived underwater.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i) and -Ste. Meaning: of a water bird or a person diving under water, for ex. in a creek when swimming.

young of water snake ■ **littokma** *N* young of water snake *Similar: littakwa; Similar: lissok.* [Attested only once]

spring water ■ **uupi₂** *N* spring water *Similar: takkaSmin-sii; Similar: teren.* Meaning: probably the water, rather than the spring itself, but word is very unsure, uncommon word related to teren. [Attested only once]

catch water snakes ■ **lissokwa₂** *V* catch water snakes *Noun: lissokwa₁; Noun: lissok.* Pronunciation: has a pronunciation with n (lissonwa, lissona) like noun. Grammar: might also include -wa snake suffix exceptionally on a verb. Meaning: see lissok on types of snake.

spring of water ■ **koloy** *N* spring (of water) {{Ex.: *nuhu taprey koloytak* up there at the spring}} Meaning: where water comes out of the ground.

throw into water ■ **luki** *V* throw into water {{Ex.: *hiske kan-mes luki!* Wait, I'm going to throw you into the water! *lukiinin.* (He) fell/dove into the water.}} *Similar: luppu.* (Other Pronunc.: **lukii** before one consonant then a vowel)

get water in eye ■ **sokto** *V* get water/soap in eye {{Ex.: *soktonin-ka.* I got water/soap in my eye.}} Grammar: may only occur with -n(i).

spring ■ **teren** *N* spring (water) {{Ex.: *terentak himah'a kawranin sii.* All the water at the spring ran out.}} *Similar: uupi.* Cultural info.: Asc. told that there used to be springs at San Juan Bautista, but they all dried up. Meaning: of a spring where water comes out of the earth.

surround by water ■ **ruTTu** *V* surround by water {{Ex.: *ruTTunin paSSarismak.* The travelers got surrounded by water.}} Meaning: may indicate being isolated or marooned. [Ar only, very unsure]

fall into water ■ **lukin** (Made from: **luki**, -n₃) *V* fall into water, dive (Other Pronunc.: **lukiini** before other suffixes)

water basket ■ **Sootok** *N* water basket Meaning: for drinking from or for holding water. [Ar + Asc. guess]

water bird ■ **ayrac** *N* water bird Meaning: large, pretty water bird, black/white spotted and very blue with a long beak, a little bigger than a pigeon, eats worms and small fish by skimming the water (Ascension/Ha). [Attested only once]

water bottle ■ **uSin** *N* water bottle, jug Meaning: large water bottle, probably made of basketry, less common word for tillay. [Attested only once]

water dog ■ **waleelih** *N* axolotl, water dog *Verb: waleeli.* Meaning: lizard called ajolote in Spanish.

water snake ■ **lisson** *N* water snake *Similar: lissok.* Meaning: same as snake meanings of lissok. ■ **lissonwa** (Made from: **lisson**, -wa) *N* water snake Meaning: see lissok and lisson.

water-bottle basket ■ **tillay** *N* basket jug, water-bottle basket {{Ex.: *kan meheesi neppe tillaye.* I'm looking at this water-jug basket.}} Cultural info.: small basket jug for drinking water, with a small neck. [Me. + Ar. + Asc. guess]

waterfall ■ **soro nii** (Compound composed of: **soro**, **nii**) *N* waterfall Grammar: use as single word for 'waterfall' unsure. [Attested only once]

watering hole ■ **hoyloy** *N* watering hole {{Ex.: *nuhu taprey hoyloytak* up there at the watering hole}} [Attested only once]

watermelon ■ **santiya** (Borrowed from: sandia Spanish) *N* watermelon {{Ex.: *amman-ka santiyase wak-sireese*. I ate the watermelon's heart. *haayiyuT himah'a makam, amSi makam husse santiyase!* Come here all of you, so you can smell the watermelon! *sunyiSte-ka santiyasum*. I'm full from watermelon.}}

watery ■ **sipriSte** (Made from: **sipri**, **-Ste**) *perf* thin, watery

be watery ■ **sipri** *V* be watery, be thin {{Ex.: *kan-was siprimpi*. I'm thinning it (making it watery).}}

Watsonville ■ **watsonwil** (Borrowed from: Watsonville English) *N*place Watsonville {{Ex.: *kan wattinis watsonwil yuu-ka Taakanin*. I went to Watsonville and came back (again).}} Pronunciation: was pronounced as watsonvil, but the nearest Mutsun pronunciation would be with w instead of v. [Attested only once]

way

lose the way ■ ***lallu** *V* lose the way, be lost {{Ex.: *lallunin-ka*. I got lost. *lallumpin-ka*. I lost the way.}} Grammar: appears only with **-n(i)** or **-mpi**. ■ **lallumpi** (Made from: ***lallu**, **-mpi**) *V* lose the way

move out of the way ■ **tarki** *V* put aside, move out of the way {{Ex.: *tarkin-ka*. I put it aside (for ex. a chair, so I could get by).}} [Attested only once]

this way ■ **iThin** *Adv* thus, this way {{Ex.: *iThin-me hiSSe*. You do thus.}} Grammar: may be related to **iThine**. Meaning: meaning somewhat unsure.

make way ■ **haahe 2** *V* make way {{Ex.: *haahey!* Make way!}} Meaning: this meaning is unsure.

we ■ **makke₁** *Pro* we {{Ex.: *hittYe makke rukkatka amSi makke ekwe malan*. Let's go (in)to the house so that we don't get wet.

Sipruna makke. We go to gather bulrush roots. *hummit tooTe makkese!* Give meat to us! *makke uThin*. There are two of us. (We two.) *makkese iime pire*. The ground is shaking us.}} Grammar: probably only of 2 people (makse is 3+), 1st person dual subject. ■ **makse₁** *Pro* we {{Ex.: *Tiipeksi makse urkanum*. We are really threshing grain with a mortar. *hushin makse-mes*. We are missing you. *ekwe makse-was holle hippu*. We can't carry it.}} Grammar: probably only of 3 or more people (makke is 2), 1st person plural subject, has irregular object form maksen.

if we were to ■ **makket** (Made from: **makke₁**, **-t₂**)

Adv if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

■ **makset** (Made from: **makse₁**, **-t₂**) *Adv* if we were to Grammar: subjunctive (if we were to, we might, if we do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not in use in Asc.'s time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

weak

be weak ■ ***huyma** *V* be weak, be lazy {{Ex.: *huyman-ak*. He is lazy/weak. *ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman*. I will not go to gather wood because I am weak/lazy.}} Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)**, **-Smin**, **-ksi**, or **-n**. ■ **huyman₁** (Made from: ***huyma**, **-n₃**) *V* be weak, be lazy (Other Pronunc.: **huymani** before another suffix)

be very weak ■ **huymaksi** (Made from: ***huyma**, **-ksi**) *V* be very lazy/weak

weak person ■ **huymaSmin** (Made from: ***huyma**, **-Smin**) *N* lazy/weak person

weakness ■ **huyman₂** (Made from: ***huyma**, **-n₂**) *N* laziness, weakness Meaning: can definitely mean laziness, probably also means weakness.

wealthy one ■ **irekmin** (Made from: **irek**, **-min**) *N* rich one, wealthy one *Similar*: **irkeSmin**. ■ **irkeSmin** (Made from: **irke**, **-Smin**) *N* rich one, wealthy one *Similar*: **irekmin**.

weapon ■ **uris** *N* weapon, tool, net {{Ex.: *kan uriste*. I have a weapon. *hanni-k roote-was*

uris. Where is it, the weapon of his? *kan-mes yete haTTa kan-uriisum*. I will hit you with my weapon. *ekwes makam huynina uriisum?* Don't you all go to fish with a fishing net?} }
Verb: uris₂. Cultural info.: the net meaning is probably a swing-net fishtrap. Meaning: usually a weapon, a stick or anything you could use to defend yourself in your home, not a gun; but also means an instrument or tool or fish trap/net. (Other Pronunc.: *uriis* before a vowel in the same word)

have a weapon ■ *ursi₂* *Vrevers*. have a weapon/tool/net *Noun: uris*. [Attested only once]

wear hair up in front ■ *hatSa* *V* wear hair up in front { {Ex.: *hatSanin*. (He) wore his hair up in a bun on the front.} } Grammar: may only appear with -ni/-n. Meaning: probably refers to wearing the hair up in a bun on the front. [Tentative]

wear out ■ *suuyu* *V* melt, wear out, use up { {Ex.: *hottoh ma suuyuSte*. The shoes are truly worn out. *suuyunin*. (It) wore out/became used up. *suuyumpi wak*. He uses it up/consumes it. *suuyuSte-k*. It's melted. *kan-was suuyumpi*. I melt it.} } Meaning: meaning shifted from 'wear out, use up, consume' in Ar's time to 'melt' in Asc.'s time, melt meaning is of fat in a pan, ice cream, etc..

wear the hair down ■ *assa* *V* part hair, wear hair down, let hair down { {Ex.: *assahte men-urih*. Your hair is parted/you're wearing it down. *assahnis makse ammani wakse*. We got our hair parted, the rain (parted) it (made it fall down?). *assapuy, ekwe-me haSmun!* Part your hair (let it down), don't be ashamed!} } Cultural info.: Indian tradition was to wear hair up, and they were ashamed to wear it down (possibly European-style, or if loosened by rain)..

weasel ■ *rammes* *Nrevers*. weasel *Verb: ramse*. Meaning: a thin weasel with spots on the head.

catch weasels ■ *ramse* *Vrevers*. catch weasels { {Ex.: *ramsena makke*. We go to catch weasels.} } *Noun: rammes*. Meaning: thin weasels with spots on the head.

weave ■ *hirSe* *V* weave { {Ex.: *kan hirSe kan-tipSine*. I weave my large basket.} } Meaning: weave baskets (not cloth). [Attested only once] ■ *riTTe* *V* weave { {Ex.: *kan yete riTTe*. I will weave. *riTTehte-k*. It's woven. *riTTey eshen!*

Weave a blanket! *riTTesiy!* Make someone weave! *kan-riTTen* my weaving} } *Noun: riTTeni*.

weaving ■ *riTTen* (Made from: *riTTe*, -n₂) *N* weaving Meaning: one's weaving work, the work on the loom or the work one has made.

Wednesday ■ *kapnen num* three days, Wednesday Meaning: both meanings very unsure. [Tentative] (Other Pronunc.: *kapne* before -na)

weed

gather jimsonweed ■ *mony₂* *Vrevers*. gather jimsonweed { {Ex.: *monyona makke*. We go to gather jimsonweed.} } *Noun: moonoy*. Meaning: there is a possible association between using this plant to get high and monyo 'be promiscuous,' although it is not explicit, also defined as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: *Datura meteloides* DC; *Datura stramonium* L.

milkweed ■ *siska₁* *N* milkweed Meaning: broadleaf variety. [Attested only once]

holy weed plant ■ *pukuti* *N* holy weed plant Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly *Eriodictyon californicum* or other *Eriodictyon* species. [Attested only once]

gather tarweed ■ *yarka* *V* gather tarweed { {Ex.: *yarkana makke*. We go to gather tarweed.} } *Noun: yarkas*. Meaning: Coast Tarweed, foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed the name from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: *Hemizonia corymbosa* (DC.) T. and G. var. *angustifolia* (DC.) Jepson. p. 1091.

tarweed ■ *yarkas* *N* tarweed *Verb: yarka*. Cultural info.: seeds used for making pinole (mush). Meaning: Coast Tarweed, a 4 foot high grass, one's clothes get gummy when walking through this, chickens and cows get dark-colored from it. Social use: Spanish borrowed this word from Mutsun or another Indian language. Sci. name: *Hemizonia corymbosa* (DC.) T. and G. var. *angustifolia* (DC.) Jepson p. 1091.

jimsonweed ■ *moonoy* (Borrowed from: from other California languages) *Nrevers*. *datura* alcohol, jimsonweed { {Ex.: *moonoy tiiwistak* in the flower of a jimsonweed} } *Similar: monoy*; *Verb: monyo₂*. Cultural info.: *datura* meaning: alcoholic drink made of *datura*, forbidden most of the

time, came with the Datura Cult from other CA languages; jimsonweed meaning: dry leaves were grabbed, crushed, and smoked as cigarettes, which caused hallucinations. Meaning: possible association between drinking the alcohol or smoking the jimsonweed and sexual promiscuity 'monoy', also explained as toluachi (Spanish). Sci. name: Datura meteloides DC; Datura stramonium L..

week ■ **siman** (Borrowed from: semana Spanish) *N* week {{Ex.: *aNNis siman kan paynenis*. Last week I had my period. *yuu-ka Taakan uThin simantak*. And I will arrive in two weeks.}}

weep ■ **warka** *V*revers. cry, weep, sob {{Ex.: *ekwe makam hiwsen warka*. You all don't want to cry. *yuu-me warka*. And you cry. *namitpu kan warka*. I am heard crying. *koc-ka pesyo, yuu-ka warka*. When I remember, then I cry. *semmoSte-k kan-hawnan, warka-ka*. My wife has died, I'm crying. *ekwe-me warka!* Don't cry! *ussi-k warka tollon?* Why is he crying a lot? *niSSasum-ak warka*. He's crying because of this.}} *Noun*: **warak**. Meaning: of a person crying (not an animal's cry).

weevil ■ **korkoho** (Borrowed from: gorgojo Spanish) *N* weevil Pronunciation: korkoho is the Mutsun pronunciation, but it was used with the Spanish pronunciation gorgoho. Meaning: small animal that eats a hole into beans and eats them out. Social use: not clear whether this was really used as a Mutsun word, or only in Spanish. [Tentative]

weight

gain weight ■ **uhSimp** (Made from: ***uhSi**, -**mpi**) *V* increase, gain weight Grammar: to increase something, or without object, to gain weight (increase oneself, possibly with -**pu**).

welcome ■ **umSe** *V* welcome, receive, host {{Ex.: *kan-was umSe*. I'm welcoming him.}} Meaning: of welcoming/hosting a visitor/guest.

overstay one's welcome ■ **ruk****sa** (Made from: **rukka**, -**s-**) *V* make oneself at home, overstay one's welcome

well ■ **hocol** *N*revers. well *Similar*: **cohol**; *Verb*: **hoclo**. Meaning: a well for water. [Attested only once] ■ **kar** *Adv* well {{Ex.: *hiTeepuy men-saawe, yuu kan kar citte*. Sing loudly, and I'll dance

well.}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **miSte** (Inflected form of: **miSSi**, -**Ste**) *perf* well, good *Similar*: **maymiSte**. Pronunciation: shortened form of **miSSiSte**, pronounced as **miSte**.

make get well ■ **TiiTimp** (Made from: **TiiTi**, -**mpi**) *V* heal, make get well Meaning: to cause someone to recover from an illness.

get well ■ **TiiTin** (Made from: **TiiTi**, -**n**₃) *V* get well/better, recover (Other Pronunc.: **TiiTini** before a single consonant and then a vowel within the word)

do well ■ **miSSimp** 2 (Made from: **miSSi**, -**mpi**) *V* do well Meaning: combines with another verb to mean that one does that action well.

be dressed up well ■ **cuyerte** (Made from: **cuye**, -**Ste**) *V* look good, be dressed up well, be decorated {{Ex.: *cuyerte-ka*. I'm dressed up (I look good).}}

dress well ■ **cuye** *V* dress, make look good {{Ex.: *cuyeeepu makse*. We are dressing ourselves well (making ourselves look good). *kan cuyen*. I am making myself look good (dressing myself well).}} Meaning: to dress nicely, in good clothes, so the person looks good. (Other Pronunc.: **cuyee** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word)

Wenyeren Tribe/people ■ **wenyeren** *N*personal Wenyeren Tribe/people Cultural info.: some thought this was the Rumsiens (Carmelino Tribe), but Asc. was sure the Wenyeren were from very near San Juan Bautista, a type of Mutsun people.

were ___ed (past passive) ■ **-hnis** *Suff.* (*V*) passive (past) {{Ex.: *paTTihnis-ka* I was seized. *uyka-me nottohnis*. Yesterday you were hit. *hiwampihnis tollon pappel*. A lot of paper was brought. *hiswihnis alaaSu* The baby was born. *moT-me Sumekpuhnis?* Did you get kissed?}} *Similar*: **-hne**. Grammar: add to a verb, makes the meaning "was/were ___-ed", present tense is -**hne**, similar to -**stap** and -**stapse**. Meaning: -**stap** and -**stapse** and also -**hnis** may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ **-stap** *Suff.* (*V*) passive (past) {{Ex.: *matlanustap-ak*. He was put face down. *hemec'a rukka irekwas, hiSSestap rukka irekwas*. A house of rock, a house was made of rock. *rammay-ka*

haywestap. I was seen inside. *hannitum ennestap*? Where was it written from?}}

Similar: -hne. Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ____-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stapse, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. ■ **-stapse Suff. (V)** passive (past) {{Ex.: *harastapse* (Something) was given.}} Grammar: add to a verb to add meaning 'was/were ____-ed,' similar to -hnis and -stap, past version of -hne. Meaning: -stap and -stapse and also -hnis may imply slightly different things about when the action happened or how sure it is, but any meaning difference is unclear. Social use: mostly out of use by Asc's time.

west ■ **huumun** *N* west, west wind {{Ex.: *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak). *huumuntak* in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak}} **Similar: rammay₂.**

West ■ **rammay₂** *N* West **Similar: huumun; Similar: akkas, yakmun, awar.** Meaning: unclear whether this word, which usually means 'inside,' really also means 'West'. [Me only]

west wind ■ **huumun** *N* west, west wind {{Ex.: *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak). *huumuntak* in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak}} **Similar: rammay₂.**

wet ■ **malampi** (Made from: ***mala**, -**mpi**) *V* wet Grammar: to wet something, not to be wet. ■ **malaSte** (Inflected form of: ***mala**, -**Ste**) *perf* wet

have wet hair ■ **luTpi** *V* have wet hair {{Ex.: *luTpisin-ka*. I just have wet hair. *luTpiti-me*. You keep having wet hair.}} **Similar: luTma.** [Ar + Asc. guess]

get/become wet ■ **malan** (Made from: ***mala**, -**n₃**) *V* get wet, become wet (Other Pronunc.: **malani** before another suffix)

be wet ■ ***mala** *V* be wet {{Ex.: *moT-me malaanin*? Did you get wet? *ammen kannis yuu-ka malaanin, tiiru-ka malaanin*. It rained on me, and I got wet, I got very wet. *malaSte pissasum* wet with dew *yuu haysa kuutYi*

siisum malampi. And they wet it with a little water.}} Grammar: appears only with -n(i), -Ste, or -mpi. (Other Pronunc.: ***malaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

■ **luTma** *V* be wet, be soaking **Similar: luTpi.** Meaning: unclear how meaning is different from luTpi, whether luTma refers to hair or is more general, may be more extreme (wetter) than luTpi.

wet the body with saliva ■ **male** *V* wet the body with saliva {{Ex.: *yeela-ka maleepu*. Let me wet my body with saliva! *maley nuk!* Wet his body with saliva! *malee-ka*. I rub (someone) with saliva.}} Meaning: possibly an impolite word. (Other Pronunc.: **malee** before a single consonant and then a vowel)

whale ■ **Timme** *N* whale {{Ex.: *Timmekma* whales}} **Verb: Timse.**

hunt whales ■ **Timse** *V* hunt whales {{Ex.: *Timsena* to so whale hunting}} **Noun: Timme.**

what

Who knows what it is? ■ **hinTispe** (Made from: **hinTis**, -**pe**) *Q* who knows what it is? [Tentative]

be of what? ■ **hinkayitista** (Compound composed of: **hinkayi**, **hista**) *Q* be of what? {{Ex.: *hinkayitista-ka-mes*? What relationship am I to you?}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: used to ask things like 'what group/family/parents do you belong to?'. Social use: out of use by Ascension's time. [Tentative]

do what? ■ **hinka** *V* do what?, why {{Ex.: *hinka-me*? What are you doing? *hinka-me-was*? What are you doing to him? *hinkanin-ka*? What did I do? *hinkasmin*? what kind of?}} Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and hinkahte has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a -ta suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but -ta was not used by Ascension's time.

become what? ■ **hinkan** (Made from: **hinka**, -**n₃**) *V* become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: **hinkani** before another suffix)

with what? ■ **hinkay** *Q* with what? {{Ex.: *hinkay-me men hitwipu*? With what you going to wash yourself?}} Meaning: could also mean 'how,' but much less common than hinkasi.

[Tentative]

say what? ■ **hinkayi** *Q* say what? {{Ex.: *hinkayi wak-raakat?* What is his name? *hinkayi-me-kas monse?* What are you saying to me? *hinkayihnes-me?* What were you told?}} Grammar: can be used as a verb (with verb suffixes) rarely.

What do you care? ■ **hinTise-me waate meese?** (Idiom composed of: **hinTis**, **-se**, **=me**, **waate**, **meese**) *excl* What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

What does it matter to you? ■ **hinTise-me waate meese?** (Idiom composed of: **hinTis**, **-se**, **=me**, **waate**, **meese**) *excl* What does it matter to you?, What do you care?

what for? ■ **hinkasi** (Made from: **hinka**, **-si**) *Q* how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: *hinkasi-ka yete hiSse?* How will I do it? *hinkasi-me hiwsen piinase?* How do you want that? / What do you want that for? *yuu-me hinkasi taahe?* And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from *hinkahte* 'how are (you)'.

what happens? ■ **hinkan** (Made from: **hinka**, **-n₃**) *V* become what?, what happens? Meaning: meaning is somewhat variable. (Other Pronunc.: **hinkani** before another suffix)

what is that which...? ■ **hinTisna** *Q* what/where is it that...? {{Ex.: *hinTisna pina hikihte?* What is that which is hung there? *hinTisna rootes neppe?* What was this that there was?}} Grammar: meaning related to *numan*, but not used with *numan*.

what is that? ■ **hiskena** *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *hiskena?* What is that?}} [Tentative]

What is that? ■ **itta** *Q* what is that? {{Ex.: *ittane emhe?* What is this that is barely visible?}}

what? ■ **hinTis 1** *Q* what?, why? {{Ex.: *piina hinTis?* What is that? *hinTise piNi wak hippu?* What is he maybe carrying on his back? *hinTise-me hiSse?* What are you doing?/What are you making? *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse?* With what do you clean your teeth?}} Pronunciation: object form can be either *hinTise* or *hinTis*. ■ **hista** *Q* what?, why?, where? {{Ex.: *hista piNi haysa Taakampin?* What might they

have brought? *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the Padre make you do? *hista-me huysi taahe?* Why are you in a hurry to ask? *hista-me-was haayi?* Why are you calling him to come here? *hista-me wattin?* Where are you going?}} Meaning: question word of general meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun. ■ **kee** *excl* what?, yes? Meaning: a way to respond when someone calls your name. [Attested only once]

what's that? ■ **hinTo** *Pro* that, what's that? {{Ex.: *kan hinTo*. That's mine. *men hinTo*. That's yours. *wak hinTo*. That's his/hers/its. *haysa hinTo*. That's theirs. *makse hinTo*. That's ours. *wak hinTo hucekniS*. That's his/her dog. *hattena neppe hinTo?* Whose is that? *hinTo?* What's that?}} Grammar: only used for possession (for ex. that's mine) or questions (what's that), special usage, can be a question word but usually is not.

wheat ■ **ortrohmin** (Made from: **-Smin**) *N* hay, barley, wheat Grammar: verb stem to which **-Smin** is added to make this is unknown. Meaning: exact type of grain unknown. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **tiriiku** (Borrowed from: *trigo* Spanish) *N* wheat {{Ex.: *kan wattimpi kan-tiriikuse*, *amSi-ka saaTe kan-tiriikuse*. I'm taking/carrying my wheat, in order to toast my wheat. *Tiipehne tiriiku*. The wheat was threshed. *yaasir tiriiku* a lot of wheat *hiTTahne tiriiku*. The wheat is washed. *ruuta makse tiriikuse oosum*. We're harvesting wheat with the "oz" tool. *humuunya moTTeh wak-wetter kata tiriiku*. The size of a hummingbird's egg is like a grain of wheat.}} Cultural info.: could toast like popcorn by cooking in hot sand.

get wheat ■ **ati** *V* get wheat {{Ex.: *atiyni-ka*. I'm coming to get wheat.}} [Attested only once]

when ■ **koc** *conj* when, if {{Ex.: *parki men koc-ka-mes luuye*. You are heavy when I push you in a swing. *koc-ak malan*. When it gets wet. *koc layTaSte, terey nuk!* If it's long, cut it!}} *Synonym*: **imatkun**. Grammar: typical word for both 'when' and 'if'.

when? ■ **hinwa** *Q* when? {{Ex.: *hinwa-me heyespu?* When do you shave yourself?

hinwa-me Taakan? When are you coming?
hinwa kan-mes haras hineeruse? When did I
 give you money?}} Pronunciation: in Ar's time,
 usually had a final t (hinwat), but does not in Asc.'s
 time.

where ■ **hanni** *Q* where? {{Ex.: *hanni sii?* Where
 is the water? *hanni wak?* Where is he? *hanni-*
me waraanin? Where did you get cut?
hannitum-me Taakan? Where do you come
 from? *hanni-me hinneykun?* Where did you go
 for a walk?}} Pronunciation: in Ar's time, there was
 often a t in the word (most likely hannit or hanta), but
 in Asc.'s time this was not used at all. ■ **numan**₁
Pro that, which, who, where {{Ex.: *iTkay numan-*
me huupun! Pay for what (the thing that) you
 bought! *kan meheesi haysane numan*
hiwaanin. I'm looking at those who arrived.
kan numan kan-appase hemec'a mansanase.
 I'm the one who gave my father an apple.
ekwe-ka hiwsen numan-ka eTTenin. I don't
 like where I was sleeping.}} *Similar: ohlonuma;*
Similar: Suruknuma. Grammar: introduces a relative
 clause (the thing which/that..., the person who..., the
 place where...).

where is it that...? ■ **hinTisna** *Q* what/where is it
 that...? {{Ex.: *hinTisna pina hikihte?* What is
 that which is hung there? *hinTisna rootes*
neppe? What was this that there was?}}
 Grammar: meaning related to numan, but not used with
 numan.

where? ■ **hista** *Q* what?, why?, where? {{Ex.: *hista*
piNi haysa Taakampin? What might they have
 brought? *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did
 the Padre make you do? *hista-me huysi*
taahe? Why are you in a hurry to ask? *hista-*
me-was haayi? Why are you calling him to
 come here? *hista-me wattin?* Where are you
 going?}} Meaning: question word of general
 meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related
 language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun.

wherever ■ **hayatmin** *Adv* wherever, all over {{Ex.:
he'e, hayatmin kan hinne. Yes, I walk all over
 the place.}}

which ■ **hampi**₁ *Q* which, who {{Ex.: *hampise-*
me hiwsen-kas tiyo? Which one do you want
 me to shoot? *hampi paaTe ennen neppese?*
 Which priest wrote this?}} Grammar: can

function as a verb, taking verb suffixes. Meaning: who
 is it, which one. ■ **numan**₁ *Pro* that, which, who,
 where {{Ex.: *iTkay numan-me huupun!* Pay for
 what (the thing that) you bought! *kan meheesi*
haysane numan hiwaanin. I'm looking at those
 who arrived. *kan numan kan-appase hemec'a*
mansanase. I'm the one who gave my father
 an apple. *ekwe-ka hiwsen numan-ka eTTenin.* I
 don't like where I was sleeping.}} *Similar:*
ohlonuma; *Similar: Suruknuma.* Grammar:
 introduces a relative clause (the thing which/that..., the
 person who..., the place where...).

to be which ■ **hampi**₂ *V* to be who, to be which
 {{Ex.: *hampiyuT?* Who are you all?
hampinse-me oySon? Which thing are you
 doing again?}} Grammar: rarely used as a verb
 in Ar's time only, usage unsure.

what is that which...? ■ **hinTisna** *Q* what/where is
 it that...? {{Ex.: *hinTisna pina hikihte?* What is
 that which is hung there? *hinTisna rootes*
neppe? What was this that there was?}}
 Grammar: meaning related to numan, but not
 used with numan.

that which ■ **yu** *Pro* that which/what {{Ex.: *kan*
emmenin yu-ka uttusin. I forgot what I put
 away. *hiSSeSte-me yu kan-mes howson.*
 You've done what I ordered you to. *ekwe-me*
hinsu yu kan pesyo. You don't know what I'm
 thinking.}} Grammar: used to make a relative
 clause, same as numan but less common.
 Meaning: probably developed from yu 'and' ('I forgot
 and I put something away' is similar to 'I forgot what I
 put away').

while

little while ■ **kuutis** *quant* little bit/while {{Ex.:
kuutis tooTe a little bit of meat *yeela-ka*
ukkisi kuutis! Wait while I drink a little!
kuutis taprey a little bit upward / up a little
kuutis-ka miSte. I'm a little good. (Can mean:
 I've gotten a little better from an injury.)
kuutis-ka pesyo. I think a little. *eTTenin-ak*
kuutis. He slept a little bit. *kuutis waate*
corkon sii. It won't be long before the water
 dries up (it is coming in a little that the water
 dries up.)) *Similar: kuutYi.* Grammar: includes
 a little bit of time, a little bit of something, or

something being a little (slightly) the case; related to *kuutYi* but not directly derived from it.

in a little while ■ **kuutis waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutis**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until. Meaning: literally '(something) comes in a little while'. ■ **kuutYi waate** (Idiom composed of: **kuutYi**, **waate**) *Adv* shortly, it won't be long until, in a little while Grammar: followed by a sentence saying what it won't be long until, same as *kuutis waate*. Meaning: literally '(something) comes a little'.

a little while ■ **hipSun** *Adv* a little while {{Ex.: *eTTeniy hipSun!* Sleep a little while!}}

whip ■ **asoote** (Borrowed from: azote Spanish) *N* whip {{Ex.: *uThin asoote* two whips}} [Attested only once]

whirl ■ **tula** *V* whirl, spin {{Ex.: *wimlun-me, tulas*. You whirled around, spun around.}} Meaning: spin oneself around, possibly a children's game. [Attested only once]

whirl around ■ **wimlu** *V* whirl {{Ex.: *wimlun-me, tulas*. You whirled around, spun around. *wimluy!* Whirl (it) around!}}

whirlwind ■ **pussuy** *Nrevers*. whirlwind {{Ex.: *pussuyniS, koc pusyu tiplile* a whirlwind, when the turning one spins}} *Verb*: **pusyu**. ■ **pussuynis** (Made from: **pussuy**, **-kniS**) *N* whirlwind Meaning: could mean a small whirlwind, but probably also just means any whirlwind.

make a whirlwind ■ **pusyu** *Vrevers*. make a whirlwind {{Ex.: *uyka pusyun, okse pusyus*. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.}} *Noun*: **pussuy**.

Whiskey Hill ■ **hwiskihil** (Borrowed from: Whiskey Hill English) *Nplace* Whiskey Hill, Freedom Hill Cultural info.: located about two miles outside Watsonville toward Santa Cruz, renamed Freedom Hill during Ascension's time. Pronunciation: *hw* at beginning of word not possible in native Mutsun. [Attested only once]

whisper ■ **Sahhu** *V* speak secretly, whisper {{Ex.: *Sahhumu haysa*. They are whispering with each other. *Sahhuksit riccay oocotka!* Whisper

very quietly to me in my ear!}} *Similar*: **wekSo**. Grammar: may be used only or usually with *-mu*. Meaning: to speak quietly with each other so others do not hear. ■ **wekSo** *V* whisper {{Ex.: *ekwe namitpu wekSoksi-me*. It isn't audible, you whisper too softly.}} *Similar*: **Sahhu**.

whistle ■ **awke** *V* whistle {{Ex.: *hattena ar husken, awken?* Who already blew a whistle, whistled?}} Meaning: meaning very unsure. [Attested only once] ■ **hihke** *V* whistle {{Ex.: *hihkey!* Whistle!}} [Tentative] ■ **hussek** *N* whistle, flute {{Ex.: *Salkinin hussek wak-haayum*. He split the whistle with his mouth.}} *Verb*: **huske**. ■ **kuyke** *V* whistle {{Ex.: *kuykey, kan-taknan!* Whistle, my elder brother! *kuyke makse*. We whistle.}} Meaning: with the mouth, not a whistle.

blow a whistle ■ **huske** *V* blow a whistle, play the flute {{Ex.: *huske-k*. He's playing the flute. *huskey!* Blow the whistle!}} *Noun*: **hussek**. Grammar: can be used with or without *-n(i)*, and *husken* and *huske* seem to mean the same thing. Meaning: cannot be used for whistling with just one's mouth.

white

be white ■ **carka 1** *Vrevers*. be white {{Ex.: *carka men-koro*. Your feet are white.}} *Noun*: **carak**. Meaning: of people or body parts or skin. (Other Pronunc.: **carak** before *-pu* (or *-mu* if possible)) ■ **cupka** *V* be white {{Ex.: *cupkaSmin sinni kuutYiSmin*. The white child is small. *cupkaya / cupkamak* white ones *cupkanin* It turned white. *cupakpu kata yopok*. (Someone) is bleaching (him/herself) white like snow.}} *Similar*: **palka**. Pronunciation: rarely used as *cupakpu* before *-pu*, meaning with *-pu* somewhat unclear. (Other Pronunc.: **cupak** before *-pu* (or if possible, *-mu*)) ■ **losko** *V* be pale, be white {{Ex.: *loskoSmin*. white-skinned/pale-haired person. *men losko*. You are pale (of skin or hair).}} Meaning: only of a person's skin or hair, for example of a child looking pale, not meaning European people. ■ **palka** *V* be white *Similar*: **cupka**. Social use: *cupka* is a more common word for this. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **sarka** *V* be white {{Ex.:

sarkanin. (It) became white. *sarkaSmin* a white one}} Meaning: Ar thought it referred to clouded eyes (cataracts), but it seems to mean 'white' in general.

paint white ■ **kurhe** *Vrevers*. paint white, paint {{Ex.: *kan-was kurhe*. I paint it (white).}}
Noun: **kureh**. Meaning: would be expected to mean 'paint red,' so meaning may be unclear. [Attested only once]

White

be White ■ **monSi** *Vrevers*. be reasonable, be a Spaniard, be White {{Ex.: *men sukmu*, *monSikiSpu*. You smoke, pretending to be a Spaniard.}} *Noun*: **moonis**. Meaning: primarily means to be a European colonialist (a Spaniard, a White person), but may also mean to be a person who uses reason (the Spanish phrase for a European colonialist) separately from that.

white clay ■ **huppak** *Nrevers*. white clay {{Ex.: *kan-was hupka huppaksum*. I smear him with white clay.}} *Verb*: **hupka**. Cultural info.: very fine, starch-like clay that develops in balls under the ground, was used for washing hair and possibly clothing, made suds, was kept moist for use in washing, washed very well. Meaning: may sometimes include a black type of clay as well, but that may be a confusion.

white fish ■ **paysar** *N* white fish Cultural info.: used to live in the San Benito River, but the Americans put catfish and then carp in the river, and the catfish killed these and the other species of fish, sometimes caught at La Poza (San Juan beach), tasted good. Meaning: similar to salmon, spotted, with no small bones, had a small mouth and was short and fat, had white meat, may refer either to a fish about one foot long or to a fish about 8-10 inches long, possibly both pike and trout.

white one ■ **carkasmin** (Made from: **carka**, **-Smin**)
N white one, clear one Meaning: white of people or body parts, clear of the sky or weather.

white person ■ **moonis** *Nrevers*. white person, colonialist, Spanish person {{Ex.: *moonis riicasum* in the Spanish language (in the white person's language) *moonisSmak haysa riica*, *moonis riica*. language of the White people, European/Spanish language}} *Verb*: **monSi**. Meaning: literally means 'person of reason' but refers to European or American colonizers, originally Spanish colonizers.

white tree ■ **ani** *N* white tree

whiten ■ **cupakpu** (Made from: **cupka**, **-pu**) *V*
 bleach, whiten Grammar: grammatical usage somewhat unclear (bleach oneself, something bleaches on its own, etc.).

whiteness ■ **carak** *Nrevers*. whiteness {{Ex.: *meheepuy men-carak*! Look at your whiteness!}} *Verb*: **carka** **1**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, based on comparison to *carka*, might be Talak.

who ■ **hampi** **1** *Q* which, who {{Ex.: *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo*? Which one do you want me to shoot? *hampi paaTe ennen neppese*? Which priest wrote this?}} Grammar: can function as a verb, taking verb suffixes. Meaning: who is it, which one. ■ **hatte** **1** *Q* who? {{Ex.: *hattesTuk makam riica*? With whom do you all speak? *hatte neppe irek*? Whose is this rock? *hattekma pina waate*? Who are they, coming here? *hattekma Tawra nahan*? Who all live there? *hattekin anhelmak*? Who are the angels? *hattekin citte rammay*? Who are (those people) dancing inside?}} Grammar: may have used *hattekin* as plural in Ar's time, shifted to regular *hattekma* by Asc.'s time. ■ **numan** **1** *Pro* that, which, who, where {{Ex.: *iTkay numan-me huupun*! Pay for what (the thing that) you bought! *kan meheesi haysane numan hiwaanin*. I'm looking at those who arrived. *kan numan kan-appase hemec'a mansanase*. I'm the one who gave my father an apple. *ekwe-ka hiwsen numan-ka eTTenin*. I don't like where I was sleeping.}} *Similar*: **ohlonuma**; *Similar*: **Suruknuma**. Grammar: introduces a relative clause (the thing which/that..., the person who..., the place where...).

to be who ■ **hampi** **2** *V* to be who, to be which {{Ex.: *hampiyuT*? Who are you all? *hampinse-me oySon*? Which thing are you doing again?}} Grammar: rarely used as a verb in Ar's time only, usage unsure.

who (plural)? ■ **hattekin** (Inflected form of: **hatte**, **-kin**) *Q* who (plural)? Grammar: irregular plural of *hatte*, possibly out of use by Asc.'s time.

who knows what it is? ■ **hinTispe** (Made from: **hinTis**, **-pe**) *Q* who knows what it is? [Tentative]

who knows/thinks ■ **-pe** *Suff.* (??? > *Q*) who knows/thinks {{Ex.: *hannipe wak?* Who knows where he/she is? *hinTispe?* Who knows what (it) is?}} Grammar: usually attaches to question words, but sometimes to other words, probably does not change part of speech. Meaning: meaning very unsure.

who knows? ■ **kiye** *excl* who knows? [Ar + Asc. guess]

who? ■ **hattena** *Q* whose?, who? {{Ex.: *hattena-k?* Who is he? *hattena hiwaanin?* Who arrived? *hattena neppe hinTo?* Whose is this thing?}} Grammar: usually used for the same meaning as *hatte* ('who'), but rarely also used for 'whose' (possession).

whore ■ **monyoSmin** (Made from: **monyo**₁, **-Smin**) *N* promiscuous one, whore Meaning: of either a man or a woman.

whose? ■ **hattena** *Q* whose?, who? {{Ex.: *hattena-k?* Who is he? *hattena hiwaanin?* Who arrived? *hattena neppe hinTo?* Whose is this thing?}} Grammar: usually used for the same meaning as *hatte* ('who'), but rarely also used for 'whose' (possession).

why ■ **ussi** *conj* why, because {{Ex.: *ussi-me paTTihne!* (Don't go around stealing) because you will be caught! *ussi-me maayi?* Why are you laughing? *aThi-ka, ussi-ka iinate.* I'm throwing up, because I'm sick.}} Grammar: can work as a question word or as a conjunction.

why? ■ **hinka** *V* do what?, why? {{Ex.: *hinka-me?* What are you doing? *hinka-me-was?* What are you doing to him? *hinkanin-ka?* What did I do? *hinkasmin?* what kind of?}} Grammar: takes suffixes like a verb, and *hinkahte* has a special meaning. Social use: Ar often had a *-ta* suffix of unknown meaning with this word, but *-ta* was not used by Ascension's time. ■ **hinkasi** (Made from: **hinka**, **-si**₁) *Q* how?, why?, what for? {{Ex.: *hinkasi-ka yete hiSse?* How will I do it? *hinkasi-me hiwsen piinase?* How do you want that? / What do you want that for? *yuu-me hinkasi taathe?* And why do you ask?}} Meaning: most often means 'why/what for,' but also often means 'how (do you) do something,' different from *hinkahte* 'how are (you)'. ■ **hinTis 1** *Q* what?, why? {{Ex.:

piina hinTis? What is that? *hinTise piNi wak hippu?* What is he maybe carrying on his back? *hinTise-me hiSse?* What are you doing?/What are you making? *hinTisum-me hiTTapu men-sitse?* With what do you clean your teeth?}} Pronunciation: object form can be either *hinTise* or *hinTis*. ■ **hista** *Q* what?, why?, where? {{Ex.: *hista piNi haysa Taakampin?* What might they have brought? *hista-mes hiSSesis paaTe?* What did the Padre make you do? *hista-me huysi taathe?* Why are you in a hurry to ask? *hista-me-was haayi?* Why are you calling him to come here? *hista-me wattin?* Where are you going?}} Meaning: question word of general meaning. Social use: may be borrowed from a related language, but also used somewhat often in Mutsun.

wick ■ **suurenis** (Made from: ***suure**, **-n**₃, **-s**₁) *N* wick Meaning: literally 'thing with which you turn it into ash'.

wickedness ■ **hippur** *N* wickedness, badness [Attested only once]

widow ■ **aTi-makkuhmin** (Compound composed of: **aTi**, **makkuh**) *N* widow *Similar:* **wikic**; *Opp.:* **makkuhmin**. [Attested only once] ■ **wikic** *N* widow *Similar:* **aTi-makkuhmin**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. [Me only]

wife ■ **hawnan** (Made from: **hawna**, **-n**₂) *N* wife

take a wife ■ **urhe** *Vrevers*. take a wife/husband *Noun:* **ureh**. [Attested only once]

my wife ■ **hawnaksa** (Made from: **hawna**, **-ksa**) *N* my wife, my mistress Meaning: usually means one's wife, but can clearly mean a married man's mistress as well.

look for/have a wife ■ **hawna** *V* look for/have a wife {{Ex.: *uTTasi kan-hawnane.* I am waiting for my wife. *kan hawnaksi.* I am looking (hard) for a wife. *hawnaSte* has a wife *hawnaksa semmonis*. My wife/mistress died. *hawnanmin-me, men hawnante.* You are a married man (one characterized by a wife), you have a wife.}}

wild oats ■ **huunuSmin** *N* wild oats *Similar:* **-Smin**. Grammar: something followed by *-Smin*, but it is not clear what.

wild rose ■ **mamawkwa** (Borrowed from: possibly a borrowing possibly Chochenyo) *N* wild rose
Pronunciation: -wkw- not normally possible in Mutsun, and this may be from another language. [Attested only once] ■ **muumuci** *N* wild rose, type of flower
Meaning: exact type of flower very unsure, possibly not wild rose, the plant had small, pretty flowers, but also had strong thorns.

wildcat ■ **tooroma** *N* wild-cat, bobcat

will ■ **yete** *Adv* will, later {{Ex.: *ekwe, kasaari-ka yete*. No, I will marry later on. *hinkasi-me yete hooyo siise?* How will you get water? *yete-k malan kan-eshen*. My blanket will get wet. *yete-ka tursin*. I'll be cold. *yeteSte-k hiwan*. He's about to arrive.}} Grammar: can mean literally 'later,' but usually used to show future tense, so can be translated just as 'will', rarely used with verb suffixes. (Other Pronunc.: **yete** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

will have ...ed ■ **waate ...nin** (Phrasal verb composed of: **waate**, -n₃, -n₁) *V* will have ...ed, come to ... {{Ex.: *waate hilwinin ammani*. The rain will have stopped (is coming to a stop).}} Grammar: *waatena ...nin* can be used with similar meaning (future perfective). [Tentative]

willow ■ **patah** *N* willow Meaning: meaning unsure. [Attested only once]

Arroyo Willow ■ **tarah** *N*revers. Arroyo Willow {{Ex.: *watkuh tarahwas* loincloth of willow}} *Verb*: **tarhasa**; *Similar*: **tarhasan**. Cultural info.: grew along the San Benito River and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: not a typical metathesizing noun (*tarah/tarhasa*). Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265. [Ar + Asc. guess]

gather Arroyo Willows ■ **tarhasa** *V* gather Arroyo Willows {{Ex.: *tarhasana-ka*. I go to gather Arroyo Willows.}} *Noun*: **tarhasan**; *Noun*: **tarah**. Cultural info.: people gathered them along the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265.

type of willow ■ **hariya** (Borrowed from: jarilla Spanish) *N* type of willow *native*: **paysu**₁. Cultural info.: used for making walihin and saway baskets. Meaning: this could be the willow ragwort shrub (*Senecio salignus*), not a type of willow tree, Spanish jarilla was used at least sometimes for the willow

ragwort. Social use: unclear whether this was used in Mutsun sentences as a word borrowed into Mutsun from Spanish, or was just a Spanish word. [Attested only once]

Arroyo willow ■ **tarhasan** *N* Arroyo Willow *Verb*: **tarhasa**; *Similar*: **tarah**. Cultural info.: its bark was used like leather to cover things, for ex. baskets, tree grew long the San Benito River between San Juan and Hollister, and near the Mission cemetery. Grammar: could be *tarhasa* plus -n nominalizer. Meaning: can be used of the tree or its bark. Sci. name: *Salix lasiolepis* Benth. Jepson p. 265.

split willow ■ **hichic** *N* split willow Cultural info.: used at least in basket-making. [Attested only once]

gather Chinese/curly willow ■ **ripsi** *V* gather Chinese/curly willow {{Ex.: *ripsina* to go to gather Chinese/curly willow}} *Noun*: **riipin**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

curly/Chinese willow ■ **riipin** *N* curly/Chinese willow *Verb*: **ripsi**. Sci. name: probably *Salix matsudana* and/or *Salix babylonica*.

willow leaf groundsel ■ **paysu**₁ *N* willow ragwort, willow leaf groundsel *loanword*: **hariya**. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: *Senecio salignus*.

willow ragwort ■ **paysu**₁ *N* willow ragwort, willow leaf groundsel *loanword*: **hariya**. Meaning: willow groundsel, jarilla in Spanish, shrub with yellow flowers, not a willow tree, Merriam says it is ashy-colored. Sci. name: *Senecio salignus*.

win ■ **pattYa**₁ *V* win, beat (at a game) {{Ex.: *kan yete pattYa*. I will win (the game). *kan-was pattYan*. I beat him (at a game, I won against him). *pattYanin*. (A game) was won.}}

wind ■ **hiTTew** **1** *N*revers. wind {{Ex.: *pookon wak-naawas hiTTewum*. Her skirt puffs up from the wind. *hiTTew wattimpi roopase*. The wind is carrying the clothes away. *amne hiTTewum*. It is raining with wind. *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It is bending because of the wind. *hiTTew hennonin / pettonin*. The wind stopped/calmed. *hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum*. The wind comes from the West. *hiTTew kaakuntakwas*. a south wind}} *Verb*: **hiTwe**.

blow or sway in the wind

East Wind ■ **yakmun** *N* East, East Wind {{Ex.: *hiTTew waate yakmuntaktum*. The wind comes out of the East.}} *Similar:* **akkas**, **rammay**₂, **awar**. Meaning: Asc. was very unsure of this word.

whirlwind ■ **pussuy** *N*revers. whirlwind {{Ex.: *pussuyniS, koc pusu tiplile* a whirlwind, when the turning one spins}} *Verb:* **pusyu**. ■ **pussuynis** (Made from: **pussuy**, **-kniS**) *N* whirlwind Meaning: could mean a small whirlwind, but probably also just means any whirlwind.

direction of wind ■ **tammari** *N* a compass direction, direction of wind Grammar: only appears in our data with -was as tribal name, but could probably be used for the direction as well. Meaning: probably the name of one of the directions from which the wind can come (name of type of wind and the compass direction), but unknown which direction. [Asc. guess]

blow/sway in the wind ■ ***lalwe** *V* blow/sway in the wind {{Ex.: *lalwen roopa*. The clothes are blowing in the wind. *lalwenin*. It swayed in the wind.}} Grammar: probably only appears with -n(i). ■ **lalwen** (Made from: ***lalwe**, **-n₃**) *V* blow/sway in the wind (Other Pronunc.: **lalweni** before another suffix)

North wind ■ **wakni** *N* North wind {{Ex.: *paaci wakni*. The North Wind is icy cold.}} *Verb:* **wakna**.

North wind comes ■ **wakna** *V* freeze, North wind comes {{Ex.: *makkese waknanin*. It froze on us.}} *Noun:* **wakni**. Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: of the weather getting cold/freezing. [Tentative]

East wind ■ **pokkon** *N* East wind

west wind ■ **huumun** *N* west, west wind {{Ex.: *neppe Taares huumuntakwas*. This man is a westerner (is from the place in the west called huumuntak). *huumuntak* in the West / probably also: place called huumuntak}} *Similar:* **rammay**₂.

type of wind ■ **kaakun 2** *N* type of wind Meaning: a strong wind, probably a south wind.

make a whirlwind ■ **pusyu** *V*revers. make a whirlwind {{Ex.: *uyka pusun, okse pusyus*. Yesterday (it) made a whirlwind, a long time ago (it) made a whirlwind.}} *Noun:* **pussuy**.

wind blows hard ■ **haTri** *V* gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {{Ex.: *haTrinin men-rukkatka*. It gusted in your house. *haTri-k yete*. It will gust later.}} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: **haTir** before -pu or -mu if possible)

wind blows/gusts hard ■ **haTri** *V* gust (wind), blow hard (wind) {{Ex.: *haTrinin men-rukkatka*. It gusted in your house. *haTri-k yete*. It will gust later.}} Grammar: do not use a word for 'wind' in the sentence, this word includes the meaning of wind, form haTirpu is unsure, may not have been used. (Other Pronunc.: **haTir** before -pu or -mu if possible)

wine ■ **wiinu** (Borrowed from: vino Spanish) *N* wine {{Ex.: *huupun-ka wiinuse*. I bought wine.}}

wing ■ **huymuk** *N* wing {{Ex.: *huymuktak, wak-sippostak wak roote wak otSohmis*. In his wing, in his feathers (wing) is where he was hit.}} *Similar:* **wimmah**. Pronunciation:

pronunciation very unsure. [Ar only, very unsure] ■

sippos (Made from: **sippo**, **-s₁**) *N* feather, wing *Synonym:* **wimmah**; *Verb:* **sippo**. Grammar: literally the thing one feathers something with (a feather). ■

wimmah *N* wing {{Ex.: *wiriskan wimmah koyroSte*. The bat's wing is dried up/hard. *wimmahtak roote wak otSohnis*. In the wing exists (the place where) it was wounded.}} *Similar:* **huymuk**; *Synonym:* **sippos**. Cultural info.: women used bird wings as dusters or brushes to dust clothing. Meaning: of a bird or bat.

wink ■ **kippi**, *V* wink {{Ex.: *kippipuy men-hin!* Wink your eye!}} Pronunciation: pronunciation

unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **kuyru** *V* wink {{Ex.: *epSe men kuyurpu!* Don't you wink!}}

Grammar: might only be used with -pu, with the same meaning. Social use: out of use by Asc's time. [Ar only, very unsure] (Other Pronunc.: **kuyur** before -pu (or -mu if possible with this verb))

signal 'no' with nose/eye wink ■ **Tunku** *V* signal 'no' with nose/eye wink {{Ex.: *Tunkun-ka yete*. I

will signal 'no' with my nose. *Tunkut kannis!* Signal 'no' to me with your nose or a wink! *TunnukpaN* someone who signals 'no' with facial gestures all the time}} Meaning: to make a facial gesture signalling something negative (can occasionally be something positive, but normally negative) by wiggling the nose or winking the eye or moving the skin under the eye. (Other Pronunc.:

Tunnuk before -paN (and -pu and -mu if possible))

winnow ■ **hiswe₃** *V* clean, winnow, separate {{Ex.: *hiswey!* Clean (the grain)! *hiswehte-k*. It is cleaned (of grain or beans).}} Meaning: clean grain or beans by separating bad parts, like chaff, out, could include threshing grain.

get circular winnower basket ■ **tipri** *V* get circular winnower {{Ex.: *tipriina-ka*. I go to get a circular winnower basket.}} *Noun*: **tiprin**. (Other Pronunc.: **tiprii** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

circular winnower basket ■ **tiprin** *N* circular winnower basket *Verb*: **tipri**. Meaning: small, tray-shaped (flat) basket for winnowing seeds, smaller than a tipSin.

winnow ■ **walihin** *N* winnower, sieve *Verb*: **walhi**. Meaning: snowshoe-shaped (shovel without handle, closed at back and open at front), made of grass roots or twigs lengthwise with cutgrass woven between, used for cleaning/separating beans, wheat, etc. by grasping at the back and scooping.

winnow basket ■ **warsan** *N* sieve/winnower basket *Verb*: **warsa₁**. Cultural info.: fairly large winnowing basket, broad, Asc. notes same shape as a pan you cook milk in, similar to tiprin or walihin. Meaning: Asc. was unsure of types of baskets, could not distinguish this from tiprin or walihin.

winter ■ **aSciri** *N* winter *Similar*: **tuurisway**. [Me only] ■ **tuurisway** (Made from: **tuuris**, -way) *N* winter *Similar*: **aSciri**. Meaning: common word for this.

wipe ■ **hitko** *V* clean, wipe {{Ex.: *hittokpuy men-wakkas!* Clean your behind! *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper *ara hinTisum-me hittokpu?* Then what did you clean yourself with?}} Pronunciation: Ascension may have been confusing this with hiTTa, so the sounds are somewhat unclear. Grammar: usually used with -pu since one does this to oneself. Meaning: probably only for wiping one's buttocks after defecating, not for cleaning in general.

(Other Pronunc.: **hittok** before -pu (or -mu if possible))

bottom-wiper ■ **hitkos** (Made from: **hitko**, -s₁) *N* toilet paper, bottom-wiper {{Ex.: *wak-hitkos* his toilet paper}} Cultural info.: H notes that it's a wiper for this purpose. Pronunciation: might be hiTkas, Ascension had some confusion between hitko and hiTTa.

wipe out ■ **suuma** *V* erase, wipe out {{Ex.: *suumanin*. (It) became erased.}} *Similar*: **hitwi**; *Similar*: **hamwa**. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar + Asc. guess]

wisdom ■ **hinnus** *N* *revers*. knowledge, memory, wisdom {{Ex.: *wetreSmin wak-hinnus*. His knowledge is great.}} *Verb*: **hinsu**.

wish ■ **hiwse 1** *V* want, wish {{Ex.: *hinTis-me hiwsenin?* What did you want? *hampise-me hiwsen-kas tiyo?* Which one do you want me to shoot? *kan-aanan ekwe hiwsen kan wattin hukaarina*. My mother doesn't want me to go play. *ekwe makam hiwsen namti*. You all don't want to understand.}} *Noun*: **hiwes**. Grammar: what you want can be either a thing (a noun) or that someone does something (a sentence), usually used with -n(i), but not always. (Other Pronunc.: **hiwes** before -mu (or -pu if possible))

witchcraft ■ **coccon** *N* witchcraft {{Ex.: *coccon iyot* witchcraft sacred stick}} [Tentative] ■ **puuyis** *N* witchcraft, spirits {{Ex.: *kan-was yete aami wak-puuyisum*. I will bewitch him with his own witchcraft. *pusre puuyis*. The spirits blow (on someone) as part of witchcraft.}} Meaning: primarily means the witchcraft, can sometimes refer to the spirits, may rarely refer to poison used in witchcraft.

witchcraft poison ■ **sookon** *N* witchcraft poison

with ■ **-sum** *Suff.* (*N*) with, by means of {{Ex.: *alley nuk men-issusum!* Break it with your hand! *kan-was hiwsen kan-sireesum*. I like him with my heart. *niSSasum-ak warka*. He's crying because of this. *woSnonin-ak kurkahsum*. He choked on roasted corn. *hiTTewum cuukin-ak*. It's bending with (because of) the wind. *tiwisum innuse hiSSen-ak*. He made a road with flowers. *tiyon-ak kannis wak-lawaanum, tiyoosum*. He

shot me with a bow, with an arrow.}} Grammar: add to the noun one uses to do the activity (instrumental case). Meaning: cannot be used for the meaning 'do something together with' (-Tuk), only for 'do by using'. (Other Pronunc.: **-um** after r, l, m, n, N, y, w, s, or S) ■ **-Tuk Suff.** (N) with, together {{Ex.: *cen-ak waate wak-tawsesTuk*. Now he's coming with his little brother. *kan wattin mesTuk*. I'm going with you. *kan eeTe tammalahTuk*. I am sleeping with the mountain lion. (a mountain lion pelt) *hoTTo mukurmahTuk*! Go with the woman!}} Grammar: do something together with someone (comitative case). (Other Pronunc.: **-hTuk** after a vowel)

go with ■ **huywe** *V* accompany, go with {{Ex.: *kan-mes huywe*. I'm accompanying you. *huywetit!* Accompany me!}} Similar: **onye**, **yaaTi**.

with a person ■ **-me₁** *Suff.* (N) with/near/alongside a person {{Ex.: *haayi makam men-paapame!* Come here all of you to your grandfather! *tollon-ka eshen kannisme*. I have a lot of blankets on me. *kan Taakan iTyan makamme*. I arrive behind you all. *moT-me hiwsen wattin makseme?* Do you want to go with us? *muusi-k sinni wak-aananme*. The baby is nursing with his mother. *akku makse paaTeme*. We enter the Padre's (house).}} Grammar: the person one is near is usually in the object form (for ex. *kannisme*), but not always (for ex. *paaTeme*); attaches to noun or pronoun, (personal locative). Meaning: only near a person, not a thing, meaning similar to -Tuk, but more specifically a location near or next to the person, not necessarily doing an activity together with the person.

with a smile ■ **Tuumuye** *Adv* smiling, with a smile
Similar: **Tumyu**.

with good reason ■ **nennema** *Adv* with good reason
Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

with what? ■ **hinkay** *Q* with what? {{Ex.: *hinkay-me men hitwipu?* With what you going to wash yourself?}} Meaning: could also mean 'how,' but much less common than *hinkasi*. [Tentative]

withdraw ■ **yenne** *V* withdraw {{Ex.: *yennepu* to withdraw oneself}} Meaning: meaning unsure. [Ar

+ Asc. guess]

wither ■ **corko₁** *2 V* wither, be thin {{Ex.: *ekwena-k huttu, corkoSte-k huttu*. He doesn't have a belly, his belly is flat.}}

within ■ **rammay₁** *Adv* inside, within {{Ex.: *makse Tawraykun rammay rukkatka*. We went to stay inside the house. *wak-poloc rammay*. His belly-button is inside (is an innie). *rammay murTu*. It's dark inside. *akkumpiy tappur rammay!* Put the wood inside! *mumyule makkese rammay oocotka*. It's buzzing inside our ears.}} Grammar: the noun that something is inside can be specified with -tka, or not mentioned.

without ■ **aTi** *Adv* without, no {{Ex.: *aTi makkuhmin* widow (without a husband) *aTi ekeTsum-ak mokkos*. She was born without sins.}}

without thinking ■ **ekwe pesyonum** (Saying composed of: **ekwe**, **pesyo**, **-n₂**, **-sum**) *Adv* by accident, not on purpose, without thinking Grammar: used with a pronoun for who did something by accident. Meaning: literally 'not by (my) thought'.

woken up ■ **hinnuSte** (Made from: ***hinnu**, **-Ste**)
perf woken up, awake

wolf ■ **ummuh** *Nrevers*. wolf *Verb*: **umhu**. Cultural info.: one had to hunt them with a group of at least 3-4 men, because when one shot one, several more would attack. Meaning: might be a rather large species.

hunt wolves ■ **umhu** *Vrevers*. hunt wolves {{Ex.: *umhuna makke*. We go to hunt wolves.}}
Noun: **ummuh**.

woman ■ **mukurma** *Nrevers*. woman {{Ex.: *nepkam mukurmakma missimak*. These women are pretty ones. *tollon mukurma waate*. Many women come. *hokkehte-ka mukurmase*. I've sent for the woman.}}
Similar: **mukuSma**; *Verb*: **mukru**.

young woman ■ **atSakniS** (Made from: **atSa₂**, **-kniS**) *N* girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married. ■ **atSa₂** *N* girl, young woman {{Ex.: *atSayikma girls paysenin atSakniS*. The girl got pregnant.}} *Verb*: **atSa₁**. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunc.:

atSayi before plural suffix -kma) ■ **muuhas** (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) *N* virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: *monyoSmin muuhas*. promiscuous girl *mismin muuhas*. a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

covet a woman ■ ***emre** *V* covet a woman {{Ex.: *men-kas emren*. You covet me (said by a woman).}} Grammar: only used with -n(i) (same meaning). Meaning: possibly also for coveting and envying more generally. ■ **emren** (Made from: ***emre**, -n₃) *V* envy, covet a woman

have sex with a sleeping woman ■ **hahme** *V* have sex with a sleeping woman {{Ex.: *hahmen-ak*. He had sex with a woman in her sleep. *hahmestap*. (She) was slept with in her sleep.}} Meaning: probably forced sex (rape), not consensual, but could also be consensual, means to crawl over to the woman. Social use: was a bad word (taboo word, not used in polite conversation).

old woman ■ **mukuSma** *N* old woman {{Ex.: *miTTen wak-sit mukuSmase*. The old woman's teeth are growing (on her).}} *Similar*: **mukyukniS**; *Similar*: **mukurma**. Pronunciation: unusual relationship of sounds to *mukurma*. ■ **mukyukniS** (Made from: **mukyu**, -kniS) *N* old woman *Similar*: **mukuSma**. Grammar: irregular plural **mukyusikma**.

sorcerer woman ■ **haasan** *N* sorcerer woman Social use: this word could only be used by sorcerers, or only of sorcerers.

be an old woman ■ **mukyu** *V* be an old woman {{Ex.: *mukyulin-ka*. I became an old woman. *mukyukiSpu* to pretend to be an old woman *mokkohte wak-sit neppe mukyukniS*. Teeth have sprouted on this old woman. *mukyuSte-ka*. I'm (already) an old woman.}}

be a woman ■ **mukru** *Vrevers*. be a woman {{Ex.: *mukrukiSpu* to pretend to be a woman (for ex. a child pretending to be grown up)}} *Noun*: **mukurma**.

woman's buttocks ■ **puucehte** *N* woman's buttocks [Attested only once]

women

old women ■ **mukyuSikma** (Made from: **mukyu**, -mak₂) *N* old women Grammar: irregular plural of **mukyukniS** and possibly also **mukeSma**.

women's dance ■ **looleh** *N* dance (women's) Cultural info.: a very pretty dance done by women.

Pronunciation: plural *loolehmak* confirms final h. ■ **mooloy** *Nrevers*. women's dance, mooloy dance {{Ex.: *citte haysa mooloye*. They are dancing the mooloy. *Taayati-ka mooloye*. I'm watching the mooloy dance.}} *Verb*: **molyo**.

wood ■ **tappur** *Nrevers*. tree, wood {{Ex.: *tappur tersehmin* cut wood (wood that has been cut and is ready to burn or sell) *hopey tina tappurtak!* Go up (in) that tree! *sottow tappur / hutte tappur* firewood (kindling wood?) *akkumpiy tappur!* Put the wood (stick) in! *kan cappe neppe tappure*. I'm nailing this wood.}} *Verb*: **tapru**. Meaning: basic meaning is tree/wood, but can be used to refer to wooden objects (for ex. sticks, poles) without specifying the object.

gather cottonwood ■ **porpo** *V* gather cottonwood {{Ex.: *porpona* to go to gather cottonwood}} *Noun*: **porpor**. Meaning: the only variety that was native to the area, Fremont cottonwood. Sci. name: *Populus fremontii* Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

give firewood ■ **SuttYa** *V* eat roasted cornmeal, give firewood Meaning: meaning may have shifted from 'give firewood' in Ar's time to 'eat pinole' in Asc.'s time, firewood is needed to make the pinole. [Tentative]

go to gather wood ■ **tapruna** (Made from: **tapru**, -na₁) *V* go to gather wood Meaning: of firewood, but probably also wood in general. (Other Pronunc.: **tapruyku** before past tense -s or -n)

gather redwood ■ **hoope** *V* gather redwood {{Ex.: *hoopena makke*. We go to gather redwoods.}} *Noun*: **hop**.

gather dogwood ■ **rirsi** *Vrevers*. gather dogwood {{Ex.: *rirsina-ka*. I go to gather dogwood.}} *Noun*: **riris₁**. Cultural info.: gather for basketmaking or medicinal purposes. Meaning: Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood. Sci. name: *Cornus X Californica*, C.A. Mey. Jepson, p. 733. (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis*).

dogwood ■ **riris₁** *Nrevers*. dogwood {{Ex.: *ririise* dogwood (object of sentence)}} *Verb*:

rirsi. Cultural info.: used for making general use storage baskets, also had medicinal uses. Meaning: refers to the tree or wood, Western Dogwood or Creek Dogwood, it's said to have narrow stems and possibly stripes, and to be tough but flexible, grew in the Santa Cruz mountains. Sci. name: *Cornus X Californica*, C.A. Mey. Jepson, p. 733. (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *occidentalis*). (Other Pronunc.: **ririis** before a vowel in the same word)

gather wood ■ tapru *Vrevers.* gather wood {{Ex.: *tapruyis!* Go get firewood! *ekwe-ka yete tapruna ussi-ka huyman.* I will not go gather firewood because I am weak (or lazy). *aruh'a makse itman amSi makse tapruna.* We got up early in the morning in order to go gather wood.}} *Noun:* **tappur.** Meaning: often firewood, but can probably also include wood for other purposes.

gather alder wood ■ cisna *V* gather alder wood {{Ex.: *hinwa makke cisanana?* When will we go to gather alder wood?}} *Noun:* **cisnan.** Cultural info.: people ate this a lot.

Fremont cottonwood ■ porpor *N* Fremont cottonwood *Verb:* **porpo.** Meaning: only cottonwood variety native to the area, other non-native trees were also called cottonwood. Sci. name: *Populus fremontii* Wats. Jepson, p. 268.

give wood ■ ahha *V* give wood {{Ex.: *ahhami* to give wood for me}} *Similar:* **ahhamen.** [Tentative]

wooden digging stick ■ hiipur *N* wooden digging stick {{Ex.: *hiipur kata humren roc.* A digging stick like a digging stick (or) cattle prod.}} *Similar:* **humren.**

woodpecker ■ curuutu *N* woodpecker, hairy woodpecker *Similar:* **paraatYu;** *Verb:* **curtu.** Meaning: smaller woodpecker with some red on its head. Sci. name: *Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi* and/or *Picoides villosus*.

catch woodpeckers ■ curtu *Vrevers.* catch woodpeckers {{Ex.: *curtuna makke.* We go to catch woodpeckers.}} *Noun:* **curuutu.** Pronunciation: not a typical verb/noun metathesis pattern, but it is a type of metathesis. Sci. name: *Balanosphyra formicivorus bairdi* and/or *Picoides villosus*. ■ **partYu** *V* catch woodpeckers {{Ex.: *partYuna makke.* We go to catch

woodpeckers.}} *Noun:* **paraatYu.** Meaning: Western pileated woodpecker. Sci. name: *Phloeotomus pileatus picinus* Bangs, Dawson p. 1020.

big woodpecker ■ paraatYu *N* big woodpecker *Similar:* **curuutu;** *Verb:* **partYu.** Meaning: Western pileated woodpecker, has tufts on the head and white cheeks, red spot on the head, and is large, but smaller than the red woodpecker, bigger than the *curuutu*. Sci. name: *Phloeotomus pileatus picinus* Bangs, Dawson p. 1020.

woodrat ■ hireh *Nrevers.* woodrat {{Ex.: *men-seepek kata hireh.* Your whiskers (beard) are like a rat's. *hireh, hireh-mak* woodrat, woodrats}} *Verb:* **hirhe.**

hunt woodrats ■ hirhe *Vrevers.* hunt woodrats {{Ex.: *hirhena* to go to hunt woodrats}} *Noun:* **hireh.**

woods ■ hutya *N* brush, wood, forest, chaparral [Me only]

woodtick ■ saatar *Nrevers.* large tick, woodtick *Verb:* **satra.** Cultural info.: traditional riddle about this tick: "Rag, but not of skin, Leg, but not of a cow. Answer: woodtick.". Meaning: a large woodtick that bites dogs.

word ■ riica *N* language, word {{Ex.: *ricca haysa riicasum.* (They) are speaking (in) their language. *moonis riica* Spanish language (white person's language) *emmen-ak kan-riicase.* My language is being forgotten. *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase.* When I don't hit the word (right). *tawahte-k piina riica.* That word is difficult.}} *Verb:* **ricca;** *Similar:* **riccan.**

work ■ hiSSen₁ (Made from: **hiSSe, -n₂**) *N* work, business loanword: **tawah. ■ tawah** (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) *Nrevers.* work, task, job, employment, workplace {{Ex.: *ekwena tawah.* There is no work. *tawahte-k.* He has work./It is difficult. *tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak!* Put it away separately there at his work! *tawahte-k piina riica.* That word is difficult. ...*amSi ekwe tawahte wak atte.* ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.}} *native:* **hiSSen₁;** *Verb:* **tawhari.** Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace),

and with -te includes being difficult or hard. ■

tawhari (Borrowed from: *trabajar* Spanish)

*V*revers. work {{Ex.: *ekwe haysa hiwsen tawhari*. They don't like/want to work. *kecwisiy amma, amSi-me wattin tawharina!* Eat quickly, so you can go (leave) work! *ekwe miSte awiS, amSi men ekwe holle tawhari miSSimpi awiiSum*. The left hand isn't good, so you can't work well with (your) left hand. *kan huuyi tawhari*. I start working. *tawhari-ka Tuuhis*. I work in the daytime. *tollon-ak tawhari hiSSe-k tutiiyase*. She works a lot making tortillas. *wak-tawharistak* at his workplace *koc haysa wattin rukkatka tawharismak, haysa komeypu*. When they, the workers go home, they rest themselves.}}

Noun: **tawah**. Pronunciation: irregular pair tawah/tawhari, sometimes pronounced as tawha (Mutsunized pronunciation), but usually as tawhari. ■

tawharis (Made from: **tawhari**, -s₁) *N* workplace, work Meaning: same meaning as one meaning of tawah.

leather-workers ■ **werhosmak** (Borrowed from: *cuero* Spanish) (Made from: **werho**, -smak) *N* leather-makers, leather-workers, tanners

do work ■ **liSSeni** *V* plan to do, do work {{Ex.: *kan liSSeni*. I plan to do it.}} Pronunciation: pronunciation unusual for a Mutsun verb and may be incorrect. Meaning: meaning unsure. [Tentative]

have work ■ **hiSSente** (Made from: **hiSSe**, -n₂, -te) *V* be busy, have work ■ **tawahte** (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) (Made from: **tawah**, -te) *V* have work/employment, be hard to do, be difficult *loanword*: **warci**. Meaning: if of a person, probably means having work, if of a thing, probably means being hard to do.

worker(s) ■ **tawharismak** (Borrowed from: *trabajar* Spanish) (Made from: **tawhari**, -smak) *N* worker, workers Grammar: can probably also use tawhariSmin. Meaning: can refer to one person, since work is something you do for a long time (-smak), or to more.

workplace ■ **tawah** (Borrowed from: *trabajo* Spanish) *N*revers. work, task, job, employment, workplace {{Ex.: *ekwena tawah*. There is no work. *tawahte-k*. He has work./It is difficult. *tawahmak jobs uTsuy naha wak-tawahtak!* Put

it away separately there at his work! *tawahte-k piina riica*. That word is difficult. ...*amSi ekwe tawahte wak atte*. ...so that it won't be difficult when he breaks (it) up.}} *native*: **hiSSeni**; *Verb*: **tawhari**. Meaning: includes basic meaning of work/task, also employment (having work), place of employment (at his workplace), and with -te includes being difficult or hard. ■ **tawharis** (Made from: **tawhari**, -s₁) *N* workplace, work Meaning: same meaning as one meaning of tawah.

world ■ **pire**₁ *N* world, earth, land, ground, atmosphere {{Ex.: *piretka Tawray!* Sit on the ground! *wackiSte pire*. The ground/earth is cracked. *hinne-k wak-pireese*. He's walking his land. *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The earthworms come out when the land is very green. *hemtso pire*. The world is silent. *muSSi pire*. It (the weather) is hot. *sokroSte pire*. The world is dark (of a cloudy day). *kan-was yete maka pireesum*. I will throw handfuls of earth. *moT-ka neppe piretkawas?* Am I of this world?}} *Similar*: **pire**₂; *Similar*: **wis**, **mun**, **lot**. Meaning: includes the literal ground one stands on, the land (for ex. a piece of land), the earth as a whole, and the air around one, the atmosphere, or the weather, but Asc. sometimes thought it could not mean air/atmosphere. (Other Pronunc.: **piree** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the same word)

worm ■ **kareS** *N*revers. worm {{Ex.: *kareSte tooTe*. The meat has worms. *kareeSe* worm (object form)}} *Verb*: **karse**; *Verb*: **karSe**. (Other Pronunc.: **kareeS** before a suffix starting with a vowel) ■ **tippiSmin** (Made from: **tippi**, -Smin) *N* earthworm, worm Pronunciation: pronunciation uncertain. [Ar + Asc. guess]

get/collect angleworms ■ **litku** *V*revers.

get/collect angleworms {{Ex.: *litkuna* to go to get angleworms}} *Noun*: ***liituk**.

earthworm ■ **lissok** *N*revers. snake, earthworm {{Ex.: *iccon lissok koc cutsuksi pire*. The snakes come out when the land is green.}} *Verb*: **lissokwa**₂; *Similar*: **lisson**; *Verb*: ***lisko**;

Similar: ***liituk**; *Similar*: **littokma**. Cultural info.: people hunted these striped water snakes and wrapped them around themselves like a belt until there were enough to form a skirt, then skinned them and boiled the meat, they also collected the eggs and boiled them to eat, and collected them by digging along the trail of

the snake through the reeds. Pronunciation: was pronounced as *lesok* or *lessok* in Ar's time. Meaning: in Ascension's time any striped water snake, usually green and red, but also other striped colors, it had long green eggs, meaning somewhat unsure. Social use: probably in Ar's time *lisson/lissonwa* meant water snake and *lessok/lessokwa* meant earthworm, but by Ascension's time the two merged and both meant striped water snake and possibly also big gopher snake, but not earthworm, with the pronunciation of *lessok* also changing to *lissok*. ■ **lissokwa₁** (Made from: **lissok**, **-wa**) *N* snake, earthworm {{Ex.: *iccon lissokwa koc cutsuSte pire*. The worms come out when the earth is green.}} *Verb*: **lissokwa₂**. Grammar: may primarily mean plural snakes. Meaning: see *lissok*.

get infested with worms ■ **karse** *Vrevers*. fill/get infested with worms {{Ex.: *hapwey muumuri iinase, amSi-k ekwe karsehne!* Shoo the flies away from the sick one so he doesn't get infested with worms! *karsenin yuukis*. The acorns got worms.}} *Noun*: **kareS**; *Similar*: **karSe**. Meaning: probably to become wormy, not to collect worms for a purpose, but could be the same word as *karSe*.

earthworm/angleworm ■ ***liituk** *N* earthworm, angleworm {{Ex.: *liitukwakma* earthworms}} *Verb*: **liitku**; *Similar*: **lissok**. Grammar: only appears with **-wa**. Meaning: a type of earthworm, not a different species also called angleworm that is a parasite in humans. ■ **liitukwa** (Made from: ***liituk**, **-wa**) *Nrevers*. earthworm, angleworm

gather worms ■ **karSe** *Vrevers*. gather worms, caterpillars {{Ex.: *karSena makke*. We go to collect worms.}} *Similar*: **karse**; *Noun*: **kareS**. Meaning: probably to collect worms to use for a purpose, not to become infested with them, but could be the same word as *karse*.

wormwood ■ **hiinis** *N* wormwood {{Ex.: *hiinistak* At the wormwood (name of a village)}} *Similar*: **hiisen**. ■ **hiisen** *N* wormwood *Verb*: **hiise**; *Similar*: **hiinis**. Meaning: common large wormwood species, probably a different type than *hiinis*.

gather wormwood ■ **hiise** *V* gather wormwood {{Ex.: *hissena makke*. We go to gather wormwood.}} *Noun*: **hiisen**.

At the wormwood (placename) ■ **hiinistak**

(Made from: **hiinis**, **-tak₂**) *Nplace* At the wormwood (village name) Meaning: can also mean literally 'in the wormwood' (not the place).

worn out ■ **suuyuSte** (Made from: **suuyu**, **-Ste**) *perf* used up, worn out, melted

worry ■ ***hulle** *V* worry {{Ex.: *hullepu makke ciitese*. They are worried about the dance.}} Grammar: only appears with **-pu**, meaning is for *hullepu*. Meaning: of being sad and thoughtful, for example about a loved one far away. ■ **hullepu** (Made from: ***hulle**, **-pu**) *V* worry

worse

get worse ■ ***hiswa** *V* get worse {{Ex.: *kan yete hiswanin*. I got worse later. *hiswanin*. (Someone) got worse.}} Grammar: only appears with **-n(i)** (same meaning). ■ **hiswan** (Made from: ***hiswa**, **-n₃**) *V* get worse (Other Pronunc.: **hiswani** before another suffix) ■ **yekren** (Made from: **yekre**, **-n₃**) *V* get more so/more extreme, get worse (Other Pronunc.: **yekreni** before a suffix) ■ **yiswa 2** *V* be more, be too much {{Ex.: *haasin-ka yiswa*. I am more afraid. *Tallan-ka yiswa*. I am getting hotter. *sinni yiswa*. (He's) too much of a child.}} Grammar: this meaning is without **-n(i)**. Meaning: can work as comparative (is more something), or indicate too much (being excessively something), these may be the older meaning (Barbara's time), this meaning is similar to *yekre*. ■ **yiswan** (Made from: **yiswa**, **-n₃**) *V* get worse Meaning: only of one's health getting worse, or an injury or illness getting worse. (Other Pronunc.: **yiswani** before a suffix) ■ **yuma** *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker {{Ex.: *wak yuman*. He's getting worse. *yumaanin-ka*. I got worse.}} Grammar: might only be used with **-n(i)**. Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: **yumaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yuman** (Made from: **yuma**, **-n₃**) *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: **yumaan** before a vowel in the word)

be worse ■ **yekre** *V* be more extreme/more so/worse {{Ex.: *yekretkun*. (You) would be more so. *yekre wak hasseSmin*. He's being angrier.

yekre wak. He's worse (more extreme).
yekren-ka. I'm getting worse (more extreme).}} *Synonym*: **enwe**, **yiswa 1**; *Similar*: **ekTe**. Grammar: may be used similar to a comparative (more __, __er). Meaning: to be even more the way one was, but if that is negative, means to be worse.

worsen ■ **enwe** *V* worsen, aggravate, deteriorate
 {{Ex.: *men kannis enwe*. You are making me worse. *enwey nuk!* Make it worse!}} *Synonym*: **yiswa 1**, **yekre**. ■ **yuma** *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker {{Ex.: *wak yuman*. He's getting worse. *yumaanin-ka*. I got worse.}} Grammar: might only be used with -n(i). Meaning: of an illness. (Other Pronunc.: **yumaa** before a single consonant and then a vowel in the word) ■ **yuman** (Made from: **yuma**, -n₃) *V* worsen, get worse, get sicker (Other Pronunc.: **yumaan** before a vowel in the word)

would ■ **=tukne** *Adv* would, if only {{Ex.: *kotukne men halsaSmin, kantukne-mes taahe*. If you were a liar, I would question you. *oksetkun kan-was akkan*. I would have left him behind much earlier. *moTtukne-ka-mes piinase kanna?* How could I refuse it to you? *muySintukne-ka-mes*. If I liked you... *hinkayitkun-me-was?* What would you say to him?}} Grammar: add to an adverb or other word types to add meaning that something has not happened (or will not), but one wishes it strongly, can rarely be used as an independent word, starting the sentence. (Other Pronunc.: **=tkun** after a vowel)

wound ■ **ammis** *Nrevers*. injury, wound {{Ex.: *hemmen kannis cosso kan-ammis*. My injury still hurts me.}} *Verb*: **amsi**. ■ **merTo₂** *V* wound {{Ex.: *merTonin*. (Someone) was wounded.}} Grammar: may only appear with -n(i). [Ar + Asc. guess] ■ **otSo** *V* hit, wound {{Ex.: *hiruhmin haywa-was otSon*. They all hit him. *kan-was yete otSo*. I will hit it (the mark). *koc ekwe-ka otSo riicase*. When I don't hit the word (right). *hanni-k otSohnis?* Where is he hit?}} Grammar: sometimes seems to mean 'be wounded' instead. Meaning: hit a target, hit a specific spot when hunting something, hit in an abstract sense of 'get right', hit and wound.

wounded

be/get wounded ■ **merTon** (Made from: **merTo₂**, -n₃) *V* be/get wounded [Ar + Asc. guess]

wow! ■ **Sokwe** *Adv* really, great!, wow! {{Ex.: *Suucuhne Sokwe miSte pan*. The bread is really good when heated (warm)! *Sokwe-k!* It's great!/Wow! *neppe Sokwe waska*. It's really streaked.}} Grammar: can be used as an adverb in a sentence or as an exclamation by itself. Meaning: used for example to exclaim when you're amazed by how well someone can do something.

wrap ■ **cunnu** *V* fold/roll/hem/tie up, shorten, wrap {{Ex.: *ekwe-k cunnuhte wak-urih*. His hair is not tied up. *cunnut kannis, amSi-ka ekwe malan*. Roll my (sleeves) up, so I don't get wet.}} *loanword*: **toplari**. Meaning: of hair, sleeves, pants, sewing, etc.. ■ **honno** *V* wrap {{Ex.: *honnomit!* Wrap it for me! *honnhte maTter*. The tobacco is wrapped up. *honnoy nuk!* Wrap it!}} *Synonym*: **haawi**. Meaning: wrap tobacco into a bundle, wrap a bow, general word for wrapping. ■ **putti** *V* wrap {{Ex.: *nuhu puttihte makse kurkah*. Our corn is wrapped there. *puttin-ak*. He wrapped (it). *kan-was putti*. I'm wrapping it.}} Meaning: general, of wrapping a baby, corn, a wound, etc., the thing used to do the wrapping can be paper, cloth, or anything.

wrap head ■ **hilli** *V* wrap head, put headband on {{Ex.: *uttupuy men-paaNu yuu hillipuy!* Put on your shawl, and wrap it around your head! *hillipuy!* Wrap your head! (Put on a headband, put something on your head.) *hilwiy!* Unwrap (your) head! (Take off your headband.) *hillipuhthe-k*. He's got his head wrapped. *hillis headband}}* Meaning: put a shawl or headband or ribbon on, wrap some cloth around the head.

wrap legs together ■ **peTTole** *V* wrap legs together, stick together (legs) *Similar*: **peTTe**. Pronunciation: not a usual form for a Mutsun verb. Social use: during sex, considered a very sexual word when said of feet/legs, which is the usual meaning.

wrap up ■ **haawi** *V* wrap up {{Ex.: *haawimit!* Wrap it up for me! *haawiy sinni!* Wrap up the child! *haawihne* (It) gets wrapped up. *haawis rag doll}}* *Synonym*: **honno**. (Other Pronunc.: **hawi** before -spu)

wrapped up ■ **honnahte** (Inflected form of: **honno**, -Ste) *perf* wrapped up

wrestle

lock legs in wrestling ■ **yuuko** *V* lock legs in wrestling [Attested only once]

wring out ■ **Tiinu** *V* wring out, twist {{Ex.: *Tiinuy!* Wring (it) out! (while washing) *Tiinuhte* twisted}} *Similar*: **titru**. Meaning: may only be used of twisting a cloth out while washing (wringing), or may include more general twisting motions.

wrinkled ■ **huytsuhte** (Made from: ***huytsu**, -Ste) *perf* narrow, wrinkled

be wrinkled ■ ***huytsu** *V* be narrow, be wrinkled {{Ex.: *huytsuhte innu*. The road is narrow. *wak-timmah huytsuhte*. His forehead is narrow/wrinkled.}} Grammar: only appears with -hte. Meaning: of forehead, mouth, road, or other things. ■ **mutSa** *V* be wrinkled {{Ex.: *mutSaSte* wrinkled (of the butt)}} *Similar*: **muTya**. Meaning: of the butt. [Attested only once] ■ **TuTna** *V* be wrinkled {{Ex.: *TuTnahte men-hin*. Your face is small and wrinkled.}}

Similar: **Tuyru**. Meaning: possibly small and wrinkled, of eyes or face. ■ **Tuyru** *V* be wrinkled {{Ex.: *TuyruSte-k wak-hin*. His face is wrinkled. *Tuyrumpi* to make something wrinkled}} *Similar*: **TuTna**.

write ■ **enne** *V* write, paint {{Ex.: *pappel ennemsa* writing paper *kommeSte-ka kan enne*. I'm tired of/from writing. *hiimi men enne*. You're always writing. *moT-me miSSimpi ennen?* Did you paint/write well? *ennehte-k kurehsum*. It is painted with red paint. *kan uuru ennese*. I give the pen (as a gift). *tuppumpi wak-ennene*. He is finishing his writing.}} *loanword*: **kiriwire**. ■ **kiriwire** (Borrowed from: *escribir* Spanish) *V* write {{Ex.: *kommeSte-ka kiriwire*. I am tired of writing.}} *native*: **enne**.

writing ■ **ennen** (Made from: **enne**, -n₂) *N* writing, painting

writing instrument ■ **ennemsa** (Made from: **enne**, -msa) *N* writing instrument, pen, pencil Meaning: may include things related to paper in general (for ex. a blotter on a desk) as well.

Y y

yawn ■ **hawsu** *V* yawn {{Ex.: *hawsu-ka*. I'm yawning.}}

year ■ **aasir** *Nrevers*. year {{Ex.: *iTTas aasir*. new year *wak hiSSenin neppe tollon aasir*. He did this many years ago.}} *Verb*: **asri**.

begin a (new) year ■ **asri** *Vrevers*. begin a (new) year {{Ex.: *asrin pire*. The earth began a new year.}} *Noun*: **aasir**.

yearling calf ■ **Luohu** *N* yearling calf {{Ex.: *hinhan Luohu?* How many yearling calves are there?}} *loanword*: **weseeru**. Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, unusual for Mutsun. Social use: by Ascension's time the borrowing *weseeru* was used instead. [Attested only once]

yellow

catch big yellow lizards ■ **tuhirwi** *V* catch big yellow lizards {{Ex.: *tuhirwina makke*. We go

to catch big yellow lizards.}} *Noun*: **tuhirwis**. Meaning: big yellow lizard with white and black spots, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly *Gerrhonotus*.

be yellow ■ **cirti** *V* be yellow, be brown {{Ex.: *cirtinin*. (It) turned yellow.}} Meaning: of horses and of human skin color or complexion, darkish (probably not light yellow). ■ **ciwhe** *V* be cloudy, be yellow {{Ex.: *ciwheSte wak-hin*. His eyes are cloudy.}} Meaning: of eyes, as in having cataracts so that the pupil isn't black.

big yellow lizard ■ **tuhirwis** *N* big yellow lizard *Verb*: **tuhirwi**. Meaning: 1.25-1.5 feet long, eat wild blackberries, possibly also called alligator lizard. Sci. name: possibly *Gerrhonotus*.

yellowjacket ■ **pinnan** *N* yellowjacket {{Ex.: *sennen kannis pinnan*. A yellowjacket stung me. *itispu-k kata pinnan*. He's crazy like a

yellowjacket.}} Meaning: a yellow wasp that lives under the ground.

yerba buena ■ TawriSmin (Made from: **Tawri**,

-Smin) *N* yerba buena Pronunciation: might be cawriSmin (and not related to Tawri or stinking). Meaning: literally a stinky one, but only used to mean this plant. Sci. name: *Micromeria chamissonis* Benth. Jepson, p. 875..

yerba santa ■ pukuti *N* holy weed plant

Pronunciation: pronunciation unsure. Meaning: evergreen plant with medicinal uses, called yerba santa in Spanish. Sci. name: possibly *Eriodictyon californicum* or other *Eriodictyon* species. [Attested only once]

yes ■ he'e *Adv* yes {{Ex.: *he'e, kan wattin meesehTuk*. Yes, I'm going with you. *haayi kannis-me, he'e, he'e!* Come to me, yes, yes!}} *Opp.*: **ekwe**. Cultural info.: used in translations of Christian texts to express "amen," but this is not a native Mutsun meaning. Pronunciation: Ascension said that eh'e was Mutsun pronunciation and he'e was Awsayma, but she used he'e most of the time.

say 'yes' with the eyes ■ wilo *V* say 'yes' with the eyes {{Ex.: *wilot kannis!* Say 'yes' to me with your eyes! *wilo wak, Tunku wak*. He signals yes with his eyes, he signals no with his nose.}} Pronunciation: could be huylo, pronunciation unsure. Meaning: to make a gesture with the eyes/face agreeing or confirming (similar to nodding). [Ar only, very unsure]

yes? ■ kee *excl* what?, yes? Meaning: a way to respond when someone calls your name. [Attested only once]

yesterday ■ uyka, *Adv* yesterday {{Ex.: *uyka-k-was iccin*. It bit him yesterday. *rukkatka uyka sinnikma hussus*. Yesterday, the children buried and roasted (something) at home.}}

yet ■ ar *Adv* already, yet {{Ex.: *ekwe-ka ar hinuspu*. I didn't know/realize it yet. *ekwe-kames ar uypas*. I didn't invite you yet. *moT-me ar nossopun?* Are you sighing yet?}} Meaning: translates as 'yet' with 'not' and questions, refers to something happening or not happening in the past or having started by the present. Social use: used much less by Ascension's time. ■ **ule** *Adv* yet {{Ex.: *ekwe ule*. Not (done) yet.}} Grammar: usage unsure. Meaning: meaning unsure, could be same word as huule. [Ar + Asc. guess]

Yokuts people ■ yakSun *N* Tulareño (Yokuts)

people, Indian {{Ex.: *yakSun hiwampis hoowose*. The Tulareños brought sweet potatoes (possibly seeds). *yakSun Sotyohte*. The Tulareños have their hair tied up in ponytails. *yakSuSikma waate*. The Tulareños are coming.}} Cultural info.: possibly from Salt Lake Lagoon 5 miles N. of Monterey, but also of Yokuts people in general (Tulareños), also used as a general term for various Indian tribes (probably except Mutsun), especially in the San Joaquin Valley. (Other Pronunc.: **yakSuSi** before plural suffix -kma)

you ■ meese (Inflected form of: **men**, **-se**) *Pro* you {{Ex.: *kan meese meheesi*. I'm looking at you. *hiiwis kan meese*. I am a godmother to you. *men-kawaayu meese witin*. Your horse threw you. *meese-k niipa*. He is teaching you. *meese-ka monse*. I tell you. *kan ricca meese*. I'm talking about you. *kan wattin meesehTuk*. I'm going with you.}} Pronunciation: often shortened to mees or mes, especially if followed by a consonant (mesTuk, mesme), but not consistently. Grammar: 2nd person singular object independent word, equivalent to -mes, much less common than -mes, can be used for direct or indirect objects, rarely for 'about you', irregular object of men. (Other Pronunc.: **mes** alternative shorter form) ■ **men** *Pro* you {{Ex.: *men kallepu*. You defend yourself. *ekwe men-kas holle hinnumpi*. You can't wake me up. *men kan-aanan*. You are my mother. *ekwena men hitwis* You don't have a towel. *haSmunin men*. You were ashamed.}} Grammar: 2nd person singular subject independent pronoun, independent version of -me, irregular object form meese. ■ **=me** *Pro* you {{Ex.: *hinhan-me kannis hineeruse haran?* How much money did you give me? *ekwe-me amma!* Don't eat! *hanni-me wattin?* Where are you going? *harahne nuk-me*. It is said that you are given something. *kuutis yeela-me!* Wait a little! *moT-me kaayi men-tuuriS?* Do your fingernails hurt?}} Grammar: attach to end of a word to add meaning 'you' (2nd person sg. subject), usually attaches to first word of sentence or clause. (Other Pronunc.: **=m** alternative shorter form after a vowel)

if you were to ■ met (Made from: **men**, **-t₂**) *Adv* if you were to Grammar: subjunctive (if you were

to, you might, if you do). Meaning: range of meanings unsure. Social use: not used in Asc's time, probably rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

do to/for you! ■ **-ya₂** *Suff. (V)* do to/for you! {{Ex.: *haraaya!* Give to you (yourself)! *haraayuT!* Give to you (yourselves), you all!}} Grammar: add to a verb to make a command if you are commanding someone to do something to or for themselves (2nd person object imperative or possibly for that person's benefit), use instead of -y, can use together with -yuT; it is much more common to add -pu (self) to the verb instead and use the regular -y, -yuT command suffixes (-puy, -puyuT), and that has a similar meaning, but not exactly the same. Social use: not in use at all in Asc's time, rare even in Ar's time. [Ar only, very unsure]

you (obj.) ■ **=mes₁** *Pro* you (obj.) {{Ex.: *kan-mes tayke*. I touch you (with my hand). *kan-mes yete annan*. I will forgive you. *moT-mes tollon pattYan icconin?* Did a lot of blood come out of you? (Did you bleed a lot?) *haras-mes*. (Someone) gave you (something). *culu-ka-mes*. I'm jumping over you.}} Grammar: 2nd person singular object clitic, equivalent to meese, but much more common, attach to preceding word, usually to first word of sentence or clause, attach usually after subject clitic if there is one, either direct or indirect object.

you all ■ **makamse** (Made from: **makam₁**, -se) *Pro* you all Grammar: you, of more than one person, if something is being done to you all (2nd person plural object). ■ **makam₁** *Pro* you all {{Ex.: *makam Taakampi piinase*. You all bring that. *makam hanni-was?* Where are you (guys) from? *kan makamse haywe*. I see you all. *ekwe makam riccapu!* Don't talk among yourselves! *kan Taakan iTyan makamme*. I arrive behind, near you all.}} Grammar: 2nd person plural, subject without suffix, object with -se. Meaning: 'you' addressing two or more people (y'all).

you all ...me/us! ■ **-m** *Suff. (V)* plural command 1st person object {{Ex.: *monsem kannis*. Tell me, you all! *makam kannis muusimpim!* Warm me up, you all!}} Grammar: commands more than one

person to do something to 'me' or 'us' (pl. imperative 1st person object), rarely used.

you all's ■ **makam₂** *Pro* your, you all's {{Ex.: *makam koro* You all's feet.}} Grammar: 'your' for more than one person (second person plural possessive).

you...him/her/it ■ **=mes₂** *Pro* you...him/her/it {{Ex.: *ekwe-mes hara hineeruse ney'a* Don't give him money now! *hinTis-mes hara?* What are you giving him/her? *ekwe-mes yissa!* Don't (you) step on it!}} Pronunciation: shortened form of -me-was. Grammar: merged form for 2nd person singular subject and 3rd person singular object in the same sentence. Meaning: includes both 'you' (who does something) and 'him/her/it' (who you do it to) in the same sentence.

young

be a young man ■ **Tutta** *V* be a young man {{Ex.: *TuttaSmin* young man}} Pronunciation: pronunciation very unsure, may be Tuuta. [Ar + Asc. guess]

be young ■ **sinyi** *V* be childlike, be young {{Ex.: *moT-me sire sinyin?* Is your heart becoming childlike? *sinyi-k wak sire*. His heart is childlike. (He is young at heart).}} Pronunciation: could be same as *sinni. Grammar: with -n(i) means to become childlike. Meaning: may indicate 'be young at heart'.

young person ■ **tare** *N* young person, buddy, kiddo {{Ex.: *hanni-ka, tare, saawen?* Where do I go to sing, sister? *hiTTapuy, tare!* Wash yourself, young lady!}} *Similar*: **tarekse**. Meaning: used for any child or young person (male or female) as a general endearing term, not one's own biological son/daughter or any other relative.

young woman ■ **atSakniS** (Made from: **atSa₂**, -kniS) *N* girl, young woman Grammar: plural is irregular atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older, not yet married. ■ **atSa₂** *N* girl, young woman {{Ex.: *atSayikma* girls *paysenin atSakniS*. The girl got pregnant.}} *Verb*: **atSa₁**. Grammar: irregular plural atSayikma. Meaning: usually about 10 years old or older. (Other Pronunc.: **atSayi** before plural suffix -kma) ■ **muuhas** (Borrowed from: monjas Spanish) *N* virgin, nun, young woman {{Ex.: *monyoSmin muuhas*. promiscuous girl

mismin muuhas. a pretty girl.}} Meaning: originally meant 'nun' in Spanish, used for 'nun' and 'virgin' in Mutsun, apparently extended to 'young woman' (even a promiscuous one).

younger brother/sister/sibling ■ tawses *N* younger brother/sister/sibling { {Ex.: *waate-k wak-tawsesTuk*. He's coming with his younger brother. *kannis-me tawses*. You are my younger brother/sister. *kuutYiSmin kan-tawses*. My younger sister is small.}} } Meaning: for a younger sibling, whether boy or girl.

younger sibling ■ tale *N* younger sibling { {Ex.: *kan-tale* my younger brother/sister}} }

your ■ makam₂ *Pro* your, you all's { {Ex.: *makam koro* You all's feet.}} } Grammar: 'your' for more than one person (second person plural possessive). ■ **men=** *Pro* your { {Ex.: *ekwe-me siksān men-ama!* Don't get dirty on your body! *hiTwiy men-eshen!* Spread out your clothes/blanket! *kan-mes assa men-urihse*. I part your hair. *nuuyatiy men-hiSSen!* Stop what you're doing/your work! *tollon men-coppomak*. You have a lot of things (your things are many).}} } Grammar: 2nd person singular possessive proclitic, attach to the beginning of a noun to add meaning 'your (noun)', can use as a separate word *men*, but this is more common.